University Calendar, 1881-82.

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THE

MADRAS

University Calendar

1881-82.

Madras:
HIGGINBOTHAM & CO.,
PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.
1881.

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I.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, 1881-82.

APRIL.

1	F	
2	S	
3	Sun	
4	M	Oliver Goldsmith d., 1774.
5	T	Meeting of Syndicate.—Hobbes b., 1588.
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	Lord Bacon b., 1626.
10	Sun	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	Sun	
18	M	
19	T	Byron d., 1824.
20	W	
21	T	Racine d., 1699.
22	F	Immanuel Kant b., 1724.
23	S	Shakespeare d., 1616.
24	Sun	
25	M	
26	T	Dr. Th. Reid b., 1710—Hume b., 1711.
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	B. A. Degree first conferred, 1858.

MAY.

1	Sun	Last day of registration for Medl. Examns., & of issuing Certificates of having passed the previous Matric. & F. A. Examns.
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	Prof. Sir William Hamilton d., 1856.
7	S	Lord Brougham d., 1868.
8	Sun	
9	M	Schiller d., 1805.
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	Vaccination first performed, 1796.
15	Sun	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	J. G. Fichte b., 1762.
20	F	J. S. Mill b., 1806.
21	S	
22	Sun	
23	M	
24	T	Queen Victoria b., 1819.
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Sir Humphry Davy d., 1829.
29	Sun	
30	M	Voltaire d., 1778.
31	T	

JUNE.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	Sun	
6	M	
7	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	Sun	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	Sun	
20	M	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	Sun	
27	M	
28	T	Rousseau b., 1712.
29	W	
30	T	Last day of registration for M. A. Degree Exa

JULY.

1	F	Leibnitz b., 1646.
2	S	Rousseau d., 1778.
3	Sun	
4	M	Bishop Watson d., 1816.—M. D. and 1st L. M. S.
5	T	[Examinations begin.
6	W	
7	T	John Huss burned, 1415.
8	F	Edmund Burke d., 1797.
9	S	
10	Sun	
11	M	Preliminary Scientific Examination, and 2nd
12	T	[Examination for L. M. S. Degree begin.
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	Sun	
18	M	The University of Bombay incorp., 1857.—2nd
19	T	[Examination for the M.B.&C.M. Degree begins.
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	Sun	
25	M	1st Examination for the M.B.&C.M. Degree begins.
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	
31	Sun	

AUGUST.

1	M	
2	T	Meeting of Syndicate
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	Sun	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	Sun	
15	M	Napoleon Bonaparte b., 1769.
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	Pascal d., 1662.
20	S	Schelling d., 1854.
21	Sun	
22	M	Warren Hastings d., 1818.
23	T	Sir Astley Cooper b., 1768.
24	W	
25	T	Hartley d., 1757—Hume d., 1776—Faraday d., 1867.
26	F	Prince Albert b., 1819.
27	S	Hegel b., 1770.
28	Sun	
29	M	Locke b., 1632.
30	T	Hartley b., 1705.
31	W	

SEPTEMBER.

1	T	
2	F	
3	S	Oliver Cromwell d., 1658.
4	Sun	
5	M	The University of Madras incorporated, 1857.
6	T	
7	W	Dr. Johnson b., 1709.
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	Mungo Park b., 1771.
11	Sun	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	Sun	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	Sun	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	Sir William Jones b., 1746.
29	T	
30	F	

OCTOBER.

1	S	Last day of registration for the Matriculation and First Examination in Arts.
2	Sun	
3	M	
4	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	Laud b., 1573.—Dr. Reid d., 1796.
8	S	
9	Sun	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	
14	F	William Penn b., 1664.
15	S	
16	Sun	
17	M	Sir Philip Sidney d., 1586.
18	T	
19	W	Dean Swift d., 1745.
20	T	Sir Christopher Wren b., 1632.
21	F	
22	S	
23	Sun	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	Locke d., 1704.
29	S	
30	Sun	
31	M	

NOVEMBER.

1	T	Last day of registration for the B. A., B. L.,
2	W	[M. L., & B. C. E. Degree Examinations
3	T	Queen's Proclamation assuming the Government
4	F	[of India, 1859.
5	S	
6	Sun	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	Prince of Wales b.; 1841.
10	T	Luther b., 1483.
11	F	
12	S	
13	Sun	
14	M	Leibnitz d., 1716.—Hegel d., 1831.
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	
18	F	Duke of Wellington d., 1852.
19	S	
20	Sun	
21	M	Voltaire b., 1694.
22	T	Clive d., 1774.
23	W	
24	T	Spinoza b., 1632.—Sir Henry Havelock d., 1857.
25	F	
26	S	
27	Sun	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	

DECEMBER.

1	T	
2	F	Cortes d., 1554.
3	S	
4	Sun	Richelieu d., 1642.—Hobbes d., 1679.
5	M	
6	T	Meeting of Syndicate.
7	W	Princess of Wales b., 1844.
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	Sun	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	Prince Albert d., 1861.
15	T	Matriculation and F. A. Examinations begin.
16	F	
17	S	
18	Sun	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	Sun	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	Lord Macaulay d., 1859.
29	T	Thomas à Becket killed, 1170.
30	F	
31	S	Wickliff d., 1384.

JANUARY.

1	Sun	Queen's Proclamation assuming the title of Empress of India, 1877.
2	M	Livy d., A.D. 18.
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	Fenelon d., 1715.
8	Sun	
9	M	
10	T	Penny Postage commenced, 1840.
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	Berkeley d., 1753.
15	Sun	
16	M	B. A., M. A., B. L., M. L. and B. C. E. Degree
17	T	[Examinations begin.
18	W	Montesquieu b., 1689.
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	Sun	Lord Bacon b., 1561.
23	M	
24	T	The University of Calcutta incorp., 1857 — Fred-
25	W	[erick the Great b., 1712.
26	T	
27	F	Schelling b., 1775.—J. G. Fichte d., 1814.
28	S	
29		
30	M	
31	T	

FEBRUARY.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	Sun	
6	M	
7	T	Meeting of Syndicate.—Charles Dickens b., 1812.
8	W	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded, 1587—Lord Mayo assassinated, 1872
9	T	Sir D. Brewster d., 1868.
10	F	Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11	S	Descartes d., 1650.
12	Sun	Kant d., 1804.
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	Sun	
20	M	Montesquieu d., 1755.
21	T	Spinoza d., 1677.
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	Sun	
27	M	
28	T	

MARCH.

1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	Sun	Volta d., 1827.
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	Prince of Wales married, 1863.
11	S	Tasso b., 1544.
12	Sun	Bishop Berkeley b., 1684.
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	Sun	
20	M	Sir Isaac Newton d., 1727
21	T	
22	W	Goethe d., 1832.
23	T	Laplace b , 1749.
24	F	Opening of the New Building of the Presy. College,
25	S	Madras, by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 1870
26	Sun	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	Descartes b., 1596.

II.

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT XXVII. OF 1857.

(PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.)

(Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 5th September, 1857.)

AN ACT *to establish and incorporate an University at Madras.*

Preamble

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort St. George and other parts of India in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Madras for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purpose aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated It is enacted as follows;* (*that is to say*)—

Incorporation

1. The following persons, namely,]

The Right Honorable GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT, Lord HARRIS, Governor of Fort St. George,

The Honorable Sir CHRISTOPHER RAWLINSON, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

* Repealed by Act XII of 1876 of the Governor-General of India in Council

The Right Reverend THOMAS DEALTRY, Doctor of Divinity, Bishop of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir PATRICK GRANT, Lieut.-General, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Madras, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir Henry CONYNGHAM MONTGOMERY, Baronet, Member of the Council of Madras, *Ex-officio*,

ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Esquire, Director of Public Instruction, *Ex-officio*,

EYRE BURTON POWELL, Esquire, Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

HENRY FORTEY, Esquire, Acting Principal of the Presidency College, *Ex-officio*,

JAMES KELLIE, Esquire, President of the Medical College Council, *Ex-officio*,

The Honorable Sir HENRY DAVISON, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras,

THOMAS PYCROFT, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government,

EDWARD MALTBY, Esquire, Acting Chief Secretary to Government,

JAMES DEWAR BOURDILLON, Esquire, Secretary to Government,

HENRY FORBES, Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government,

COLONEL CHARLES ALFRED BROWNE, Secretary to Government,

JAMES BLAIR PRESTON, Esquire, Physician-General,

The Reverend ROBERT HALLEY, Master of Arts, Principal of the Doveton College,

J. TOWNSHEND FOWLER, Esquire, Principal of the Government Normal School,

P. SOOBROYLOO NAIDOO, President of Patcheappah's Institution,

WILLIAM AMBROSE MOREHEAD, Esquire, Provisional Member of the Council of Madras,

GUY LUSHINGTON PRENDERGAST, Esquire, Accountant-General,

Colonel ARTHUR THOMAS COTTON, Commandant of Engineers,

Colonel CHARLES EDWARD FABER, Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works,

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS TOWNSEND PEARS, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Consulting Engineer for Railways,

Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE BALFOUR, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,

The Reverend JOHN RICHARDS, Master of Arts,

Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK CONYERS COTTON, Acting Mint Master,

CHITTOR RUNGANADUM SASTRY, Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature,

JOHN EMELIUS MAYER, Esquire, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College,

The Reverend ROBERT KERR HAMILTON, Master of Arts,

The Reverend GEORGE HALL, Master of Arts,

The Reverend PETER SORENSON ROYSTON, Bachelor of Arts,

JAMES SANDERSON, Esquire, Surgeon in the Madras Army,

The Reverend JOHN BRAIDWOOD, Master of Arts,

JOHN DAWSON MAYNE, Esquire, Bachelor of Arts, Professor of Law, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and Logic in the Presidency College,

RICHARD BURGASS, Esquire, Master of Arts, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes,

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN JOSEPH LOSH, Military Auditor-General,

WILLIAM JUDSON VANSOMEREN, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras Medical College,

SAMUEL JESUDASEN, Native Surgeon,

Major JOHN MAITLAND, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Manufactory,

The Reverend A. BURGESS,

The Reverend W. GRANT,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, as hereinafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Madras; and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession and shall have a common seal, and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise: and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate.

III The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor of Fort St. George in Council hath already ap-

pointed, or shall, from time to time, by an order published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being, shall constitute the Senate of the said University. Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India, without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Senate.

Office vacated by leaving India.

IV. The Governor of Fort St. George for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University,* *and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable George Francis Robert, Lord Harris.*

Chancellor.

V *The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight.* The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only;* *and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January*, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy. Provided that, on any vacancy, in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall have power to re-appoint* *the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated*, or any future Vice-Chancellor, to such office.

Vice-Chancellor.

* Repealed by Act XII of 1876 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Fellows.

VI. The Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Bishop of Madras, the Members of the Council of Madras, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal and Acting Principal of the Presidency College, the President of the Medical College Council, all for the time being shall, while filling such offices, be ex-officio Fellows of the said University The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall, by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University shall make the number of such Fellows exclusive, as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor of Fort St. George in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University if he shall see fit.

The Appointment of a Fellow may be cancelled

VII. The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and, as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of, and superintendence over, the affairs, concerns, and property of the said University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner

as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power, from time to time, to make and alter any Bye-laws and Regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of this Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same, and touching the examination for honors and the granting of marks of honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such Bye-laws and Regulations, when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such Bye-laws and Regulations shall have been first submitted to, and shall have received the approval of, the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Bye-laws.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a Meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such Meeting shall have a vote, and, in case of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No questions shall be decided at any Meeting unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the

Meetings of the Senate.

Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least shall be present *at the time of the decision* At every Meeting of the Senate the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers

X The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power, from time to time, to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University

Power to confer Degrees.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering, they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the Bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St George in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancel-

lor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the Bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf by this Act.

Examination for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows, or by other Examiners, so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary degree or for a degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Grant of Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of any examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the said University of Madras, and signed by the said Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Fees

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University, and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, shall from time

to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor of Fort St. George in Council may direct.

Annual accounts.

SUPPLEMENTARY ACT.

Act No. XLVII of 1860.

The following Act passed by the Legislative Council of India, received the assent of the Right Honorable the Governor-General on the 6th October, 1860.

An Act *for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the power of conferring Degrees, in addition to those mentioned in Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of* 1857.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay respectively, to confer such Degrees, and to grant such Diplomas or Licences in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed, or shall appoint by any Bye-laws or Regulations made and passed, or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to, and approved by, the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II., XXII., and XXVII. of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned and the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

III.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

I. THE SENATE.

1. The Senate shall meet ordinarily once a year in the month of April, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the senior Fellow, according to date of appointment, shall convene a Meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Fellows.

3. Nine Fellows shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Fellows present.

4. The Vice-Chancellor, in the absence of the Chancellor, shall preside at Meetings of the Senate, or, if the Vice-Chancellor be not present, a Chairman for the occasion shall be elected by the Fellows present. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

II. THE FACULTIES.

5. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering: every Fellow shall belong to one Faculty at least, and any Fellow may belong to more than one Faculty.

6. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting in April.

7 Each Faculty shall elect its own President at the Annual Meeting in April Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty according to date of appointment.

8 If any Faculty omit to elect a President within one month after its appointment or after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Fellow of such Faculty to be its President

9 At all Meetings of a Faculty the President shall take the Chair, but in case of his absence the Fellows present shall appoint a Chairman. If the votes including that of the Chairman are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote

10 Three Fellows of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty

III. THE SYNDICATE.

11 The executive government of the University will be vested in a Syndicate, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and eight of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, in April, in the following proportions .—

Five by the Faculty of Arts
One by the Faculty of Law
One by the Faculty of Medicine
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

12 No Fellow shall be eligible as a Member of the Syndicate who is not resident in or near Madras , and any Member of the Syndicate who shall have been absent from the town of Madras, for a period of more than three months, or shall have quitted the town of Madras with the inten-

tion of being absent for more than three months, may be declared by the Syndicate to have vacated his seat.

13. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the Syndicate, a new Member shall forthwith be elected by the Faculty for the remainder of the current year.

14. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

15. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily in the first week of every alternate month, or at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by the senior Member of the Syndicate according to date of election.

16. Three Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

17. The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at Meetings of the Syndicate; but, in case of his absence, the Members present shall appoint a Chairman for the occasion, and, if the votes, including that of the Chairman, are equally divided, the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

18. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint and to remove the Examiners and all other Officers of the University, except the Registrar; to regulate examinations; to recommend for Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

19. The Syndicate shall be empowered to appoint during the current year, until the Annual Meeting of the Senate in April, any Fellow recently appointed, to any one or more of the Faculties.

20 The Syndicate shall be empowered to frame such Bye-laws as may, from time to time, be necessary, and to submit them to the Senate for confirmation.

21. The Syndicate shall be empowered to refer any subject to a Faculty for consideration, and to call upon it for a report thereupon.

22. No question shall be brought under the consideration of the Senate which has not first been submitted to the Syndicate.

23. Any Faculty or Fellow shall be at liberty to submit any question to the Syndicate for its consideration, and subsequently to bring before the Senate the decision of the Syndicate thereupon, with a view to its modification or annulment.

24. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate, under special circumstances, to dispense with a strict compliance with the Bye-laws, so far as they regulate the time, place and manner of any examination and the interval to elapse between one examination and another, provided that the Resolution passed in every such case shall be reported to the Senate at its next Meeting with a full statement of the special grounds upon which the Syndicate acted.

IV. THE REGISTRAR.

25 The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate.

26. The tenure of the office of Registrar shall be limited to two years, but the same individual shall be eligible for re-election.

27 In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Registrar, a special Meeting of the Senate, if necessary, shall be convened for the purpose of appointing a Registrar and in the meanwhile the Syndicate may appoint a Registrar *pro tempore*.

28. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

29. The Registrar shall conduct the duties of his office under the instructions of the Syndicate.

30. It shall be the duty of the Registrar to give notice of Meetings of the Senate, Syndicate, and Faculties, to the respective Members thereof, and to keep a record of the proceedings of all such Meetings.

31. The Registrar shall give not less than five days' notice of a Meeting of the Senate, and three days' notice of a Meeting of the Syndicate or of a Faculty, to each Member thereof.

32. The Registrar shall circulate, together with the notice of any Meeting, the subjects to be considered, and any papers connected therewith which have to be laid before such Meeting. He shall further, within four days after every Meeting of the Senate or Syndicate, circulate to such Members as were present, a draft of the Minutes of such Meeting for confirmation, and the Minutes so confirmed shall be attested by the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman.

V. EXAMINATIONS AND DEGREES.

I.—Matriculation Examination.

33. A Matriculation Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, a list of places at which examinations shall be held.

34. Applications for admission to the Matriculation Examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October preceding, and Candidates must, at the same time, notify the optional language in which they elect to be examined.

35. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Ten Rupees. Candidates failing to pass a Matriculation Examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Ten Rupees on each occasion.

36. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

37. Candidates for the Matriculation Examination shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek	Tamil.	Urdu.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic	Kanarese.	

iii. MATHEMATICS.

(*a.*) *Arithmetic.*—The first four Rules, Reduction, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Proportion, Practice, Extraction of the Square Root, Interest.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

(*b.*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution and Evolution of Algebraical Quantities, and Simple Equations with Easy Problems.

(*c.*) *Geometry.*—The first three books of Euclid with easy deductions.

iv. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE.

(*a*) The leading facts of the History of India.

(*b.*) General Geography, and the Geography of India in particular.

(*c.*) Chemistry.—Prof. Roscoe's *Chemistry* to the end of Art. 52 (Science Primer Series.)

(*d.*) Elements of Physics—Prof. Balfour Stewart's *Physics* (Science Primer Series), first 67 paragraphs.

38. There shall be two papers of questions in the English language, one of which shall bear exclusively upon the selected text-books, and the other contain a piece or pieces for paraphrase not selected from the text-books and questions on the language generally.

In the second language there shall also be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books, and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

39. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered

within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

40. The Matriculation Examination shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as herein specified :—

Days	Hours	Subjects.	Marks.
First day.	10—1 2—5	English.	100
Second day	10—1 2 5	Optional language	80
Third day.	10—12.30 2 — 3.30	Arithmetic . Algebra .	50 30 } 120
Fourth day.	10—12 2— 5	Geometry Indian History . .	40 40 }
Fifth day.	10—12 2— 5	General Geography... .. Physics* . 25 and Chemistry* 25	30 } 120 50 }

41. At the close of each day's examination the answers of the Candidates shall be sealed up by the officer appointed to superintend the examination, and transmitted immediately to the Registrar, who shall forward them directly to the Examiners.

42. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the Examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

43. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper, together with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

* Questions of an Arithmetical character, are, as far as possible to be excluded from the paper on Chemistry and Physics.

44. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the Tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

45. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men, when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional language.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what Class ranked.	Remarks.
			English.	Optional language.	Mathematics.	General Knowledge.				
			100	80	120	120	420			

46 A certificate signed by the Registrar shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed

All applications for certificates must ordinarily reach the Registrar not later than the first of May succeeding the examination; and a fee of Three Rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

II.—First Examination in Arts.

47. The First Examination in Arts shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the 15th day of December, unless that day falls on a Sunday, in which case it shall be held on the Monday following. Candidates may also be examined at other places appointed by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate shall publish annually, in the month of January, a list of places at which examinations shall be held.

48 Candidates for this examination must have completed two years from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination either in this or some other Indian University.

49. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st October. Each Candidate not specially exempted by the Syndicate from so doing must forward with his application his Matriculation certificate and a certificate from the Head of some College or school authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to the effect that he has studied the subjects prescribed for this examination and has attended an authorized institution or institutions for a period of at least eighteen months since passing the Matriculation Examination. The optional language in which the Candidate elects to be examined must also be specified.*

50 No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates fail-

* "The Syndicate has power to consider and decide on exceptional cases as contemplated by Section XII of the Act of Incorporation."

ing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Twenty Rupees on each occasion.

51. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, which shall be the same for all Candidates, and shall be given out to them on the same days and hours at each place of examination.

52. Candidates shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge:—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate:—

Sanskrit.*	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Urdu.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

(*a*) Freeman's General Sketch of European History.

(*b*) A selected portion of Ancient History, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

N B.—The Examiners shall be at liberty to put geographical questions bearing upon the historical subjects.

iv MATHEMATICS.

(*a*) *Arithmetic.*—The whole subject.

(*b*) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Division, Involution, and Evolution

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, with Problems.

Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions, Binomial Theorem

* In the Deva Nágari character only

(*c*) *Geometry.*—Euclid—Books I, II, III, IV, VI, and XI to proposition 21, with Deductions.

(*d*) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and Theodolite.

v. ELEMENTS OF HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.

Huxley's *Elementary Lessons in Physiology.* (First seven lessons).

53. There shall be three papers on the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* on the authors brought up for examination, while the third shall contain passages for paraphrase and explanation not taken from the text-books, and general questions on the grammar, idiom, and structure of the language.

In the second language there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language, and from the second language into English, with the addition, in the case of Vernacular languages, of original composition.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

54. The paper on Euclid, Books I to VI, and Algebra, as well as that on Euclid, Book XI, and Plane Trigonometry, shall consist mainly of book-work, and the riders and problems introduced into it shall be only of moderate difficulty.

55. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty, than can be answered

within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

56. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks
First day	10—1 2—5	English Poetry. English Prose... ...	60 50 } 150
Second day	10—1 2—5	General English Physiology .	40 } 70
Third day	10—1 2—5	Optional Language .	80*
Fourth day	10 —1 2—5	History .. . Arithmetic.	70 50 } 120
Fifth day	10—1 2—5	Algebra and Geometry Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI	70 } 70

57. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

58 Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper, together with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

* 100 marks are allowed for Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Arabic and Persian

59. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

60. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in two classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in English, one-fourth in each of the other branches, or one-third upon the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects,* except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass, if he secures one-third of the aggregate number of marks, after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

61. A Certificate, signed by the Registrar, shall be given to each passed Candidate, setting forth the date of

* The word "subject" shall mean in Mathematics either Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid, Books I to VI, or Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI.

the examination, the optional language in which he was examined, and the class in which he was placed.

All applications for certificates must ordinarily reach the Registrar not later than the first of May succeeding the examination; and a fee of Three Rupees shall be charged for all certificates issued on applications made after that date.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional Language.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.						Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
			English.	Optional Language.	History.	Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry.	Trigonometry and Euclid, Book XI.	Physiology.				
			150	80	70	120	70	70	560			

III.—Examination for the Degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS.

62 An examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

63. Candidates for the Degree of B. A. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

64. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November. Each Candidate must forward with his application a certificate of his having passed the First Examination in Arts and a certificate from the Head of some College or school authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St George in Council to the effect that he has studied the sub-

jects prescribed for this examination and has attended an authorized institution or institutions for a period of at least eighteen months since passing the First Examination in Arts. The optional language and subject in which the Candidate elects to be examined must also be notified.*

65. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

66. The examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

67 Candidates for the Degree of B. A. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge :—

i. ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

ii. OPTIONAL LANGUAGE.

One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.†	Persian.	Malayalam.
Greek.	Tamil.	Urdu.
Latin.	Telugu.	Uriya.
Arabic.	Kanarese.	

iii. HISTORY.

(a.) The History of England.

(b.) Selected periods of Modern History or of the Histories of the Jews, Greeks, or Romans, to be specified by the Syndicate two years previous to the examination.

iv. MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Bain's *Mental and Moral Science*, Introduction, Books I, II. (Chap. i., ii., iii., iv.), III. (Chap. i., ii.)

* "The Syndicate has power to consider and decide on exceptional cases as contemplated by Section XII of the Act of Incorporation"

† In the Déva Nágari character only.

Masson's *Recent British Philosophy.*

N.B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

v. Optional Subjects.

One of the three following subjects at the option of the Candidate must be brought up, viz., (*a*), Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; (*b*), Physical Science; (*c*), Logic and Moral Philosophy.

(a.) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

(1.) *Algebra.*—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution, and Evolution.

Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple

Simple and Quadratic Equations with Problems.

Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.

Binomial Theorem.

Simple and Compound Interest, Discount, Stocks, and Annuities for terms of years.

Calculation and Use of Logarithms.

(2.) *Geometry.*—Euclid: Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also Deductions.

The Fundamental Propositions in Conic Sections, geometrically demonstrated.

(3.) *Plane Trigonometry.*—The solution of Plane Rectilineal Figures, with the investigations of the Formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

The use of the Level and the Theodolite.

(4.) *Statics and Dynamics.*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Composition and Resolution of Forces in one Plane.

The centre of Gravity.

The Mechanical Powers and their principal applications.

Virtual Velocities.

Friction.

The three laws of Motion, with different measures of Force, and their relation to one another.

Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc; with the theory of the simple pendulum.

Impact.

5. *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

The transmission of pressure by fluids, the variation of pressure within a fluid, the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

Specific Gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic Principles to the explanation of the Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Air Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

6. *Astronomy.*—Popularly treated.

The Explanation of the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes.

The origin and general character of Refraction, Parallax, Precession, Nutation, and Aberration.

Kepler's Laws.

The apparent motion of the heavenly bodies explained upon the Copernican system in a general manner.

The magnitudes and distances of the principal members of the Solar System.

The phases of the moon and of the planets.

The general nature of solar and lunar eclipses, of occultations of stars, and of transits of the inferior planets over the sun's disc.

Illustrative diagrams to be given together with the explanations.

(7.) *Geometrical Optics.*—Reflection and Refraction of direct pencils of light at plane and spherical surfaces, omitting calculations for aberration and dispersion; action of prisms and lenses. Theory of microscopes and telescopes in their simplest forms; Description of the Eye.

(*b.*) *Physical Science.**

1. *Inorganic Chemistry, theoretical* and practical (Qualitative analysis only.)

2. Chemical Physics, including Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism.

3. Elements of Botany.—Oliver's *Lessons in Elementary Botany.*

(*c.*) *Logic and Moral Philosophy*

1 *Logic.*—Deduction. Including the functions and value of the Syllogism, and the relations between Deduction and Induction.

Induction.

Definition.

2. *Morals.*—Bain's *Mental and Moral Science,* Ethics, Part I.

Butler's Three Sermons *Upon Human Nature*

Butler's Dissertation *Of the Nature of Virtue.*

The History of Morals in England, France, and Germany during the 18th century.

N.B.—The Examination is not to be confined to the books stated.

68. There shall be four papers in the English language, two of which shall bear *exclusively* upon the authors brought up for examination. The third paper shall consist of questions on the English language generally in relation to its

* The practical examination will be conducted in a Chemical Laboratory.

history, grammar, idiom, and structure. The fourth paper shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original prose composition.

In the second language, if a classical language, there shall be two papers, of which one shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, while the other (unless it be Sanskrit) shall consist wholly of passages for translation from English into the second language and from the second language into English. But if the second language be Sanskrit the second paper shall also contain questions on a prescribed portion of the history of Sanskrit literature,* but these questions shall not bear more than one-fifth of the total marks allotted to that paper.

If the second language be a Vernacular, there shall be three papers, of which the first shall contain questions on the text-books and on the grammar, structure, and idiom of the language, the second, passages for translation from English into the Vernacular and from the Vernacular into English, and the third shall be devoted to testing the Candidate's ability in original prose composition. Two hours shall be allowed for each paper.

The passage for translation from English into the Vernacular shall be the same for all languages. The passages for translation from the second language into English shall consist partly of extracts from the text-books and partly of extracts of somewhat less difficulty from other authors.

69. The questions in each subject shall not be more in respect of number or of difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

* The History of Indian Literature, by Prof A. Weber, pages 17 to 232.

70. The written examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified:—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	
Monday ...	10—1	English Poetry 60	200
	2—5	English Prose 60	
Tuesday ...	10—1	General English 40	
	2—5	English Composition .. 40	
Wednesday		Optional Language.	
		Classical.	
	10—1	Text-books and Grammar	110
	2—5	*Translation	
		Vernacular.	
	10—12	Text-books and Grammar	120
	12— 2	Translation	
	3— 5	Composition	
Thursday...	10—1	Pure Mathematics, Deductive Logic, or Botany..	200†
	2—5	Statics & Dynamics, Inductive Logic & Definition, or Chemical Physics.	
Friday ...	10—1	Hydrostatics & Pneumatics, Theory of Morals, or Inorganic Chemistry	
	2—5	Astronomy and Optics, History of Morals, or Inorganic Chemistry (practical)	
Saturday...	10—1	Mental Philosophy	100
	2—5	History	100

71. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

* In the case of Sanskrit the paper will consist of Translation and the history of Sanskrit Literature

† 50 marks shall be assigned to each Paper except that on Statics and Dynamics, for which 60 marks, and that on Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, for which 40 marks shall be allowed.

72. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, each Examiner shall submit his paper together with the marks he intends to assign to each question, to his colleagues in the same subject, for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

73. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar or to the gentleman appointed by the Syndicate to assist the Registrar in the tabulation of the results. The Tabulator shall thereupon draw up a statement in the annexed form and submit it to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

74. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to English, one-fourth of the marks assigned to each of the other branches, or one-third on the whole, shall not pass.

Provided always that any Candidate who fails in one or more subjects, except the English language, shall nevertheless be allowed to pass if he secures one-third of the aggre-

gate number of marks after deducting the marks gained by him in the subject or subjects in which he has failed.

The Tabulator shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Statement to be submitted by the Tabulator.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.					Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked	REMARKS.
				English.	Optional Language.	Optional Subject.	Mental Philosophy.	History.				
				200	120	200	100	100	720			

IV.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

MASTER OF ARTS.

75. An examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

76. Candidates for the Degree of M. A. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other University in the British Empire.

77. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 30th June preceding. Each candidate must forward with his application his B. A. Diploma, or afford other satisfactory evidence of having obtained such a Degree, and notify the Branch in which he

elects to be examined. Candidates in the First Branch must also specify the optional language which they propose to bring up.

78. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee on each occasion.

79. The examination for the Degree of M. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

80 Candidates for the Degree of M. A. shall be examined in one or other of the following branches of knowledge :—

FIRST BRANCH

Language.

(1.) *English*—in which each Candidate must undergo examination.

(2.) One of the following languages at the option of the Candidate :—

Sanskrit.	Arabic.
Greek.	Persian
Latin.	

SECOND BRANCH

Mathematics, Pure and Applied

(1.) The more advanced parts of Algebra, including the theory of Equations.
(2.) Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
(3.) Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three dimensions.
(4.) Differential and Integral Calculus, with Differential Equations.
(5.) Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics.
(6.) Newton's Principia, Sections 1, 2, 3
(7.) Geometrical Optics.
(8.) Plane Astronomy.

THIRD BRANCH.

Physical Science.

(1.) Experimental Physics, including Light, Heat, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.

(2.) Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic, including a knowledge of Quantitative Analysis.

(3.) Geology, Mineralogy and Palæontology.

FOURTH BRANCH.

Biology.

(1.) Botany and Vegetable Physiology.

(2.) Zoology and Palæontology.

(3.) Physiology, Animal and Comparative.

FIFTH BRANCH.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology.

(1.) Psychology.

(2.) Logic.

(3.) Morals.

(4.) Political Economy.

(5.) History.

81. The examination in English shall embrace the History of the Language and the History of the Literature during the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, and selections from any ten of the following authors:—

Chaucer, Spencer, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, Milton, Dryden, Wordsworth, Byron, Shelley, Tennyson, Addison, Johnson, DeQuincey, Coleridge, Hallam, and Carlyle.

The examination in the optional languages shall be in the following works —

SANSKRIT.*

Twelve Hymns from the 1st Mandala of the Rig-Veda with Sáyana's Commentary.

Manu, (Books 2, 7, and 8.)

Dásakumára-charita (or the Púrvabhága of the Kádambarî.)

Mrichchhakati.

Kálidása, (one play; either the Sakuntalá or Vikramorvási.)

Bhavabhúti, (one play; either the Vira-charita or Uttararáma-charita.)

Mégha-dûta, by Kálidása.

Vedánta-sára of Sadánanda, or the Tarkasangraha, together with the Tarkadípiká.

The examination shall include a passage from Milton or Shakespeare, to be translated into the Sanskrit Anushtup metre, as well as Sanskrit prose composition. The Candidate shall also be required to possess a competent knowledge of the native system of grammar and of the history of Sanskrit Literature.

GREEK.

Æschylus—Two Plays.

Homer's Iliad—Three Books.

Thucydides—Three Books.

Aristophanes—Two Plays.

Demosthenes—Two Orations.

Plato—Two Dialogues.

Aristotle—Three Books of the Ethics

LATIN

Vergil—One Georgic.

Horace—The Satires or the Epistles

Plautus—Two Plays.

* In the Déva Nágari character only.

Juvenal—Three Satires.
Terence—Two Plays.
Cicero—Epistles or De Oratore.
Livy—First or Second Decade.
Tacitus—One Book of Annals.
Pliny—Letters or Portions of Natural History.

PERSIAN.

Devan-i-Hafiz—To the end of Radif-i-Dal.
Sikandar Namah—To Jashu-i-Naushabah.
Masnavi-i-Maulana Rum—1st Daftar.
Akhlak-i-Jalali.
Tarikh-i-Nadari—First half.
Unvar-i-Soheili—Chapters I to III inclusive.

ARABIC.

A list of the books in Arabic will be published hereafter

The examination shall include translation from English into the optional language and *vice versâ* together with original prose composition in each language: there shall also be questions in comparative grammar and philology.

A general acquaintance with the subject matter of the works in the respective languages shall be required, as also such a knowledge of general history as may be necessary for their due appreciation.

82. In the Second Branch, the book-work questions on Statics, Hydrostatics, and Dynamics, shall bear chiefly upon such parts of those subjects as require for their complete investigation the use of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

83. The text-books recommended in the Third Branch are as follows:—

(1.) EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Deschanel—*Physics*.
Ganôt—*Physics*.

Clerk Maxwell—*Theory of Heat.*
Stewart—*Elementary Treatise on Heat.*
Jenkin—*Electricity and Magnetism.*

(2.) CHEMISTRY.

Miller—*Elements of Chemistry.*
Fownes—*Manual of Chemistry.*
Fresenius—*Quantitative Analysis.*

(3.) GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, & PALÆONTOLOGY.

Lyell—*Students' Elements of Geology.*
—*Principles of Geology.*
Jukes and Geikie—*Manual of Geology.*
Nicol—*Elements of Mineralogy.*
Owen—*Palæontology.*
Nicholson—*Manual of Palæontology.*

The Candidates will be required to compose an essay on a subject connected with the foregoing sciences; and the Examiners will test the practical knowledge of the Candidates.

84. The text-books recommended in the Fourth Branch are as follows:—

(1.) BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Balfour—*Class Book of Botany.*
Bentley—*Manual of Botany.*
Oliver—*First Book of Indian Botany.*
Carpenter—*Vegetable Physiology.*

(2.) ZOOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

Nicholson—*Manual of Zoology.*
Huxley—*Introduction to the Classification of Animals.*
Owen—*Palæontology.*
Nicholson—*Manual of Palæontology.*

(3.) PHYSIOLOGY.

Carpenter—*Manual of Physiology.*
—*Animal Physiology.*
—*Physiology, General and Comparative*

The Candidates will be required to compose an essay on a subject connected with the foregoing sciences; and the Examiners will test the practical knowledge of the Candidates.

85. The text-books recommended in the Fifth Branch are as follows:—

(1.) PSYCHOLOGY.

Sir W. Hamilton—*Lectures on Metaphysics.*
J. S. Mill—*Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy* (omitting Chapters XVII-XXIII, inclusive.)
H. Spencer—*Principles of Psychology*, vol. i, and vol. ii, Part viii.

(2.) LOGIC.

J S Mill—*System of Logic.*
Stanley Jevons—*Principles of Science*

(3.) MORALS.

Selected Portion of Ancient Ethics
Selected Portion of Modern Ethics.

(4.) POLITICAL ECONOMY.

J S Mill—*Principles of Political Economy*
Professor Cairnes—*Some Leading Principles of Political Economy newly expounded*

(5.) HISTORY.

Selected Portion of Ancient History
Selected Portion of Modern History.

The Candidates will be required to compose two essays on subjects connected with the foregoing sciences.

86. The questions in each paper, with the exception of the problems proposed in the Second Branch, shall not be more in respect of number or difficulty than can be answered within the allowed time by a Candidate of decided ability well prepared in the subject.

87. The examination for the Degree of M A. shall be conducted in the following order of time and subjects in the several branches :—

BRANCH I

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks
Monday	10—1	English Language and Literature.	400
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday.	10—1	English Prose Composition.	150
	2—5	Translation from English into Optional Language..	150
Thursday ...	10—1	Optional Language and Literature.	400
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday.....	10—1	Original Composition in Optional Language.	150
	2—5	Translation from Optional Language into English..	150
			1,400

BRANCH II.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday.....	10—1	Algebra and Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical . . .	100
	2—5	Co-ordinate Geometry of two and three Dimensions	150
Tuesday...	10—1	Newton and Differential Calculus.....	125
	2—5	Integral Calculus and Differential Equations	125
Wednesday.....	10—1	Statics and Hydrostatics ...	150
	2—5	Geometrical Optics and Plane Astronomy.....	150
Thursday	10—1	Dynamics of a Particle and of a Rigid System.....	150
	2—5	Problems	150
Friday	10—1	Additional Paper on Pure Mathematics	150
	2—5	Problems	150
Saturday...	10—1	Additional Paper on Mixed Mathematics.....	150
	2—5	Problems	150
* 1,700 = 1,250 Book-work + 450 Problems.			1,700*

BRANCH III.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Experimental Physics	360
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday.....	10—1	Do.	360
	2—5	Chemistry	
Wednesday	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday	10—1	Laboratory	250
	2—5	Do.	
Friday	10—1	Geology	350
	2—5	Mineralogy	
Saturday..... .	10—1	Palæontology	
	2—5	Essay..	80
			1,400

BRANCH IV.

Days	Hours	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Botany and Vegetable Physiology	500
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday.....	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Do.	
Wednesday.....	10—1	Zoology and Palæontology	500
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday.....	10—1	Do	
	2—5	Do.	
Friday.....	10—1	Animal and Comparative Physiology	320
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday ..	10—1	Do.	
	2—5	Essay	80
			1,400

BRANCH V.

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday.	10—1	Psychology	250
	2—5	Do.	
Tuesday	10—1	Logic.	250
	2—5	Do	
Wednesday ...	10—1	Morals.	250
	2—5	Do.	
Thursday.....	10—1	Political Economy.	300
	2—5	Do.	
Friday .	10—1	History.	250
	2—5	Do.	
Saturday	10—1	Essay.	100
	2—5	Do.	
			1,400

88. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than six months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have it in their power to exercise due care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers

89. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

90. On or before a day to be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate, each Examiner shall prepare a list of the marks awarded by him to each Candidate in each paper or portion of a paper set by him, and shall forward the same to the Registrar, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which he may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate with reference to the results of the examination or to the regulations of the University regarding the same, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

91. The Candidates shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks shall not pass.

In Branch I, Candidates failing to obtain forty per cent. of the 550 marks allotted to English Language, Literature and Prose Composition, shall not pass.

In Branch II., the Candidates shall be at liberty to ob-

tain their marks out of both Problem and Book-work papers; but the aggregate corresponding to which the aliquot parts are to be taken shall be 1,400.

The names of the Candidates placed in the several classes shall be ranked in the order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each. The Examiners, however, shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks

92. A Diploma shall be given to each successful Candidate, specifying the branch in which he was examined for his M. A. Degree, and also the class in which he was placed by the Examiners.

V.—Examination for the Degree of

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

93. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

94. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. must have taken the Degree of B. A. in this or some other Indian University.

95. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. A. Diploma, (or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that Degree), and a certificate from the Law Professor of the Presidency College, or some other person delivering lectures with the sanction of the Syndicate, that the Candidate has attended courses of Lectures for two consecutive years subsequent to graduation in Arts upon subjects to be from time to time specified by the Syndicate, and that he has undergone examination in such subjects.

96. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

97. The examination for the Degree of B. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly *vivâ voce*.

98. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination by printed or written papers.

99. Candidates for the Degree of B. L. shall be examined in the following subjects :—

The Law of Evidence .. .	(As prevailing in India).*
The Law of Contracts . ..	
The Law of Torts.. . .	(Collett).
Equity Jurisprudence ..	(Story and Snell).
Hindu Law	(Sir Thomas Strange).
Muhammadan Law	(McNaughten).
Criminal Law	(Mayne's Penal Code).
Procedure	(The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure).
General Jurisprudence	(Lindley's Introduction, Pt. I., excepting Chapters 4, 5 & 6; Pt. II., Chapters 1 and 2, and the 1st Division of Chapter 3, with the corresponding notes of the translator in the Appendix).

* Candidates will be expected to answer questions as to the source from which the rule existing is derived, the degree, nature and extent of any changes it has undergone, and all matters bearing directly or indirectly upon the understanding of the Act.

100. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Law of Evidence	130
	2—5	Contracts.	120
Tuesday.....	10—1	Torts	80
	2—5	Criminal Law	100
Wednesday	10—1	Procedure	80
Thursday	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence	120
	2—5	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	100
Friday..... ..	10—1	General Jurisprudence.	110

In addition to the above, 120 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination.

101. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

102. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

103. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

104. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of

proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.									Total No. of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks.
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts.	Torts.	Criminal Law.	Procedure.	Equity Jurisprudence.	Hindu and Muhammadan Law.	General Jurisprudence	Viva Voce.				
		130	120	80	100	80	120	100	110	120	960			

VI.—Examination for the Degree of MASTER OF LAWS.

105. An examination for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

106. Candidates for the Degree of M. L. must have taken the B. L. Degree in this or some other Indian University.

107. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application his B. L. Diploma, or furnish other satisfactory evidence of his having obtained that Degree.

108. No Candidate shall be registered unless he has previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

109. The examination for the Degree of M. L. shall be conducted partly by printed or written papers, and partly *vivâ voce*.

110. The *vivâ voce* examination shall be held at an interval of one week from the close of the examination by printed or written papers.

111. Candidates for the Degree of M. L. shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. The entire course prescribed for the B. L. Examination with the following additions :—

1st.—Any Codes of substantive Law relating to the subjects of examination which may have been enacted by the Indian Legislature.

2nd.—The Cases and Notes in Smith's Leading Cases (the edition of 1867, by Maude and Chitty), and in White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity (edition of 1866).

3rd.—Leading Cases on Hindu and Muhammadan Law decided by the High Courts of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and by the Privy Council.

.4th.—The whole of Lindley's Introduction, instead of the parts selected for the B. L. Examination.

II. Mercantile and Maritime Law—

J. W. Smith's Compendium, by Dowdeswell, 1865.

(Maude and Pollock's Laws of Shipping).

Tudor's Leading Cases on Mercantile and Maritime Law, (2nd edition).

The Indian Code on Bills and Notes, if enacted.

III. The Law of Real and Personal Property—

(Joshua Williams' Principles of the Law of Real Property, edition 1865).

(Joshua Williams' Principles of the Law of Personal Property, edition 1866).

Lewin on Trusts, 5th edition.

Dart's Vendors and Purchasers, 4th edition.

The Indian Succession Act.

The following cases from Tudor's Leading Cases on the Law of Real Property, with the notes.

Bowle's Case; Clun's Case; Doe *v.* Hiscoke.

Morley *v.* Bird; Richardson *v.* Langridge.

Rouse's Case; Seymor's Case.

Sury *v.* Pigot.

IV. Constitutional History—

(Hallam's Middle Ages, C. 8).

(Hallam's Constitutional History).

(George Norton's Rudimentals).

V. Public and Private International Law—

(Dr. Phillimore).

VI. Roman Civil Law—

(Sandar's Justinian).

(Lord Mackenzie's Studies on Roman Law).

112. The examination by printed or written papers shall be conducted in the order of time and subjects set forth in the following table, and the number of marks assignable to each subject shall be as therein specified :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.
Monday	10—1	Law of Evidence	130
	2—5	Contracts	120
Tuesday	10—1	Torts and Criminal Law	150
	2—5	Hindu and Muhammadan Law	100
Wednesday	10—1	The Law of Real and Personal Property	120
	2—5	Procedure	80
Thursday	10—1	Equity Jurisprudence	120
	2—5	Mercantile and Maritime Law	100
Friday	10—1	Constitutional History	100
	2—5	Public International Law	100
Saturday	10—1	Private International Law	110
	2—5	Roman Civil Law	110

In addition to the above, 220 marks shall be allowed for the *vivâ voce* portion of the examination.

113. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

114. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers and also the value which he intends to assign to each question; in the event of a difference of opinion, the decision of the majority of the Examiners present shall prevail.

115. Within one month from the completion of the examination, the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibiting the results of the examination, together with a letter

containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate.

116. The Candidates shall be ranked in the order of proficiency as determined by the total marks obtained by each, and shall be arranged in three classes :—

The 1st, consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 2nd, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The 3rd, of those who have obtained not less than five-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks assigned to each subject, or five-twelfths on the whole, shall not pass.

The Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED												Total No. of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Law of Evidence.	Contracts.	Torts and Criminal Law	Hindu & Muhammadan Law	Law of Real and Personal Property.	Procedure.	Equity Jurisprudence.	Mercantile and Maritime Law.	Constitutional History.	Public International Law.	Private International Law.	Roman Civil Law.	Viva Voce.				
		130	120	150	100	120	80	120	100	100	100	110	110	220	1560			

VII.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

117. Candidates for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery shall be required—

1. To have been engaged during four years in their professional studies, three of which shall have been passed at a School of Medicine.

2. To have passed, before entering on their medical studies, the Matriculation Examination in the University of Madras, or any other recognized University.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

118. The first examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the first Monday in July.

119. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

120. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Twenty Rupees on each occasion.

121. No Candidate shall be admitted to this examination unless he has produced certificates to the following effect :—

1. Of having completed his nineteenth year.

2. Of having been engaged in medical studies for at least three years, one of which may be pre-collegiate.

3. Of having attended courses of lectures on the following subjects :—

Anatomy, two courses of not less than 70 lectures each.			
Physiology, one course	do	70	lectures.
Chemistry,	do.	do.	70 do

Materia Medica, one course of not less than 70 lectures
Practical Chemistry, one course.
Practical Pharmacy, do.

N.B.—In lieu of the course on Practical Pharmacy a certificate, from a competent authority, of having received instruction in Practical Pharmacy for six months, may be accepted.

4. Of having dissected during two winter sessions, and of having completed the dissection of the human body.

122. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

123. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Anatomy.	Physiology.	Practical Chemistry.
Chemistry.	Materia Medica.	Practical Pharmacy.

The examinations in these subjects shall be written, oral, and practical.

124. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday.....	10–1 2–4	Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.	100	A written examination. An oral examination.
Tuesday ...	10–1 2–4	Anatomy.....	150	A written examination. An oral and practical examination.
Wednesday	10–1 2–4	Materia Medica. Pharmacy.	100	A written examination. An oral and practical examination.
Thursday...	10–1 2–4	Physiology.....	100	A written and oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass

125 ·At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange in order of merit the successful Candidates in two divisions : all Candidates who have obtained 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks being placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed	If passed, in what Class ranked.	REMARKS.
		Chemistry and Practical Chemistry.	Anatomy.	Materia Medica and Pharmacy.	Physiology.				
		100	150	100	100	450			

SECOND EXAMINATION.

126. The second examination shall take place once a year, and shall commence on the 2nd Monday in July.

127. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

128. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

129. No Candidate shall be admitted to this examination within one year of the time of his passing the first examination, nor unless he has produced certificates to the following effect :—

1 Of having passed the first examination.

2. Of having been engaged at least one year in medical studies subsequently to passing his first examination ; and of having attended the following courses :—

Surgery, two courses of not less than		70	ectures each.
Medicine,	do.	do.	70 do.
Midwifery, &c., one course		do.	50 lectures.
Ophthalmology,	do.	do.	30 do.
Hygiene,	do.	do.	30 do.
Medical Jurisprudence,		do.	30 do.

Operative and Minor Surgery, one course.

3. Of having attended the practice of a midwifery hospital for three months, and of having conducted at least twelve labours. Certificates on this subject will be received from any duly qualified Practitioner of Medicine.

4. Of having attended the medical and surgical practice of a recognized hospital or hospitals during twenty-four months, and lectures on clinical medicine and clinical surgery during such attendance.

5. Of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during three months.

130. The Candidate shall produce reports of six medical and of six surgical cases, drawn up and written by himself during his period of service as clinical clerk or student.

The said cases to be authenticated by a duly recognized Medical Officer.

131. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the examination begins.

132. Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Surgery.	Hygiene.
Medicine	Medical Jurisprudence
Midwifery	Operative and Minor
Ophthalmology.	Surgery.

133 The examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

The Practical (Clinical) Examination in Medicine and Surgery shall be conducted in the wards of a hospital by the Examiners of those branches.

The Candidate shall, in addition, perform such of the minor operations of surgery as may be required in the outdoor dispensary of the Hospital at the time of the examination, and as the Examiners may select.

Each Candidate shall perform, if it be possible, three capital operations upon the dead subject.

He shall also apply apparatus for great surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

134. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday.	10-1 2-4	Medicine	100	A written examination. A clinical and oral examination.
Tuesday....	10-1 2-4	Surgery & Ophthalmology	100	A written examination. A clinical and oral examination.
Wednesday	10-1 2-4	Midwifery, &c. Medical Jurisprudence	70 30	Written and oral examination.
Thursday...	10-1 2-4	Operative Surgery. Hygiene.	50 25	Practical examination. A written and oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject or one-half of the aggregate number shall not pass

135. On Monday, in the week following the conclusion of the Clinical examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions, each in alphabetical order, such of the candidates as have passed, and a diploma under the Seal of the University, and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each Candidate. All candidates who obtain 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.				Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked.	Remarks.
		Medicine.	Surgery and Ophthalmology	Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence.	Operative Surgery & Hygiene				
		100	100	100	75	375			

VIII.—Examination for the Degree of

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

136. Candidates for the Degree of M. B. and C. M. are required to have passed the First Examination in Arts of this or of some other recognized University, and subsequently to have been engaged during five years in their

professional studies. They shall be required to pass one preliminary scientific and two professional examinations.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION.

137. A Preliminary Scientific Examination shall be held in Madras once a year commencing on the second Monday in July.

138. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

139. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Twenty Rupees Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Twenty Rupees on each occasion.

140 Candidates must have completed their 18th year, and shall produce certificates of having attended courses of lectures, as follows :—

Chemistry, (Inorganic, with Elements of Organic Chemistry)—one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Botany—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Practical Chemistry—one course.

141. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

142. The examination in systematic Botany shall comprise the following natural orders only : Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ (includes Aurantiaceæ), Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Myrtaceæ, Cucurbitaceæ, Umbelliferæ, Rubiaceæ, Compositæ, Apocyneæ, Asclepiadeæ, Loganiaceæ, Gentianaceæ, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Labiatæ, Euphorbiaceæ, Piperaceæ, Coniferæ, Palmaceæ, Liliaceæ, Scitamineæ, Gramineæ, and Filices.

143. Candidates will be examined in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks	Remarks.
Monday.	10–1 2–5	Chemistry .. .	100	A written examination. An oral examination.
Tuesday	10–1 2–5	Botany	50	A practical examination. An oral examination.
Wednesday	7–10	Practical Chemistry.	100	A practical examination.

144. Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

145. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners

Register Number.	Name of Candidate	Number of Marks obtained.			Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	Order of Merit	Remarks.
		Chemistry.	Botany.	Practical Chemistry.				
		100	50	100	250			

First Examination.

146. The First M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the fourth Monday in July.

147. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

148. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

149. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination at least two years previously, and of having attended the following courses :—

Anatomy—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Physiology—two courses of, at least, 80 lectures each.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics—one course of, at least, 100 lectures.

Comparative Anatomy—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

150. They must also produce certificates of having attended a course of Practical Pharmacy at a College, Hospital, or Dispensary, and of having dissected the whole human body.

151. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination

152. Candidates will be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours	Subjects.	Marks	Remarks.
Monday	10—1 2—5	Anatomy	150	A written examination. An oral and practical examination
Tuesday	10—1 2—5	Physiology .	150	A written examination. An oral examination.
Wednesday	10—1	Materia Medica	100	A written examination.
	2—5	Pharmacy .	50	An oral and practical examination
Thursday.	10—1	Comparative Anatomy...	50	A written & oral examination.
	2—5	Practical Anatomy ..	100	A practical examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

153. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange the successful Candidates in the order of merit as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED						Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed	Order of Merit.	Remarks.
		Anatomy.	Physiology	Materia Medica	Pharmacy.	Comparative Anatomy	Practical Anatomy.				
		150	150	100	50	50	100	600			

Second Examination.

154. The Second M. B. and C. M. Examination shall be held in Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in July.

155. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st of May preceding.

156. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Forty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Forty Rupees on each occasion.

157. Candidates must produce certificates of having passed the Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. and C. M. Examinations; of having, subsequently to passing their First M. B. and C. M. Examination, been engaged at least two years in Medical studies; and of having attended the following courses:—

Surgery—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Medicine and Pathology—two courses of, at least, 100 lectures each.

Midwifery, &c.—one course of, at least, 80 lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence—one course of, at least, 60 lectures.

Hygiene—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery—one course of, at least, 40 lectures.

Organic Chemistry (the Medical Chemistry of animal secretions, morbid products, &c.)—one course.

Operative Surgery—one course.

Clinical Surgery—three courses of, at least, 40 lectures each.

Do. Medicine— do. do. do.

Of having attended the Surgical and Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital during four academic years, contemporaneously with the above-mentioned lectures on Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine; of having attended the practice of an Ophthalmic Hospital during six months; of having attended the practice of a Mid-

wifery Hospital during three months; of being competent to attend cases of labour; of having performed the principal major and minor surgical operations on the dead body, and of having dissected during two Winter Sessions.

158. Candidates must also produce reports with comments of six Medical and of six Surgical cases observed and recorded by themselves, and certified by the professors of Medicine and Surgery respectively of the School at which the Candidate has studied.

159. These certificates shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

160. Candidates shall be examined in the subjects above specified in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday	10-1	Medicine and Pathology	150	A written examination
	2-5			An oral examination.
Tuesday....	7-10	Clinical Medicine.	100	Practical examination in Hospital.
	2-5	Do. Surgery .	100	
Wednesday	10-1	Surgery . ..	150	A written examination
	2-5			An oral examination.
Thursday...	10-1	Midwifery, &c..	100	Written and oral examination.
	2-5	Medical Jurisprudence	75	
Friday...	7-10	Hygiene .. .	50	Written and oral examination.
	2-5	Ophthalmic Medicine & Surgery	75	Written, oral & practical examination.
Saturday .	7 10	Organic Chemistry & use of the Microscope ..	50	Oral and practical.
	2-5	Operative Surgery. ..	75	Practical examination
		Reports of six Medical cases.	100	Vide para. 158.
		Reports of six Surgical cases.	100	

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

161. Candidates are expected to exhibit the mode of applying surgical apparatus of kinds; to undertake the chemical examination of morbid products, and to have a fair knowledge of the mode of employing the microscope in the detection of normal and abnormal objects connected with the study of medicine.

162. At the end of one week from the last day of examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions the successful Candidates in the order of merit, as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination. All Candidates who obtain 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first division. A certificate, under the seal of the University and signed by the Chancellor, shall be delivered to each passed Candidate.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.											Total number of marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked	REMARKS.
		Medicine and Pathology.	Clinical Medicine.	Clinical Surgery.	Surgery	Midwifery, &c.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Hygiene.	Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	Organic Chemistry & use of the Microscope.	Operative Surgery.	Reports of six Medical Cases.	Reports of six Surgical Cases.				
		150	100	100	150	100	75	50	75	50	75	100	100				

163. Candidates, who have been exempted under former rules from examination in Comparative Anatomy and Hygiene on taking the Degree of M. B. and C. M., shall be

required to undergo examination in these subjects on proceeding to the Degree of M. D.

164. In certain exceptional cases, to be decided upon by the Syndicate, Candidates will be permitted to appear for the Preliminary Scientific and First Examinations in the same year, and to come up in the succeeding year for the Second or Pass Examination, on condition that the requisite certificates be presented, and that the total period of study does not fall short of five years.

Also Candidates who have commenced their studies for the L. M. and S. Degree without having passed the First Examination in Arts, should they subsequently pass that test and desire to qualify themselves for the M. B. and C. M. Degree, will be permitted to count such professional courses as they had attended before passing the First Examination in Arts.

IX.—Examination for the Degree of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

165. Candidates who have obtained the Degrees of B. A and M. B. and C. M. will be permitted to proceed to the Degree of M. D. *without examination*, on producing a certificate of having been engaged two years in the practice of their profession subsequent to having taken the Degree of M. B. and C. M. of this or of some other recognized University.

166. Each Candidate must produce a testimonial, signed by at least two Doctors of Medicine, that he is in habits and character a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

167. Applications for admission to the Degree of M. D., together with the certificates and testimonial above referred to, shall be transmitted to the Registrar at least one month before the date of the Convocation conferring Degrees.

168. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees.

169. Graduates of the Medical College shall be allowed to present themselves *for examination* for the Degree of M. D. on producing the diploma of the Medical College and a certificate of having been engaged subsequently for five years in the practice of their profession.

170. The examination for the Degree of M. D. shall be held once a year, commencing on the first Monday of July.

171. Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st May preceding.

172. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Fifty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Fifty Rupees on each occasion.

173. Candidates shall forward their certificates and the testimonial indicated in Bye-law 166 to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date of examination.

174. They shall pass an examination in accordance with the following scheme :—

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks.
Monday.. ..	10—1 3—6	Surgery & Clinical Surgery.	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital
Tuesday...	10—1 3—6	Medicine and Pathology.	250	Written examination. Practical examination in Hospital.
Wednesday	7—10 2—5	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	150	Practical examination in Hospital. Written & oral examination.
Thursday ..	10—1 3—6	Hygiene ..... Comparative Anatomy.	50 50	Written & oral examination.

Candidates failing to obtain one-third of the marks in each subject, or one-half of the aggregate number, shall not pass.

175. At the end of one week from the last day of the examination, the Examiners shall arrange in two divisions the successful Candidates in the order of merit, as ascertained by the numerical results of the examination. All Candidates who obtain 75 per cent. or more of the aggregate number of marks shall be placed in the first division.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS OBTAINED.					Total number of Marks obtained.	Whether passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class ranked	Remarks.
		Surgery and Clinical Surgery.	Medicine and Pathology.	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children	Hygiene	Comparative Anatomy.				
		250	250	150	50	50	750			

X.—EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

176. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering shall be held at Madras once a year, commencing on the third Monday in January.

177. Candidates for the Degree of B. C. E. must have completed two years from the time of passing the First Examination in Arts either in this or one of the other Indian Universities.

178 Applications for admission to this examination must reach the Registrar not later than the 1st November preceding. Each Candidate must forward with his application, a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts, and a certificate from the Head of some College or School authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council to the effect that he has studied the subjects prescribed for this examination and has attended an authorized institution or institutions for a period of at least eighteen months since passing the First Examination in Arts. The optional subjects in which the Candidate elects to be examined must also be notified.*

179. No Candidate shall be registered unless he have previously paid a fee of Thirty Rupees. Candidates failing to pass one examination may be admitted to subsequent examinations on payment of a like fee of Thirty Rupees on each occasion.

180. The examination shall be conducted partly by means of printed papers and partly *vivâ voce*, and in respect to Surveying and Levelling it shall be practical as well as theoretical.

181. Candidates for the Degree of B. C. E. shall be examined in the following branches of knowledge; it being imperative upon Candidates to pass an examination in the first three branches, but optional with them to select either IV., V. and VI., *or* VII. and VIII:—

I. Mathematics.
II. Natural Philosophy.
III. Mensuration and Estimate-making.
IV. Surveying and Levelling.
V. Constructive Engineering.
VI. Architectural and Topographical Drawing.
VII. Mechanical Engineering
VIII. Machine Drawing.

i. MATHEMATICS.

1.—*Algebra.*

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Involution, and Evolution of Algebraical quantities.
Greatest Common Measure and Least Common Multiple.

* "The Syndicate has power to consider and decide on exceptional cases as contemplated by Section XII of the Act of Incorporation"

Simple and Quadratic Equations, and questions producing them.

Surds.

Algebraic Proportion and Variation.

Permutations and Combinations.

Binomial Theorem.

Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progressions.

Simple and Compound Interest, and Discount.

Calculation and use of Logarithms.

2.—*Geometry.*

Euclid—Books I., II., III., IV., VI., and XI., to Proposition 21, with definitions of Book V.; also easy Deductions.

3.—*Plane Trigonometry.*

The solution of Plane Triangles, especially as applied in practice, and the investigation of the formulæ required in the several processes.

The construction of Tables of Goniometric Functions.

ii. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

(1.) *Statics and Dynamics.*—Treated mathematically, but without the aid of the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Composition and resolution of forces in one plane.

The Centre of Gravity.

The mechanical powers and their principal applications

Virtual Velocities.

Friction, and the Rigidity of Cords.

The three laws of motion, with the different measures of force, and their relation to one another.

Motion of a material particle under the action of a constant force, in free space, down an inclined plane, and in a circular arc, with the theory of the Simple Pendulum.

Unit of *work*; useful work of the simple machines; sources and reservoirs of force.

(2.) *Hydrostatics and Pneumatics.*—Treated as in the case of Statics and Dynamics.

Equilibrium and Pressure of Fluids, elastic and non-elastic.

Specific gravity.

The application of Hydrostatic and Pneumatic principles to the examination of a Steam Engine, Barometer, Thermometer, Common Pump, Forcing Pump, Condenser, Hydraulic Press, Fire Engine, Diving Bell, and Siphon; also the general process of measuring heights by means of the Barometer.

(3.) *Hydraulics.*—Discharge of fluid through various orifices under varying circumstances.

Effects of Vena Contracta.

Flow of water in Rivers and Canals, and over Weirs and Calingulas.

Time of filling and emptying Locks.

iii. MENSURATION AND ESTIMATE-MAKING.

Mensuration of Planes and Solids.

Preparation of Estimates for Roads, Canals, and Masonry-work connected therewith, as well as for ordinary buildings.

iv. SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

Surveying with the chain, with Prismatic Compass and Chain, with Theodolite and Chain and with Circumferentor and Chain.

Keeping a Field Book and Plotting.

The Theory and Practice of Levelling, including the use and adjustments of the Y Level and Troughton and

Simms' Level; also the keeping a Field Book and Drawing Sections. Measurement of heights by means of the Aneroid and the Mountain Barometer.

v. CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

Preparation of building materials, and estimation of their strength.

The equilibrium of arches and roofs.

Stability of abutments, piers, and retaining walls.

Construction of, and determination of, proper proportions for Buildings, Brick Bridges, Stone Bridges, Weirs, Calingulas, Sluices, Canals, Locks, and Roads.

General principles of Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting.

vi. ARCHITECTURAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.

Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings, Bridges, Locks, Anicuts, Calingulas, and all kinds of Sluices.

Plans of Road Surveys.

Maps of general Surveys.

vii. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Calculation of dimensions of parts of machinery.

Expedients for transmitting and modifying motion, and for gaining power.

The nature of steam, with the properties of ordinary kinds of fuel, and the estimation of their caloric power.

The construction and working of all classes of Steam Engines.

The management of Workshops, rates of prices, value of work, estimation of labour in Carpentry, Smith's work, Iron founding and casting.

viii. Machine Drawing.

Plans, elevations, sections and projections of machines, such as Crabs, Cranes, Lathes, Dredges, Punching and Shearing Machines, Pile Drivers, and Steam Engines of all classes.

Drawing of all kinds of Tools.

Working drawings of the component parts of Machines.

182. *Scheme of Examination for B. C. E. Degree.*

Days.	Hours.	Subjects.	Marks.	Remarks
Monday ...	10—1 2—5	Surveying and Levelling	150	*Viva voce* included.
Tuesday ...	10—1 2—5	Constructive Engineering.	300	
Wednesday	10—1 2—5	Hydraulics ... ... Estimating	100 50	
Thursday...	10—1	Euclid and Algebra....	125	Algebra ... = 50 Euclid..... = 75
	2—5	Mensuration and Plane Trig	125	Mensur..... = 50 Plane Trig. = 75
Friday.....	10—1 2—5	Architectural Drawing ... Topographical Drawing ..	50 50	
Saturday...	10—1	Statics and Dynamics .	150	Each 75
	2—5	Hydrostatics & Pneumatics.	100	Hydrostatics .. = 60 Pneumatics ... = 40
			Total 1,200	

183. To qualify for the Degree of B. C. E., Candidates must obtain one-third of the total marks assigned to each Branch, and one-half of the aggregate number.—Further in Branch II. the marks allotted to Hydraulics shall be 100, of which number one-third must be secured to entitle a Candidate to pass.

184. The passed Candidates shall be arranged in three classes.

The first consisting of those who have obtained not less than nine-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The second, of those who have obtained not less than seven-twelfths of the aggregate number of marks.

The third, of those who have obtained not less than the minimum qualifying for a degree.

The names of the Candidates placed in the first class shall be ranked in order of merit as determined by the total marks obtained by each: but the Examiners shall be at liberty to bracket men when the difference between them amounts only to a very small number of marks.

185. The Examiners shall be appointed not less than three months before the time fixed for the examination, in order that they may have ample time for exercising care and deliberation in the preparation of their papers.

186. Previous to the transmission of the examination papers to the Registrar, the Examiners shall hold a meeting, at which each Examiner shall submit his papers to his colleagues for remarks and suggestions, the adoption of which, however, shall be left to his own discretion.

187. Within one month from the completion of the examination the Examiners shall furnish to the Registrar a tabular statement prepared in the annexed form, exhibit-

ing the results of the examination, together with a letter containing any remarks or suggestions which they may consider to be deserving of the attention of the Senate, with reference to the results of the examination, or to the Regulations of the University as bearing upon the Faculty of Civil Engineering, and bringing to notice any striking defects that may have characterized the answers of the students generally, or of particular students.

Form of Tabular Statement to be submitted by the Examiners.

Register Number.	Name of Candidate.	Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy.	Mensuration and Estimate-making.	Surveying and Levelling.	Constructive Engineering.	Architectural and Topographical Drawing.	Mechanical Engineering.	Machine Drawing.	Total.	Passed or not passed.	If passed, in what class placed.	Remarks.
		200	350	100	150	300	100	450	100	1200			

Forms of Application for Registration.

I.

MATRICULATION.

NAME.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Different schools at which Candidate has been educated, and time at each.
	Present position or occupation.
	Where to be examined.
	Optional Language.

II.

F. A.

NAME.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.
	Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, since passing the Matriculation Examination.
	Present position or occupation.
	Where to be examined.
	Optional Language.

III.

B. A

NAME.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the First Arts Examination.
	Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied, since passing the First Arts Examination.
	Present position or occupation.
	Optional Language.
	Optional Subject.

IV.

M A.

NAME.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e*, nation, tribe, &c) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of receiving the B. A. Degree.
	College, or Colleges (if any) at which Candidate has studied since passing the B. A. Examination.
	Present position or occupation.
	Branch.
	Optional language (if Branch I.)

V.

B. L.

NAME.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of receiving the B. A. Degree.
	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, & time at each.
	Present position or occupation.

VI.

M. L.

NAME.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of receiving the B. L. Degree.
	College, or Colleges, (if any) at which Candidate has prosecuted his legal studies, and time at each.
	Present position or occupation.

VII.

First L. M. S.

NAME.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the Matriculation Examination.
	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his medical studies, and time at each
	Present position or occupation.

VIII.

Second L. M. S

NAME.	
	Age.
	Name and position of father or guardian.
	Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
	Town or village where resident.
	Date of passing the First Examination.
	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his medical studies since passing the first examination.
	Present position or occupation.

IX.

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of passing the F.A. Examination.
College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has studied Chemistry and Botany.
Present position or occupation.

X.

First M. B. & C. M.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination.
College, Hospital, or Dispensary, at which Candidate has studied since passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination.
Present position or occupation.

XI.

Second M. B. & C. M.

NAME.
Age.
Name and position of father or guardian.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.
Town or village where resident.
Date of passing the First M. B. & C. M. Examination
College, Hospital, or Dispensary, at which Candidate has studied since passing the First M. B. & C. M. Examination.
Present position or occupation.

XII.

M. D.

Name	Age	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i. e*, nation, tribe, &c.) and religion.	Town or village where resident.	Date of obtaining the B. A., and M B. and C. M. Degrees.	Period during which Candidate has been engaged in the practice of the medical profession subsequently to receiving M B & C M. Degree.	Present position or occupation.

XIII.

B. C. E

Name	Age.	Name and position of father or guardian.	Race (*i e*., nation, tribe, &c) and religion.	Town or village where resident	Date of passing the First Arts Examination.	College, or Colleges, at which Candidate has prosecuted his studies in Civil Engineering and time at each.	Present position or occupation.	Optional subjects.

FORM OF PROCEDURE TO BE OBSERVED IN CONFERRING UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

I. A Convocation for the purpose of conferring Degrees shall be held annually in the month of March.

II The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall assemble in the Senate-room at the hour named for the Convocation, and shall proceed in procession from it to the hall in which the Degrees are to be conferred.

III. The hall shall be so arranged that the Chancellor's chair may be somewhat in advance; the chairs assigned to the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows being placed in a half circle, so as to leave full space for the presentation of the Candidates.

IV. The Candidates shall be arranged in a line opposite to the Chancellor.

V On the procession entering the hall, the Candidates shall rise and remain standing until the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows have taken their seats.

VI The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their places, the Chancellor shall say:

This Convocation of the Senate of the University of Madras has been called to confer Degrees upon the Candidates who, in the examination recently held for that purpose, have been certified to be worthy of the same. Let the Registrar read the names of the Candidates approved and recommended by the Examiners for Degrees.

The Registrar shall then read the report of the Examiners, which shall be in the following form:

We, the Examiners appointed by the Senate of the University of Madras to conduct the examination for the

Degree of————, do hereby certify that we have examined the persons whose names are hereinafter set down, and that we do adjudge them to be worthy of the Degree of————, and do recommend them accordingly to be admitted to the same.

Witness our hands, &c.

The Chancellor shall then say:

Let the Candidates stand forward.

Then the Candidates standing up and advancing a step or two, the Chancellor shall put them the following questions:

Question. Do you sincerely promise and declare that, if admitted to the Degrees for which you are severally Candidates, and for which you have been recommended, you will in your daily life and conversation conduct yourselves as becomes Members of this University?

Answer. I do promise.

Quest. Do you promise that to the utmost of your opportunity and ability you will support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning?

Ans. I do promise.

Quest. Do you promise that you will, as far as in you lies, uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellow-men?

Ans. I do promise.

In the case of Candidates for Medical or Legal Degrees, the following addition shall be made:—

Quest. Do you promise that you will faithfully and carefully fulfil the duties of the Medical (or Legal) profession, that you will on all occasions maintain its purity and reputation, and that you will never deviate from the

straight path of its honorable exercise by making your knowledge subservient to unworthy ends?

Ans. I do promise.

Then the Chancellor shall say:

Let the Candidates be now presented.

Then the Candidates shall be presented by the heads of their respective schools or colleges, or by one of the Examiners, to the Chancellor, one by one, in the order in which they stand in the Examiners' report.

The manner of presentation shall be as follows:

The presenter taking the right hand of the Candidate shall advance with him to the footstool of the Chancellor, and shall say:

Mr., or my Lord Chancellor, I present unto you this person ————, who has been certified after examination, to be duly qualified to receive the Degree of ———— in the University of Madras.

Then the Chancellor shall say to the Candidate:

A B., by virtue of the authority vested in me as Chancellor of the University of Madras, I admit thee to the Degree of ———— in this University, and in token thereof I present unto thee this Diploma, and authorize thee to wear the hood ordained, as the insignia of thy Degree.

The Chancellor shall then present to the Candidate the Diploma; and the presenter shall invest him with the hood. The Candidate shall then bow and retire to his place.

When all the Candidates have been presented, the Chancellor shall say to the Registrar:

Let the Degrees conferred now be proclaimed.

Then the Registrar shall read the Record of the Degrees conferred, as follows:

We, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the University of Madras, do hereby proclaim and make known that we have admitted to the Degree of————the following persons, they having been first certified unto us as fit persons to receive the same.

The Registrar shall then present the above Record to the Chancellor, who shall sign the same.

Then an address shall be made to the Candidates by a Member of the Senate appointed by the Chancellor, exhorting them to conduct themselves suitably unto the position to which, by the Degree conferred upon them, they have attained.

The address being ended, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows shall rise up, and the Chancellor shall say:

I dissolve this Convocation.

Then the Chancellor and Senate shall retire in procession to the Senate room, the Graduates standing.

In the absence of the Chancellor, his place shall be taken and his duties performed, by the Vice-Chancellor.

ACADEMIC ROBES.

(Appointed by the Senate.)

CHANCELLOR.

A purple teray velvet gown, made like an Oxford Proctor's Dress Gown, with two-inch gold lace down the fronts and round the bottom of the sleeves outside.

A black velvet Academic cap, bound round with gold lace, and gold tassel nine inches long.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

A purple silk gown, same shape as the Chancellor s and trimmed in the same way, but with silver lace.

A cap like the Chancellor's but with silver lace and tassel

REGISTRAR.

A black silk laced gown.
A black cloth Academic cap.

SENATE.

A subdued crimson silk gown.
A black velvet Academic cap.

B. A.

A blue silk gown.
A black silk hood, lined with cerise.
An Academic cap (optional.)

M. A.

A gown as B. A. with velvet fronts, &c.
Hood as B. A., but with the addition of a gold coloured border

B. L.

A puce silk gown.
Hood lined with pink

M. L.

A gown as B. L. with velvet front. Hood as B. L., but with the addition of a gold coloured border.

L. M. S.

A Maroon silk gown, shape of the B A.
Hood lined with lilac.

M. B. AND C. M.

A Maroon silk gown, shape of the B A., with velvet fronts.
Hood lined with lilac.

M. D.

A Maroon silk gown with velvet fronts, &c
Hood lined with lilac, and gold coloured binding

B. C. E.

A red silk gown, same shape as the B A
Hood lined with sky-blue

Matriculation and F A Examinations will be held at the following places in December, 1881 —

Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bellary	Mysore
Berhampore	Negapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Coimbatore	Palamcottah
Ernakulam	Rajamundry
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Shimoga
Jaffna	Tanjore
Kumbhakonam	Trichinopoly
Madras	Trincomali
Madura	Trivandram
Mangalore	Vizagapatam

RULES OF AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions or departments of institutions may be affiliated to the University of Madras in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, subject to the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

3. In the case of a Government institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief Educational Officer of the province in which it is situated; in the case of any other institution, by the Principal or other responsible authority.

4. Every application must be countersigned by two members of the Senate.

5. The application must contain—

(a.) A statement showing the present staff of teachers and the course of study in the Faculty in which affiliation is desired.

(b.) A declaration that the institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(c.) Satisfactory assurance of there being a fair prospect that the institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years.

6. The Syndicate will, once in three years, revise the list of affiliated institutions; and, in the event of an institution changing its course of instruction or ceasing to possess the means of educating up to the prescribed standard, the Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from such institution.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

In Arts.

First Arts.

1. Church Mission College, Tinnevelly.
2. Coimbatore College.
3. Government College, Bellary.
4. do. do., Berhampore.
5. do. do., Calicut.
6. do. do., Cuddalore.
7. do. do., Madura.
8. do. do., Mangalore.
9. do. do., Salem.
10. High School, Ernakulam.
11. High School, Shimoga.
12. Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
13. Hindu College, Vizagapatam.
14. Hyderabad College.
15. Jaffna Central School, Ceylon.
16. Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
17. Maharaja's College, Mysore.
18. Maharaja's College Vijayanagaram.
19. Noble High School, Masulipatam.
20. Pachappa's College.
21. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's College, Sawyerpuram.
22. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel's College, Trichinopoly.

Bachelor of Arts.

1 Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, Bangalore.
2 Central College, Bangalore
3 Doveton Protestant College, Madras
4 Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College, Madras
5 Kumbhakonam College
6 Maharaja's College, Trivandram
7 Presidency College
8. Rajamundry College
9. St Joseph's College, Negapatam
10. St. Peter's Schools and College, Tanjore.

In Law

1 Maharaja's College, Trivandram
2 Presidency College

In Medicine

1 Medical College, Madras

In Civil Engineering

1 Civil Engineering College, Madras
2 School of Engineering and Natural Science, Bangalore

Church Mission College, Tinnevelly.

This College was formerly known as the English Institution, Palamcottah, which was founded in 1836, by the Church Missionary Society for the purpose of training Schoolmasters. The Society had then also the only school for English teaching in the district. This School was from 1844 to 1870 under the able management of Mr. W. Cruickshanks. On a petition being presented by the Natives of Tinnevelly to the Governor of Madras, Lord Napier, for the establishment of a High School, he gave the above Society the choice of establishing one. Gladly accepting the offer, they caused the English School to be amalgamated with the Institution, which since 1870, has been called the English Institution. A Matriculation Class was opened in 1871, under the then Principal, the Rev. T. Spratt. In 1872 the Home Committee seeing the urgent need of higher education for this district, sent out the Rev. Frederic Peake, M.A., LL.D., to found a College. Unavoidable circumstances compelled his return home three months after classes had been formed for the three examinations in Arts of this University. The staff at present consists of one Principal, Rev. H. Schaffter, of Trinity College, Dublin, three Graduates, two First Arts, two Matriculated, three Certificated Masters, and two Munshis. 220 students have joined the College. Their fees amount to Rs. 250. Government gives a monthly grant of Rs. 219·8. Scholarships amount to Rs. 21 per mensem.

An annual prize-giving is held at which prizes and medals are distributed to the value of Rs. 400 of which most is contributed by the European Gentlemen of the Station. A Sanskrit department has been started, and a Hindustani department will this year be added.

Coimbatore College.

About the year 1856 "the Tahsildar's School," so called because a Tahsildar of Coimbatore was its founder, was handed over to a Committee of European and Native gentlemen, under the designation of the 'Coimbatore Anglo-Vernacular School.' But the early promise of the school was belied by subsequent inanition, the teachers were underpaid, and the confidence of the Hindu inhabitants of Coimbatore was not won.

The first new impulse in the right direction may be traced to the Collector, Mr. Thomas. Through his interest in the School the Hindu inhabitants were roused to action, and a large sum of money was raised with which it was proposed to build a School-hall to be called the 'Thomas Memorial Hall.' Many years elapsed before this determination was carried into effect. In the meantime the School-house had to be enlarged, and in 1867 when a European Graduate of this University took charge, he found that the Institution contained about 250 boys, the highest class being the Fifth. The fees monthly amounted to about Rs. 200. Under the designation of the 'Coimbatore High School,' the Institution has developed into a Collegiate School with an efficient staff of Teachers. The School is now as large as it can possibly be under present circumstances, the number on the rolls averaging 620, 25 being in the College Department.

The School is a Grant-in-aid Institution, the Government monthly grant is Rs. 350 and the amount of fees on an average is Rs. 740. At present the expenditure is nearly as great as the income, and as the reserve fund (about Rs. 2,000) which the School possesses is but small, something will have to be done to enable the Committee to uphold the position of the Institution. The School is open

to all classes of the community The majority (about 85 per cent.) are Brahmins, but there are on the rolls Hindus of all the other classes, Mahomedans, Native Christians, Eurasians and Europeans Mahomedan boys are charged only half the monthly fee

The teaching staff of the College department is as follows —

C C Flanagan, M A (Madras), Head Master
R Krishna Aiyar, B A (Madras).
A Vaidyalinga Pillai

Government College, Bellary.

The Provincial School of Bellary was opened on the 29th January 1855

It is a Government Institution and is open to all classes of the community. There are no endowments or scholarships connected with the Institution.

The College Department which consists of two First Arts classes contains 19 pupils. The School Department, consists of five classes, viz., the Sixth, Fifth, Upper Fourth, Lower Fourth and Third, and contains 175 boys.

The following fees are levied :—

	RS.	A	P.
8th & 7th Classes	3	0	0
6th	2	8	0
5th & Upper 4th	2	0	0
Lower 4th	1	8	0
Third	1	0	0

The following teachers are employed in the College Department:—

T. T Logan, Esq., B.A, Head Master
G Narasinga Rau, B.A, (Madras)
K Ramanujachari.
N Raghava Sastri.
T. A Narasimhachari

Government College, Berhampore.

The Berhampore Zillah School was established in 1856. The College Department was opened in February 1879. The staff is constituted as follows :—

Mr. W. Sconce, B.A., Head Master (on other duty)

Mr T. R. Scott, B.A., Acting Head Master.

Mr. Tagat Venkaji Subha Rau, B.A.

Mr. R. S. Bower, B.A.

Vepa Suryanarayana Sastri, Sanskrit Pandit.

Goda Srirama Sastri, Telugu Pandit.

A fee of Rs. 3 is levied in the College Department.

Government College, Calicut.

The Provincial School of Calicut was established by Government in 1854. The present building was opened in 1862, the land on which it stands being given for the purpose by M.R.R. Chóyikutti Múppan Avargal, and a moiety of the cost of building being met by public subscriptions. The name of the Institution was changed to that of "*Government College*" in 1879.

Being a Government Institution it is open to all classes of the community. The languages taught are English, Malayalam (the language of the district) and Sanskrit. The establishment comprises a College Department of two F. A. classes, and a School Department.

The fees levied are :—

	Monthly			Admission		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.
8th and 7th Classes...	4	0	0	...	...	
6th do. ...	3	0	0	3	0	0
5th do.	2	8	0	2	0	0
Upper 4th do. ...	2	0	0	2	0	0
Lower 4th do. ...	1	8	0	2	0	0
3rd do. ...	1	0	0	1	0	0
2nd do. ...	0	12	0	1	0	0

The fees for the last three years have averaged Rupees 5,886-10-8 a year.

There are four endowed Scholarships in connection with this College; three founded in 1857 in the name of V. Conolly, Esquire, late Collector of this district, and one founded in 1869 in the name of G. R. Sharpe, Esquire, who was for some years Civil and Sessions Judge of Malabar.

The Sharpe Scholarship of Rupees 9 per mensem is awarded to the native of Malabar who passes highest from this school at the University Matriculation Examination. It is tenable for two years in the F. A. classes of this College, and consequently is competed for every alternate year.

Of the Conolly Scholarships there are two Senior of Rupees 16 a month each, and one Junior of Rupees 9 a month. The Senior Conolly Scholarships are also awarded to the native of Malabar who stands highest at Matriculation from this College. These are tenable for four years, two years at this College, and if the holder is successful at the F. A Examination, for a further period of two years in the B. A. classes of the Presidency College, Madras As one of these Scholarships is given every alternate year, there should always be one Senior Conolly scholar in the F. A. Classes of the Calicut College, and one in the Presidency College. The Junior Conolly Scholarship of Rupees 9 a month tenable for one year is awarded to the first boy in a special examination conducted by the Head Master at the beginning of each year of the pupils composing the Matriculation class.

Mr. P. Karunakara Menon, of this town also gives annually two prizes worth Rupees 30 and Rupees 20, for English and Malayalam Composition respectively, to be competed for by the students of the F. A Classes.

There is also a Government Scholarship of Rupees 15 per mensem, awarded to the student who passes highest

from this District at the F. A. Examination on the condition of his prosecuting his studies for the B. A. Degree in some recognized College. This Government Scholarship though not attached to the College is open for competition to its students.

The staff of teachers taking part in the College Department is—

W Morgan, Esq , Head Master.
N. Vaidyanatha Aiyar, M.A., (Madras).
S. Narayanaswami Aiyar, B.A., (Madras).
M V. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A., (Madras)
C. Chattu Nayar,

List of Head Masters.

1854. F. C. Hubbard, Esq.
1856. E. Thompson, Esq., M.A
1863. E. L Hogarth, Esq., B.A
1869. C McIsaac, Esq., M.A.
1871 C. M. Barrow, Esq., B.A.
1877. Wm. Morgan, Esq.

Government College, Cuddalore.

This institution was the first Provincial School established in this Presidency and was opened on the 1st July 1853. In 1855 it was constituted a Zillah School. A College Department was opened in February 1879. It contains at present twenty-four pupils.

The Masters employed in the College Department are :—
E. H. Elliot, Esq., B.A.
Mr. L. Dique.
C. S. Swami Aiyangar, B.A.
C. R. Duraiswami Aiyar, B.A.
M. Ramaswami Aiyar, B.A
A fee of Rs. 3 is levied in the College Department.

Government College, Madura.

The Madura Zillah School was established on the 2nd April 1856. The College Department was opened in March 1880. The staff is constituted as follows :—

Mr J. R. Thomas, Head Master.
,, C. A. Thambu Pillai, B.A.
,, S. Subrahmanya, Aiyar, B.A.
,, Abul Hussain Sahib, Persian and Urdu Munshi.

A fee of Rs. 3 is levied in the College Department.

Government College, Mangalore.

The Government College, Mangalore, is a Government Institution established in 1866 at the request of the Hindu population of the District of South Canara, who subscribed Rs. 65,000 for the purpose

The Institution embraces three departments, the College, High School, and Middle School. The College Department consists of two classes, the seventh and eighth; the High School of two classes, the fifth and sixth; and the Middle School also of two classes, the lower fourth and upper fourth. The Institution is open to all classes of the community without any distinction of caste or creed.

The sources of revenue are the interest of the Endowment Fund which amounts to about Rs. 200 per mensem, and the school fees. The average amount of school fees for the last three years is Rs. 5,245-15-9.

The 'Thomas Scholarship,' founded in memory of H. S. Thomas, Esq., the late Collector of South Canara, is awarded to the Student who stands highest in the school at the Matriculation Examination. It is worth Rs. 5 per mensem There is also a Government Scholarship worth Rs. 15 per mensem which, though not attached to the Institution,

has always been held by one of the pupils of this school. It is awarded to the student who passes highest from the school at the F. A. Examination, provided he prosecutes his studies for the B. A. degree in any recognized College.

The staff of teachers engaged in the College Department is :

J Moss, B.A , (Madras), Head Master.
K. S. Rama Rau, B.A., (Madras)
S. Mangesha Rau
U. Krishnayya
P. Balappa, Sanskrit Pandit

Government College, Salem.

The Salem Zillah School was established in 1856. The College Department was opened in February 1879. The staff is constituted as follows :—

J. Small, Esq., Head Master.
S Ramadoss Aiyar, B.A., Acting 2nd Master.
T. V. Subharama Aiyar, B.A., Acting 3rd Master
A. R. Amirtham Pillai, Munshi.

A fee of Rs. 3 is levied in the College Department.

High School, Ernakulam.

For many years prior to 1865, the Rajah of Cochin had maintained a small English School at Ernakulam. In that year it was placed under the care of a Cambridge M. A., the present Head Master, and soon rose in numbers and standard until in 1868 students were first sent up for the Matriculation Examination, and since then others have gone up every year. A large and commodious building was erected by the Sirkar, and occupied in 1870, being enlarged in 1879. The staff of Masters has been

steadily improved and augmented, and in 1874 a Preparatory F. A. Class was opened, from which in 1876 students first passed the F. A. Examination. Boys from all classes of the community, without any distinction as regards caste or creed, are admissible, but the mass of the school consists of Brahmins, Christians, and Nayars, the latter being most numerous. The total strength of the School is about 300 boys.

The Cochin Government bears the whole expenses of the School excepting a small proportion (about a seventh) which is produced by fees. The fees at present levied are :—in the F. A. Class, Rs. 2 ; Matriculation Class, R. 1 , Upper School, Annas 8 ; Lower School, Annas 4. There are no Scholarships attached to the School at present.

The High School includes classes from the F. A. down to Preparatory Classes, and it is proposed to add Vernacular Classes shortly.

The College Class work is divided between the following Teachers :—

Alfred Forbes Sealy, M.A., (Cambridge), Head Master and Director of Education in Cochin.

The Rev. Henry Kendall.

M. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A., (Madras.)

K. Koshi, B.A., (Madras.)

G Matthan, Malayalam Munshi.

High School, Shimoga

This Institution was established in 1854, as a Wesleyan Mission School receiving a Government Grant-in-aid. In 1858 it was converted into a Government School, and in 1875, formed into a High School for the Malnad or high-

lands of the Nagar Division, occupying the north-west of the Mysore Territory. The school contains 180 pupils, all paying Fees, namely, 147 Hindus, 20 Native Christians, 6 Mahomedans and 7 Europeans and Eurasians. In the Kanarese School attached, there are 142 pupils, and in the Hindustani 64. The fees are Rs. 3 a month in the College classes, Rs. 2 in the Matriculation class, Rs. 1-8 VI Class, R 1 Middle School, Annas 8 Primary, and a sum of Rs. 300 a year is granted by Government for scholarships. The school has a cricket club, and a gymnasium, the gift of H H. the Maharaja.

Head Master.—A. G. King, B.A, (Madras); *Upper Assistants.*—G. Krishna Rau, B.A., (Madras), D. Gangayya Nayudu, S. Srinivasa Rau; *Kanarese Munshi.*—Venkata Rama Sastri

Hindu College, Tinnevelly.

This institution was established on the 27th March 1861 by a Committee formed of local native gentlemen, and was placed under the management of a European named Mr. Sullivan, whose connection with the school however was short-lived. Elementary and middle class education was being imparted for several years, until, in 1867 students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination for the first time. The repeated success in this examination during subsequent years, and even the present reputation of the school are due, in a great measure, to the energetic and laudable exertions of the then Head Master, C. Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, B.A.

This institution is now affiliated to the Madras University and teaches up to the F. A standard. It has, on this account, altered its original name "The Hindu Anglo-Vernacular School, Tinnevelly," to the present designation

of "The Hindu College, Tinnevelly." The number of students on the rolls is nearly 450, of which 12 are free scholars. The average monthly collection of school fees is Rs. 570, and the Government Grant Rs. 228½.

There is a Sanskrit Department in the institution containing about 50 students; there is also a library composed of the works of most of the standard authors, general books of reference, and a set of apparatus for the study of physical science.

A prize for hand-writing was recently instituted by J. B. Pennington, Esq., Collector of the District.

Owing to the death of several of the members that formed the original School Committee, there took place on the 22nd of May 1878, a new organization which resulted in a General Committee of 33 members, out of which was shaped, for executive purposes, a Managing Committee consisting of ten Members, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

The teaching staff at present consists of Robert Stuart Sheppard, B.A., (Madras), Head Master; T. V. Krishna Pillai, B.A., (Madras); S. M. Navanitha Krishna Pillai, B.A., (Madras); V. R. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., (Madras), Mathematical Assistant; A. T. Sabhapati Pillai, Tamil Munshi; Ramakrishna Sastri, Sanskrit Munshi, College Department; and Three First Arts and Six Matriculated Masters, One 5th Grade Master, and a Writing Master, School Department.

Hindu College, Vizagapatam.

This Institution was founded by Sir Alexander Grant Bart., and E. Fane, Esq., with the co-operation of the Zemindars and Proprietors of the District. It is managed

by a Committee of which the Collector of the District for the time being, is the President, and the Hon. G. N. Gajapati Rau, the Vice-President.

The first President was Captain (now Colonel) R. M. Macdonald; and the Foundation Stone of the School house was laid by the Hon. D. F. Carmichael, on the 24th May 1862.

The College is supported by a Government Grant-in aid, School Fees, and Subscriptions, of which the largest is Rs. 125 a month from H. H. the Maharaja of Vijayanagaram. The Institution is open to all classes except Pariahs. Two Scholarships in the College Department are endowed in memory of the late Secretary, Ch. Venkataswami Nayudu.

President of Committee . ... J. H. Garstin, Esq., C.S.I.
Honorary Secretary.....N. Vaikuntanadham Pantulu.

STAFF.

Head Master . .. . E. Winckler, B.A.
1st Asistant ....A. C. Shutie, B.A.
2nd Assistant . .....N. Ramaswami, B.A.
3rd Assistant.....G. Venkanna.
4th Assistant.....P. Narayanaswami.
5th Assistant ....B. Krishna Rau
Telugu Pandit .....K. Kurmacharyulu.
Writing Master .. .. .Ch. Abboy.

Hyderabad College.

The first English School in Hyderabad called the City English High School was founded in the year 1857, A. D., where English, Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Telugu, Mahratti and Kanarese were taught. Some of these subjects were carried as far as the First Arts Standard. The stu-

dents of this school were not however prepared for the Madras University, but were drafted either into the local Medical and Engineering Colleges or into such offices of the State as their qualifications fitted them for. Mr. P. G. Schaffter was the Principal of this Institution.

In 1869 an Engineering College and feeder to it were opened. This feeder in 1872 was separated from the Engineering College under the designation of the Chadarghat Anglo-Vernacular School. Mr. F. Schaffter was appointed the Head Master of this Institution. In 1877 the City English High School and the Chadarghat A. V. School were amalgamated and Mr. F. Schaffter was appointed Head Master of the new Institution which was still designated the Chadarghat Anglo-Vernacular School. In 1877 two students were sent up from this Institution to Bellary to try for the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, one of whom passed. In 1878 Aghornath Chattopadhyay, Esq., D. Sc. (Edin.) Hope Prizeman and Baxter Physical Science scholar, was appointed Principal of this Institution. Sanskrit was at this stage introduced throughout the school and Pandit Padmanabha Sastri was appointed teacher of that language.

The number of boys on the roll at present is 250. The smallness of the number is attributable to the fact of the Court language being Persian. A greater desire for English however, is being gradually developed. The fees vary for the different classes from Rs. 3 for the Matriculation class to 8 Annas for the lowest class. Those who are found too poor to pay are admitted free. Monthly scholarships to the total value of Rs. 384, are distributed among the deserving students of the different classes. Students of all denominations are admitted. Mahomedans, Hindus, East Indians, Parsis and Sikhs being enrolled in its numbers.

In 1880 H. H. the Nizam's Government applied for and obtained the affiliation of the school to the Madras University under the designation of the Hyderabad College.

The Collegiate staff consists of—

Aghornath Chattopadhyay, D. Sc., (Edin.) Hope Prizeman, Baxter. Phys. Sc. scholar.

Mr. George Nundy, B.A. (Cantab.)

Fred. Schaffter.

J. Gloria.

D. K. Bhima Rau.

Huri Purna Mukhopadhyay, B.A. (Calcutta.)

Padmanabha Sastri, (Sanskrit.)

Dost Muhammad Khan, (Persian.)

Jaffna Central School.

This School was established in the year 1834 by the Rev. Peter Percival of the Wesleyan Mission, Jaffna The object of its establishment was to furnish instruction to the Native Boys of the Town and neighbourhood in the branches of a liberal English education. The curriculum of studies laid down at that time embraced Mathematics (Algebra, Euclid and Arithmetic); Natural Philosophy; the elements of Geography; History, Ancient and Modern; the elements of Latin.

The School rapidly became popular and its pupils soon numbered, including its lower branch at Wannarpuram, 235. In 1853 an English Principal was appointed to take charge of this School In 1860 it was affiliated to the Madras University, and in the same year was registered as a Grant-in-Aid School in connection with the then School Commission of the Island. In 1870 the Syndicate of the Madras

University having ceased to hold Examinations in foreign parts, the connexion of this Institution with the University ceased till 1877 when the University Examinations were again allowed, and in 1880 the School was affiliated to the Madras University as far as the F A Examination.

The School is divided into an Upper and Lower School, and has 222 students in session. Its teaching staff consists of, The Principal, The Rev F. M Webster, B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin, assisted by one Head Master and seven Under Teachers. Its curriculum embraces the 8 Government standards together with subjects required for a Matriculation and F A course. There are 5 local scholarships open to this school of the values of Rs. 120, Rs. 100, Rs. 80, Rs. 60 and Rs. 40, respectively. The fees of the School range from Rs. 7·50 a quarter in the Higher Standards to cents. 75 in the lower Standards. The average income of the School from Fees amounts to Rs. 2,300 per annum.

Kerala Vidyasala.
(Talli, Calicut.)

In June 1877 His Highness the Zamorin Raja of Calicut, in conjunction with the senior members of his family determined, on the advice of the Collector, Mr. Logan, to start an English school for the education of the young Rajahs. The school was accordingly opened and held in the Talli Palace. In the course of a few weeks about twenty young Rajahs were attending school regularly. This school, named the *Zamorin's High School*, was placed under the charge of Mr. Barrow (a Graduate of Oxford) and three assistants. In the same year and month a private school was opened by Mr. Barrow under the name of the *Malabar High School* which soon had nearly 200 boys on its rolls, and from which five pupils passed the Matriculation

Examination of 1877, one being placed in the first class. After some discussion it was resolved, to amalgamate the two schools from the beginning of 1878, and to make the new school thus formed select, by admitting only caste boys. This was done, His Highness the Zamorin setting apart a considerable portion of the Talli Palace for school purposes. The name of the amalgamated schools was, at the suggestion of the Collector, changed to that of the *Kerala Vidyasala.*

On the 3rd of August 1878, the Government of Madras passed the following Order (No. 374) on a letter from Mr. Logan, the Collector, bringing to their notice the establishment of the Kerala Vidyasala.

"His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to express the utmost satisfaction with the enlightened and liberal action of Manavikrama, Zamorin of Calicut, in establishing the Kerala Vidyasala.

2. The Acting Director of Public Instruction will, in communication with the Collector of Malabar, submit detailed proposals for a School Library and Apparatus to be presented by Government in recognition of the public spirit of the leading member of Native Society in Malabar." On the 13th September, Government passed the following additional Order (No. 423) "The sum of Rupees 1,815 is placed at the disposal of H. H. The Zamorin, for the purchase of a small Library, Physical Science Apparatus, and Physiological Diagrams and Models to be used in the Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut."

In February 1879 the school was affiliated to the University of Madras and raised to the grade of a Collegiate School, educating up to the F. A. standard. During the year 1880 the school worked with fair success, the average number on the rolls for the year being rather over 300 and the fee receipts averaging Rupees 550 per mensem.

The school is situated in Talli, occupying that part of the Talli Palace which extends the whole length of the eastern side of the great Talli tank. There are at present upwards of 300 boys on the roll.

The average fee collections now amount to between 500 and 600 Rupees a month; these, with a grant of Rs. 370 per mensem from the Zamorin and the members of his family, constitute the whole income of the school. The fees charged in the various classes are the same as those in Government Colleges.

The work of the College and Matriculation Classes is shared among the following masters:

Cecil M. Barrow, B.A., (Hertford Coll. Oxford), Principal.
T. Panchapakesa Aiyar, B.A., (Madras), 1st Assistant.
K. C. Teruvirarayan Raja, B.A., B.L., (Madras), 2nd do.
M. Ratnavelu Achari, (Madras), 3rd do.
C. Damoderam Namburi Padu, Malayalam Munshi.

Maharaja's College, Mysore.

Was established in 1833, by the late Maharaja of Mysore, as a Free School for teaching English, as announced in an inscription still existing over the principal gateway But masters were also appointed for giving instruction in Canarese, Mahratti and Sanskrit, in Hindustani and Persian. On the demise of His Highness in 1868, the School was taken over by Government, and called the Maharaja's School; the Mahratti, Sanskrit and Persian classes, which had little more than a nominal existence, being discontinued. The school had for several years sent up Candidates for the University Examinations, when in 1875 it was formed into a High School for the Ashtagram

Division, the southern portion of the Territory. In 1879 it was designated a second grade College. The number of pupils is 254, composed of 235 Hindus, 12 Muhammadans and 7 Europeans or Eurasians. There are two Vernacular departments besides, occupying separate premises, the Kanarese containing 282 pupils, and the Hindustani, 127. The fees are—

In the College classes	Rs.	3	0 0
„ Matriculation classes	„	2	0 0
„ Middle School	„	1	0 0
„ Lower „	„	0	8 0

A sum of Rs. 600 a year is granted by Government for Scholarships, and there are also some Palace Scholarships bestowed in the name of the Maharaja. From the interest of surplus funds granted by His late Highness, Rs. 144 a year are moreover distributed in Scholarships to the Vernacular branches. The School has a reading room and debating Society, Cricket and Lawn Tennis clubs. A complete gymnastic apparatus, the gift of H H the Maharaja was erected during the year.

Head Master.—C M Leonard, B.A., (Madras); *Upper Assistants.*—R. Venkat Ramayya, B.A., (Madras), K. Ramaswami, B.A., (Madras), M. B. Srinivasaiyangar, B.A., (Madras), M. S. Puttanna; *Kanarese Munshi.*—B. Mallappa.

Maharaja's College, Vijayanagaram.

This Institution is entirely supported by His Highness the Maharaja of Vijayanagaram, the average monthly outlay is about Rs. 1,055 of which nearly Rs. 375 is realized by fees. The School was first opened in 1857 with two branches, one for Brahmins and Kshatriyas and the other for boys of other castes. On the 1st June 1859 these two branches

were united. On the 1st April 1863 the standard of the school was raised and the institution was placed under a Head Master, trained in the Madras Normal School. The Matriculation standard was reached in 1868. The present Head Master was appointed in January 1875 and two years afterwards a First Arts class was formed.

The College staff consists of the following Masters:—

C. Chandrasekhara Sastri, B.A.
P. Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A.
K. Vijayaraghavachari, B.A.
P. Srirama Sastri, Telugu Pandit
K Suryanarayana Sastri, Sanskrit Pandit.

There are four scholarships of Rs. 5 in the Senior F. A class and four of Rs. 5 each in the Junior F. A. class. The present building being insufficient for the growing numbers, a new house is being built.

Noble High School, Masulipatam.

This School takes its name from the Rev. R. T. Noble, B.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, who was one of the two Missionaries first sent to Masulipatam by the C. M. S. in 1841. He opened it with two pupils on November 21, 1843, and continued in charge, without break, till his death, October 17, 1865. In 1864 the number on the rolls had reached 300, and a Collegiate Department was begun.

Various circumstances have at times much affected the number and quality of the pupils. In 1852 a Brahmin pupil became a Christian, and the number fell from 80 to 4 Other converts followed in 1856, and the Hindu community became alarmed. Led by the Head Sheristadar,

A. Seshiah Sastri Garu (now C.S.I.), they founded a rival high class school, and the force of native feeling and official influence has usually drawn to it those young men who are, "as regards wealth, respectability, and connections, the élite of the town," as was noticed by Lieutenant R. M. Macdonald, (now Colonel Macdonald, Director of Public Instruction,) when Inspector of this Division in 1856. The great cyclone of November 1, 1864, thinned the Noble School considerably, and the Lower Class, Municipal, and Results Schools, where little or nothing is charged in fees, have recently weakened its elementary classes. But high testimony was borne to it by Sir C. Trevelyan in 1860: it has had some distinguished pupils; and about 280 are still being educated in the School Department and its Branch. They comprise East Indians, Native Christians, Muhammadans, and high caste Hindus. The studies range from the English and Telugu Alphabets to the Matriculation standard.

The Collegiate Department consists of high caste Hindus. The first M. A. of the Madras University, V. Sundararamayya Gáru, was educated up to the F.A. standard in this School. And from 1864-5, when the annual Macdonald Gold Medal was founded, up to 1876 inclusive, it won that Prize nine times by sending up the Candidate who passed highest from the Northern Circars in the F. A. or B. A. Examinations for the year. Though this Department is growing, it is very small, and the fees only cover a fraction of its cost. A Grant-in-aid of about Rs. 1,850 per annum is drawn from Government. The remaining cost is borne by the C. M. S., and the Rugby Fox Memorial Fund. The latter was begun in 1848 to provide an Assistant Master, as a memorial of Mr. Noble's first colleague, the Rev. H. W. Fox, B.A., of Wadham, Oxford, who was educated at Rugby School. The Rev. John Sharp, M.A., of Rugby

School, and Queen's College, Oxford, joined the School in that capacity in 1861. Since 1865 he has been Head Master, with the exception of April 1870—November 1872, when the Rev. C. Tanner was in charge. The Rev. E. N. Hodges, M. A., Queen's College, Oxford, and Rev. A. W. Poole, M. A., Worcester College, Oxford, are now carrying on the School, the former having succeeded Mr. Sharp as Head Master, the latter now acting as Rugby Fox Master. Mr. G. J. Solomon, B.A., A. Ramaswami Garu; D. Anantam Garu and K. Ramachandra Sastri Garu, Telugu Pandit, take part in teaching the College Department.

Scholarships are annually given by the Lord Bishop of Madras, and the C. M. S. After his death, above Rs. 14,750 were collected for a memorial to Mr. Noble. With this sum, supplemented by grants from the C. M. S. and Government, a site was purchased, and a large and commodious building was erected for the School. It contains a spacious Hall, and suitable class rooms. There is a considerable Library of valuable books, and the school appliances are ample and excellent. A Native Noble Memorial Fund provides two small scholarships in the School Department. The C. M. S. and a legacy from Mr Brabazon, a friend of Mr. Noble's, furnish others.

Pachappa's College.

This School is a purely native institution maintained out of the fruits of native benevolence, managed by a body of Hindu Trustees and dedicated solely to the education of the Hindu community particularly at Madras. Pachappa Mudaliyar in whose name the institution is founded, was a wealthy benevolent Hindu Gentleman, who dying a hundred years ago when education was almost unknown

in Madras, endowed various religious institutions and private charities with no less than a lac of pagodas. The provisions of the Will, however, were in great part neglected by the Executors, so that the Supreme Court at Madras intervened and assumed control of the Estate. In the course of time, these funds amounted to nearly 7½ lacs of Rupees, and after assigning the original lac of pagodas to the specific religious charities mentioned in the Will, the surplus funds were ordered to be devoted under a Decree of the Supreme Court to Educational establishments in various parts of the Presidency and particularly in Madras itself.

A school was therefore established in Black Town in January 1842, under the name of Pachappa's Central Institution, for affording eleemosynary education to the poorer classes of the native community in the elementary branches of English literature and science, coupled with instruction in Tamil and Telugu, the Vernacular languages of the Presidency Town, and is controlled by a governing body of Hindu Gentlemen, being householders in Madras, called the President and Trustees of Pachappa's Charities. During the early period of this School's existence, its numerical strength was once as high as 882, and when applications for admission continued to pour in from all quarters, it was suggested to the President and Trustees that the Institution having been established for the benefit of the poor, a monthly fee might be justly demanded from all such rich parents as could afford to pay for the tuition of their children, and that the amount of such fees might be appropriated to extending the benefits of the Institution to more deserving objects of charity. This rule about the payment of a school fee was first put in force in April 1849, in which year the standard of studies was also raised by the introduction of the elements of Geometry

and Algebra and the Geography and History of India and selections from the English Poets. On the 20th of March 1850 the school was removed to the present building specially built for the purpose, the ceremony of the opening of Pachappa's Hall taking place on the same day amidst a thickly crowded meeting of European and Native gentry with the late Governor the Right Honorable Sir Henry Pottinger in the chair. Ever since this Institution has continued to progress rapidly until in 1864 it was raised to the standard of a High School. The first batch of students matriculated from this school in 1858, when the curriculum of studies was specially adapted to the standard of the Matriculation Examination of the University. It was for a number of years the only Institution in the Town of Madras where the poorer classes of the Hindu population could obtain a liberal education on a secular basis, and it has always been an important feeder to the Government High School now known as the "Presidency College." The usefulness of the High School has been publicly recognized by the Government, the Director of Public Instruction having often commended it as a purely Hindu School which has contributed in no small degree to the spread of enlightenment in Madras.

A Collegiate Department consisting of a First Arts Class with 23 pupils was opened in January 1880, and the School Department consists of two classes divided into 7 Sections containing 382 boys; and the Institution thus developed is now affiliated to the Madras University. The Trustees have separated the junior classes commencing from the Upper Fourth and formed them into a separate Institution, designated the "Middle School", under a separate Head Master, in a separate building maintained out of the funds of the late P T. Lee Chengalroya Nayakar's Charities. In this way the High School has been rendered more manageable

and it is hoped efficient, and at the same time the standard of the senior class has been raised to that of the F. A. Examination, the want of schools of this standard, in which secular education is given, being much felt by the Hindu population of the Town.

The following fees are levied :—

F. A. Class.....	Rs.	3½
Matriculation or VI Class.....	,,	2½
Preparatory Matriculation or V Class.....	,,	2

The High School is an aided Institution receiving at present a Government grant of Rs. 200 per mensem in aid of its funds.

The High School has a Gymnasium of its own, and a Library of Standard authors and books of reference, and the requisite apparatus for the study of Physical Science.

The Collegiate Department is taught by the Principal and his Assistant; Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu are taught by Pandits specially selected.

The present staff of the College Department consists of:—

Principal.....D. M. Cruickshank, Esq., M.A.
Asst. to do. ..... C. Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, B. A.
Tamil Pandit.....A. Subroya Pillai.
Telugu do. .....V. Ramanujachari.
Sanskrit do. .....M. Krishna Sastri.

S. P. G. College, Sawyerpuram.

This Institution, founded in the year 1844, is situated in Tinnevelly, 12 miles south-west of Tuticorin. It was founded as a Training Institution for Mission Agents. There are at present 179 pupils, of whom 173 are Christians, nearly the whole of these are boarders. The cost of the Institution is met from Government Grants, Endowments and Grants

from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The present staff of teachers consists of Rev. J. A. Sharrock, B.A., Cambridge, Principal; G. Arumainayagam, B.A., C. P. Gnanakkan, B.A., assisted by a Master who has passed the F. A. Examination, three who have matriculated, and a Tamil Munshi.

S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.

This Institution consists of a School and a College. It receives a Government grant; and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel supplies the additional necessary funds. All classes of the community are admitted, but most of the students are Brahmins.

In 1876 a handsome pile of School buildings was erected according to plans furnished by R. F. Chisholm, Esq., at a total cost of Rs. 15,500.

The teachers at present employed in the College are :—

C. W. Pearce, Esq., Principal.
Jacob Gnanaolivu, B.A., (Madras.)
A. V. Panchanathayya, B.A., (Madras)
V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., (Madras)
P. Annaswami Pillai, Tamil Pandit.
Venkataraghavachari, Sanskrit Pandit.

Bishop Cotton Schools and College, Bangalore.

These Schools were opened in 1865, for boys and girls, European and Eurasian. In January 1871, the present Warden was appointed, the whole Institution was placed under his charge, and a College Department was sanctioned.

The Institution is under a Committee consisting of the Chief Commissioner, the General of the division and several other gentlemen. The Lord Bishop of Madras is "Visitor."

In December 1880, the report showed a total of 230 boys and girls, of whom 6 boys and 1 girl were in the College Department. Few boys remain comparatively long enough here to pass even the F. A.; since after one or two years they generally go to London or Edinburgh, some prepare for the Indian Civil Service or other examinations, some go to Cooper's Hill or to Rûrki, and some enter the various Medical Colleges. In this consists the real importance of the College Department

The Bishop Cotton Schools and College have a grant of 470 Rs. per mensem from the Government, and are under inspection.

The College classes are under the Warden, Rev. G. U Pope, D.D.

Central College, Bangalore.

This is the highest educational Institution of the Mysore Government. It was established in September 1858 as the Bangalore High School, and affiliated to the Madras University. The present premises in their original form were first occupied in 1860. The course of study was at the beginning of a general character, but included provision for lectures on Natural Philosophy, to illustrate which the grant was made of a good collection of apparatus The first student who matriculated from the Mysore Province did so from the Bangalore High School in 1863, but it was not till 1865 that the curriculum was specially adapted to the requirements of candidates for the University Examinations. In July 1875, the Institution was formed into the Central

College, and the premises have since been enlarged. The College Department contains about 66 students, and the School Department 445.

The College Staff consists of—

Principal—C. Waters, M.A., (Cambridge); *Vice-Principal*—H. J. Bhabha, M.A., (Bombay), Fellow of the Bombay University; A. E. Adolphus, B.A., (Madras); S. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B.A., (Madras); *Kanarese Munshi*—Rama Sesha Sastri; *Tamil Munshi*—T. G. Narayanaswami Pillai.

The fees in the College Department are Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 per mensem. Government scholarships amount to Rs. 50 per mensem. There is also the Dobbs Scholarship of Rs. 7 a month available to matriculated students, and three Scholarships, each of Rs. 10 per mensem, given by Mr. Venkatavarada Aiyangar, M.L., to students reading for the B.A. Degree, and prizes of books provided by a Native gentleman for proficiency in Sanskrit. There is a gymnasium and a cricket club attached to the College, in connection with which the United Schools Athletic Sports are held once a year. The students also have a Library and Reading Room, as well as a Debating Club.

Doveton Protestant College, Madras.

This Institution was opened on the 1st March 1855 as "The Madras Parental Academic Institution and Doveton College," on the Foundation-Trust of the late Captain John Doveton, and amalgamated in the same year with the "Madras Protestant College," under its present designation of "The Madras Doveton Protestant College."

The object of the Institution is "to offer to the youth of the Christian community a liberal and sound Christian Education," in accordance with the commonly recognized tenets of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland,

and the whole body of the Protestant Churches of Europe All Christians may become members of the Institution by a monthly payment of Rs. 2, (parents and guardians of pupils by a monthly payment of Rupee 1), and be entitled to vote at the General Meetings, (if their subscriptions are paid up for the six months previous to such meetings). The Executive Management is in the hands of a Committee of 13, (9 representatives of the Doveton Institution, and 4 of the Protestant College), which meets bi-monthly, and is empowered to frame from time to time such regulations as it deems proper for the internal economy of the institution.

The various sources of revenue are :—(1) Fees, (2) Subscriptions, (3) Government Grant-in-aid and (4) Interest on Government Securities held in Trust from Captain Doveton's Estate, and the Protestant College Fund (These securities amount in all to Rs. 3,38,900).

The Institution comprises a School, and a College Department. The former aims at providing a thorough English, Classical, and Mathematical education on a level with the Collegiate Schools of England and Scotland. Its curriculum extends over six years : the standard of the First Class is quite elementary, that of the Sixth or highest class is the *Matriculation Standard* of the Madras University. The numbers on the Roll of the School have varied from 105 to 162 ; the fees vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 in the different classes.

The College Department provides when furnished with a complete staff of Professors, a curriculum of 4 years, qualifying for the standard of the B. A. Degree Examination at the end of the 4th year. The following is the present staff of Professors :—

John Cook, Esq., M.A., (Aberdeen), Principal and Professor of *Mathematics* and *Classics*.

W. L. Bower, Esq., B.A., (Madras), Professor of *English* and *History*.

Ben. H. Chester, Esq., M.A., (Madras) Professor of *Biology* and Assistant Professor of *Mathematics*.

The College Fees are Rs. 5 per mensem for each of the four classes, with entrance Fee of Rs. 3.

FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS are conferred annually on First year's students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University and who undertake to prosecute their studies for the B. A. degree at the Institution. *Two* are conferred on the two Doveton students who have passed highest in the University Entrance Examination; the two others are open to the two European or Eurasian students from any other Institution who shall have passed the Matriculation Examination holding higher rank than any Doveton pupils, other than the two holders of Scholarships for the year. These Scholarships are of the value of Rs. 10 per month for the first two years: and Rs. 20 or Rs. 15 per month for the 3rd and 4th years, according as the holder is placed in the 1st or 2nd class of the First Arts Examination at the end of his second year.

Free Church Institution and Madras Christian College.

This Institution was founded in 1837 by the Rev. John Anderson, the first Missionary of the Church of Scotland to Madras, and it was for a number of years the only one in Southern India where natives of the country could obtain a liberal education. It was originally styled the "General Assembly's Institution," but remaining in dependence on that section of the Church which in 1843 dissolved its con-

nection with the State, it was known from that time till lately as the "Free Church of Scotland Mission Institution." The College Department was opened in 1865: in 1876 its basis was widened: other Christian bodies combined with the Free Church in contributing to its support, and are represented on its Council, so that it has become the main centre of Christian liberal education in Southern India. In accordance with this new development of the Institution, the words "Madras Christian College" were added to its designation.

In 1879 there were upwards of 800 pupils in the School department, and in the College department about 240 undergraduates. The pupils and students are of all classes of the community in the following approximate proportions:—in the School, Hindus 78 per cent.; Mussulmans 12; Native Christians 9; and Eurasians 1; in the College, Hindus 79 per cent.; Mussulmans 3; Native Christians 17; and Eurasians 1.

Scholarships.—1. The Johnstone Scholarship of Rs. 30 *per mensem* tenable for one year, restricted to Native Christians: founded in 1853 in memory of the Rev. Robert Johnstone, the second Missionary of the Church of Scotland to Madras.

2. The Mackintosh Scholarship of Rs. 8 *per mensem* tenable for one year, being the interest of the proceeds of the "Life of John Mackintosh, by the Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.," presented by the author.

3. The Gunn Scholarship of Rs. 19 *per mensem* tenable for four years, founded in 1869 by Donald Gunn, Esq, of Latheron in Caithness in memory of his son.

4. In addition to the Johnstone and Mackintosh Scholarships, which properly belong to the Free Church Mission,

that Mission has instituted a yearly scholarship in connection with each of its four high schools, also tenable at the College.

5. There are a few scholarships subscribed annually by friends of the Institution.

Endowed Prizes.—1. The Miller Gold Medal and the Miller Prize, forming together the highest prize in the fourth College class.

2. The Gunn Gold Medal, conferred along with the highest prize in the third College class.

3. The Ross prize, conferred on the first student in Natural Philosophy in the fourth College class.

4. The Johnstone Silver Medal, conferred along with the highest prize in the highest class of the school department.

Library.

The Institution has a General and a Consulting Library, the former containing 2,200 volumes, and the latter 700.

List of Principals.

Rev. John Anderson	1837
„ John Braidwood, M.A.	.. 1856
„ Alexander Bell Campbell	.. 1860
„ William Miller, M.A.	.. 1863

The staff of the College is as follows:—

Rev. William Miller, M.A., (Aberdeen), Principal and Professor of English.

„ George Milne Rae, M.A., (Aberdeen), Professor of English.

„ Charles Cooper, M.A., (Aberdeen), Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Charles Michie Smith, Esq., B. Sc., (Edin.), Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science.

Rev. George Patterson, Professor of Logic and Natural Science.

Rev. A. Alexander, M.A., (Aberdeen), Professor of History.

(All the Professors take part in religious instruction.)

S. Rangayya Chettiyar, B.A., (Madras), Superintendent of Vernacular Instruction.

There are also Pandits who give instruction in the following languages:—Sanskrit, Persian, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam and Hindustani.

Kumbhakonam College.

This College is a Government Institution and was originally established as a Provincial School on the 19th October 1854. There was no class above the Matriculation standard till 1864, when a First Arts Class was opened. The school was raised to a College in 1867, and students went up from it for B.A. for the first time in February 1869. The College staff consists of a Principal and four Assistants, with two Pandits, one in Tamil and another in Sanskrit. Its present members are as follows:—

W A. Porter, M.A., (Cambridge), Principal, on other duty.

T. Gopala Rau, B.A., (Madras), do. sub. *pro tem.*

P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A., (Madras.) on other duty.

S. Seshayyar, B.A., (Madras), Acting.

C. Sundara Rau, B.A., (Madras.)

V Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A., (Madras.)

B. Hanumanta Rau, B.A., (Madras.)

V Swaminatha Aiyar, Tamil Pandit, sub. *pro tem.*

Rangachariyar, Sanskrit do.

Natural Philosophy is the only optional subject taught The optional languages taught are Tamil and Sanskrit. Attached to the College is a School Department consisting of two classes, viz., Matriculation and Preparatory Matriculation. Each class contains two divisions. The number of pupils in the School is generally about 160. The College is open to all classes of the community, but as a fact, the great majority of the students are Brahmins. Of the 195 students in the Collegiate Department 185 are Brahmins.

The only endowments attached to the College are the following :—

The Muppanar Medal, value Rs. 100, founded by M. R. R. Chandraprakasa Muppanar of Kapisthalam given annually to the student who stands highest in the B. A. Examination

The Beauchamp Medal, value Rs. 40, founded by the people of Kumbhakonam in honour of G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., late District Judge, also given to the highest in the B. A. Degree Examination.

The Edward Bird Scholarship, of Rs. 5 per mensem in honour of E. W. Bird, Esq., late District Judge, given ont he results of the F. A. Examination.

The Morris Medal value Rs. 60, in honour of G L Morris, Esq., late Collector of Tanjore, founded by M R Ry T. Kuppuswami Aiyar of the Tanjore bar, given annually for essay writing

The College is supported partly by fees and partly by Government. The fee is now a uniform rate of Rs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per mensem in all the classes of the Collegiate Department.

Maharaja's College, Trivandram.

This Institution was founded in 1834 as H. H the Raja's Free School, to provide an English education for His Highness's subjects In 1866, arrangements were made

for teaching up to the Standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Madras University, and in 1869 for carrying on Students to the Bachelor of Arts Examination. At the beginning of 1875, a Professor of Law was appointed, by attendance at whose lectures, students are qualified, according to the rules of the University, to compete for the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The Institution is supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, and is open to all classes of the community. The Principal is directly responsible to the Dewan of Travancore.

The College, with a High School numbering over 600 pupils, is accommodated in a building erected by His Highness's Government at an expense of more than two lakhs of Rupees, and opened in March 1873. There is an Entrance fee of two Rupees, and a monthly tuition fee of one Rupee and a half.

There are connected with the College, two Cullen Scholarships, (founded in memory of Major-General Cullen, for many years British Resident in Travancore and Cochin), of Rs. 10 each monthly, one of which is awarded yearly for two years to the Student, being a Native of Travancore, that passes highest in the First Examination in Arts. There are also two Cullen prizes of Rs. 80 each, awarded yearly to the Travancore Student that passes highest in the Bachelor of Arts, and in the Bachelor of Laws Examination respectively. Besides these, His Highness's Government yearly awards a Scholarship, dependent on the results of the Matriculation Examination, of Rs. 5 monthly for two years, and if at the end of that time the holder pass the First Examination in Arts, the Scholarship is increased to Rs. 8 monthly for two years more.

TEACHING STAFF.

Principal and Professor of English and Mathematics,—John Ross, M.A., (Edinburgh.)

Professor of English, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic—Robert Harvey, M.A., LL.D., (Glasgow.)

Professor of Law—W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D., (Trinity College, Dublin), *Barrister-at-Law.*

Assistant, General, K. Vasudeva Rau.

Do. Mathematics, A. Valliyananda Mudaliyar, B.A., (Madras.)

Do. Philosophy, P. Sundaram Pillai, M.A., (Madras.)

Do. English, M. La Bouchardiere, B.A., (Madras.)

Malayalam Pandit, N. Ramakurupu, B.A., (Madras.)

Tamil' Do. C. Swaminatha Desikar.

Sanskrit Do. S. Vaidyanatha Sastri.

Presidency College.

This Institution was first established in 1841 under the name of "The High School of the Madras University." The Madras University was intended to consist of two departments, a College and a High School, and was under the control of a Governing Body, called the President and Governors of the Madras University. The First President was Mr. George Norton, then Advocate General of Madras, and the Governors, fourteen in number, consisted of European and Native gentlemen in equal proportions. The High School progressed rapidly, and in the course of time higher classes were established, until in 1855, when the control of the Institution was transferred to the newly appointed Director of Public Instruction, the College was duly constituted under a Principal and Professors and received its present name.

The College has two branches, the General and Legal, and attached to the former is a Junior Department to which non-Matriculated Students are admitted. The General Branch of the College is open to all Matriculated Students, the Legal to Graduates in Arts, and others who give satisfactory proof of having received a sound English education.

From 1841 to 1870 the work of the College was carried on in a private house in Egmore rented by Government, but in March of the latter year the new buildings on the South Beach were formally opened by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Students transferred to them in the month of July following.

Endowments.—The Elphinstone Scholarship of the monthly value of twelve Rupees and Essay Prize (annual) of the value of seventy Rupees, both in commemoration of Lord Elphinstone, during whose administration the High School was opened; the Morehead Law Scholarship, of the annual value of Rupees 250, founded in honour of the late W. A. Morehead, Esq.; the Denison Scholarship of the annual value of Forty-eight Rupees in honour of the late Sir William Denison, K.C.B., and confined to Muhammadans educated in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Mylapore; with other annual Prizes for various specific purposes, founded by or in the names of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, His Highness, the Maharaja of Vijayanagaram, W. A. Morehead, Esq., J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., E. B. Powell, Esq., Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, Mr. Justice Innes and K. Kunyambu Nambiyar.

COLLEGE STAFF.

General Branch.

Principal and Professor of English Literature. E. Thompson, M.A., (Cambridge).

Professor of Mathematics. F. S. Evans, M.A., (Oxford)

Professor of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. D. Duncan, M.A., D. Sc. (Edin.)

Professor of Sanskrit..... G. Oppert, PH. D., (Halle).

Professor of Physical Science..... W. H. Wilson, PH. D., (Heidelberg).

Professor of History.....J. B. Bilderbeck, B.A., (Cambridge).

Assistant Professor of English and Mathematics...S. Seshayya, B A., (Madras), (on other duty)
C. Nagoji Rau, B.A., (Madras), Acting

Superintendent of Vernacular Studies..... .M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M A (Madras).

Legal Branch.

Professor of Law...H. H. Shephard, M A., (Oxford), *Barrister-at-Law.*

LIST OF PRINCIPALS

1841. Eyre Burton Powell, M.A.
1862. Edmund Thompson, M.A

Rajamundry College.

This College has been recently instituted at Rajamundry with the view of its supplying a long felt educational want in the Northern Circars, and affording the Telugu and Uriya students of the upper portion of the Presidency the requisite facilities for qualifying themselves for the Degree Examination, from which owing to their isolated position they have been hitherto almost entirely debarred

It was with this object in view, that in 1868, the school then of the Zillah grade was raised to the rank of a Provincial School, but owing to various unfortunate circumstances it remained in effect a Zillah School till the establishment of a First Arts Class in 1873.

Its subsequent success having been such as to warrant the carrying out of the original scheme for its development into a Provincial College, a B. A. class was formed in 1877

and the Institution now contains its full complement of four College classes numbering upwards of 50 students In addition to these there is the School Department consisting of the Matriculation, the Preparatory and the Upper IV classes, which contains about 200 boys.

The teaching staff of the College Department is thus constituted

E P Metcalfe, Esq., M.A., (Cambridge), Principal
W. Sconce, Esq., B.A., (Oxford), 1st Assistant.
A. G Subrahmanya Aiyar, B.A., (Madras), 2nd Assistant.
P Srinivasa Rau Pantulu, B.A., (Madras), 3rd Assistant

The College is maintained almost entirely from Provincial funds, and is open to all members of the community. As regards fees it has been placed in class A of Provincial Schools and Colleges.

The Raja of Pittapur has placed at the disposal of the Principal, Scholarships amounting to Rs. 40 per mensem to be awarded to poor deserving students in the B. A Classes, and the Zamindar of Parlakimedy has established two Scholarships of Rs. 20 for students from Ganjam, with preference to Uriyas and Muhammadans, to be held in the same classes

St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.

St. Joseph's College was established at Negapatam in 1846, by the Jesuits in charge of the Madura Mission, at a time when education was very little appreciated by the people. Notwithstanding the difficulties inherent to such unfavourable conditions, the work of education was carried on without interruption, and not a few European and many Natives now owe their present situation to the instruction received in this Institution.

After the establishment of the Madras University, the

authorities of the College, following the example of other Institutions, and in order to open the way to University honors for the Catholic children of the country, thought it advisable to ask for the aid of the Government, and to place the Institution under inspection. It was not till 1867 that this aid was obtained in the form of a monthly grant of Rs. 250, which has been continued without any alteration till the present time. Although St. Joseph's Institution was established primarily for the sake of Catholic children, more numerous in the south than in any other part of India, it is also open to all creeds and classes of society, and to this end the education embraces all grades of instruction from the 1st Class up to the B. A. standard It possesses a Boarding School composed of 220 students, while the number of day scholars during the last years, has been on an average about 200. The school fees in the College Department are Rs. 3, from the payment of which none are exempted.

The Directors of the Institution continue to devote attention to the development of the College with a view to render it more and more suited to the necessities of the times. In order that they may give their pupils all the advantages possible for the prosecution of their studies and for laying the foundation of a solid education, they have, among other improvements, established during the past year, a Reference Library for the boys of the College Department, in which, as well as in adding to their laboratory stock, they have been encouraged by the kind and timely help from Government of a small grant-in-aid

The two chief sources of support to the College are the endowments of the Institution and the aid given by the Society of Jesus, to which have to be added the Government grant, and the School fees.

The Professors who are employed to teach in the Collegiate Department are:—

The Very Rev. A. Jean, B.A., (Lyons).

The Revs. A. Laventure; C. Centres, B. Sc., (Bordeaux); J. Morel; J. Chalchat de Noircourt, B.A., (Madras); Gnanapragasam, Santiago and Mathuchidambara Pillai.

St. Peter's Schools and College, Tanjore.

These Schools were established at the end of the last century in rooms built by His Highness Serbojee Maharaja for the instruction of Christian boys. In 1851 Hindus were admitted as well as Christians. In 1863, under the Principalship of Mr. Marsh, Candidates first appeared for the Matriculation Examination. In the College there are 60 Students reading for the F. A. and B. A. of whom 7 are Native Christians, 1 Eurasian, 2 Mahomedans and 50 Hindus. There are 8 Schools connected with the Institution, in the largest of which (held in the same building in the Fort as the College) are upwards of 300 boys. The Institution is maintained by the S. P. G. Society and receives a Government Grant and also Rupees 200 monthly from Schwartz's Fund. There are three Pupils in the College holding Cadell Scholarships. H. E. Sakkaram Sahib gives a monthly Donation of Rs. 20.

The staff of Teachers engaged in the College consists of the following:—

The Rev. W. H. Kay, B.A., Oxon.

The Rev. W. H. Blake, B.A., Cantab.

J. Daniel Pillai, B.A., Madras.

T. M. Muttukumara Munpanar, B.A., Madras.

V. Abhirama Aiyar, B.A., Madras.

M. Aiyaswami Pillai, Tamil Pandit

Subhurama Sastri, Sanskrit Pandit.

Medical College, Madras.

This institution was opened as the Medical School in 1835, and intended for the instruction in Medicine of Europeans, Eurasians and Native Candidates for the Subordinate Medical Service. The benefits were early extended to those desirous of qualifying for Medical Degrees, some of the courses are open to the public. The designation of the Institution was changed to Medical College in 1851 The College is under the control of a Principal, subject to the authority of the Director of Public Instruction. The Certificates of the College are formally recognized by the Colleges of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh and Ireland. Students of the Senior Department take their Degrees at the University, two have graduated as M. D. and five as M B and C. M.

The academical year consists of a Winter Session of six, and a Summer Session of three months. The year commences on the 1st October. The curriculum of the Senior Department is in conformity with the requirements of the University Regulations for Degrees in Medicine. There are separate curricula for the pupils of the Second and Junior Departments. Clinical Instruction is imparted at the General Hospital, the Lying-in-Hospital and the Eye Infirmary

Female Students are now permitted to join the classes of the College.

One student holds a Government Scholarship in connection with the Senior Department of the Medical College, and one the Lane Scholarship Government Scholarships have been abolished and fees are now paid by students of this Department. The Institution is supported by Government. Five Free Scholarships have been recently attached to the Medical College, in lieu of the five General Scholar-

ships abolished. One student has been admitted to the M B. and C. M. class as a free scholar from September 1880-81.

There are two gold medals, the Johnstone medal is open annually to students of the Senior and Second Departments, and one Government gold medal for which students of the Junior Department alone are eligible. The Blacklock medal is given annually to the best student of the Second Department.

The sum of Rupees 1,400 has been invested as an endowment for founding an annual prize in the name of the late Dr W. N. Chipperfield, a Professor of this Institution.

STAFF OF TEACHERS

Surgeon Major H. King, A.M. and M.B., C. L, (Dublin.)—Principal and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

Surgeon Major W. H. Harris, M.D. (St. Andrew's), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), and L.S.A. (London.)—Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, (now on leave to Europe.)

Surgeon Major J. Keess, M.D. (Aberdeen), M.R.C.P., and L.M. (London), and M.R.C.S. (Edinburgh.)—Professor of Anatomy and Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy.

Surgeon Major R. W. Cockerill, M.R.C.S. (Eng), L.S.A., & L.M (London.)—Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

Surgeon-Major E. F Brockman, L.R.C.P. (London), E.R.C.S. (England).—Professor of Ophthalmology and Physiology

Surgeon C. Sibthorpe, L.R.C.S., L.L.K., and Q C.P.I.L.M., and Q.C.P.L. (Dublin).—Professor of Pathology (now on leave to Europe.)

Surgeon A. M. Branfoot, M.B. (London), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), and L.R.C.P. (London.)—Acting Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children

Surgeon C. J. McNally, M.D., and CH. M. Queen's University L.R.C.S., Ireland.—Professor of Hygiene and Acting Professor of Materia Medica.

Surgeon T. K. Rogers, M.B., London, F.R.C.S., Eng and L.R.C.P.L.,—Professor of Chemistry.

Surgeon W. R. Browne M. D. and CH,M. Queen's University, Dublin.—Acting Professor of Pathology

Hony. Surgeon R Wilkins, L.R.C.P., & F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh)—Demonstrator of Anatomy, &c., and Lecturer on Botany.

Honorary Surgeon R. Harvey, L.R.C.P., and F.B.C.S. (Edinburgh), F.C.S. (London).—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, and Assistant to the Professors of Materia Medica and Botany

Honorary Surgeon W. Karney.—Assistant to the Professor of Medicine.

Honorary Surgeon W. Hamilton.—Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.

1st Class Hospital Assistant T. Cunnuswami Pillai.—Native Assistant.

Civil Engineering College, Madras.

The Madras Civil Engineering College is a Government Institution established on the 1st September 1859. It is divided into the Collegiate and School Departments.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

The Collegiate Department consists of the First Department, and Officers' Surveying Class.

The object of the First Department, opened on the 1st

August 1862, is to train gentlemen of liberal education for employment as Engineers, and for the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering in the University of Madras.

Military Division.—Commissioned Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officers on passing an entrance examination in

Arithmetic—the whole.

Euclid.—The first three books.

Algebra.—As far as simple Equations.

The number of Students is at present limited to five.

Civil Division.—Members of all classes without distinction, who have passed the F. A. examination, who are between 16 and 22 years of age, and who can produce certificates regarding character, age, health and freedom from liability to small-pox. There is no limit as to the number of these students. All students, Military and Civil, pay a monthly fee of Rs. 16 each, and provide themselves with books, drawing instruments, colors, &c.

The admission of students generally takes place at the commencement of the Session in January of each year, the necessary entrance examination for Military Officers being held in the December preceding.

The course extends over two years, at the end of which, successful students obtain certificates of qualification as Assistant Engineers.

There are no scholarships in this Department.

Lieut. H. D Love, R. E., Principal, instructs in Engineering; J. Bradshaw, Esq., (M. Kenny, Esq., Acting) 1st Assistant Master in Mathematics; and Sub-Conductor W. J. McAleese, 2nd Assistant Master, in Surveying, and Drawing and Estimating

The Officers' Surveying Class, established, under G. O.,

No 4,127, of the 1st December 1862, for Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officer, has been in abeyance for several years past, owing to the establishment of the Garrison course of instruction It is opened on the 1st January and 1st August of each year, provided there are not less than 10 Candidates. The course of study occupies about 5 months. The fee is Rs. 16 per mensem

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The School Department consists of the Second and Special Departments

The Second Department is intended for training candidates for the Upper Subordinate establishment of the P. W D., and the Special Department (consisting of the Surveying and Drawing Classes) for Surveyors and Draftsmen

Candidates for these, not being Matriculated students, have to pass an Entrance examination, held in April of each year

The fee for this Department is Rs 3 per mensem

The course extends over two years, and candidates are admitted each year in the first week of August.

Civil Candidates must be between 15 and 22 years of age, and must produce certificates regarding character, age, health and vaccination

All students have to provide their own books and instruments.

Ten Stipendiary studentships at Rs. 10 each are provided in the Second Department for European Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Army, who, after passing the entrance examination, have to study a vernacular language for one year in the class established in Bangalore, and pass in it before joining the College

Scholarships.—Francis Cotton Walker's Scholarship, of about Rs 13 per mensem, tenable for two years, in the Second Department, by a native of Malabar, Canara, or the Neilgherry Hills, who can pass a vernacular examination in Malayalam or Kanarese, in addition to the usual Entrance examination.

Five Scholarships of Rs. 15 each, tenable for one year in the Second Department by those Civil Students of the 2nd year who distinguish themselves most during the first year of their study.

Ten Scholarships of Rs. 8 each, tenable in the Special Department under the same conditions, five for the Surveying and five for the Drawing Class.

The Instructional staff of the second department is as follows,

Mathematics—J. Bradshaw, Esq., (M. Kenny, Esq., Acting); Sub-Conductor W. Cames.

Engineering—Sub-Conductor W. Cames.

Surveying and Drawing and Estimating—Sub-Conductor W. J. McAleese, Sub-Conductor W. Hyde, (Mr. J. B. Hennessy, Acting.)

Surveying—Mr. J. B. Hennesay (Sergeant Hamilton Acting.)

Drawing and Estimating—Sergeant J Hamilton.

Tamil—P. Rajagopal Mudaliyar.

Telugu—M Lakshminarasayya Pantulu.

Bricklaying—P. Madamuni Mudaliyar.

The Institution derives no revenue except from the State.

School of Engineering and Natural Science, Bangalore.

This Institution was established in 1875, for the purpose of training selected Natives for the Public Works, Revenue

Survey and Forest Departments of the Mysore Government. Nominations are made by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore. The *Upper Department* prepares candidates for the graded ranks, the course of study extending over 3 years. The Fee is Rs. 15 a month, during the first half of the course, payable quarterly in advance, reduced to Rs. 10 a month during the second half of the course, in the case of students specially recommended for ability and progress. The *Lower Department* prepares candidates for the upper and lower subordinate grades, in a course lasting two years. The students for the upper subordinate grades receive monthly stipends of Rs. 12, the first year; Rs. 18 the second; and for the lower subordinate grades, Rs. 8 and 12 respectively. The present number of students is 4 in the upper department, and 11 in the lower. Candidates for admission must be of not less than 17 or more than 22 years of age; of good health and physique, (as certified by competent medical authority), of active habits, and prepared to serve in any part of the Province of Mysore. All candidates for the Upper Division of the School must previously to nomination have passed the University First in Arts examination. Those for the Lower Division who are intended to fill grades corresponding with the present Upper Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department, must similarly have passed the University Matriculation examination. Candidates for employment in the grades corresponding with the present Lower Subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department will be subjected to an entrance examination in Arithmetic, Kanarese, and English.

An engagement will be taken from all candidates previously to final nomination, binding themselves with two securities in the sum of Rs. 2,000 for the Upper, and Rs.

500 for the Lower Department to serve the Mysore State if required, in the Department to which they may be ultimately assigned in any part of the Province to which they may be sent, for a term of not less than five years from the date of their final admission to the service

Principal, W. P. Lynam, C. E., (Queen's University, Ireland), Executive Engineer, 3rd grade; *Professor* of Geology and Lecturer on Vegetable Physiology, F. E. Harman, M.R.A.C., F.C.S.; Teacher of Elementary Botany, J. Cameron, Superintendent of the Lal Bagh; *Assistant Principal*, E. R. Subroyan, B.A., B C.E., (Madras.)

ENDOWMENTS.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

The Governor's Scholarship.

This scholarship was founded on the 23rd May 1868 by the Right Honorable Francis Napier *Baron* Napier, K. T., Governor of Fort St. George.

2. It is of the present monthly value of about Rupees Twenty-seven, tenable for four years.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 156) the scholarship is for the support of a student in Arts, who must have been born in the city and collectorate of Madras.

4. The scholarship shall be awarded to the student who has obtained the highest number of Marks at the Matriculation Examination, provided that the number shall not be less than three-fifths of the total marks obtainable. Should two or more Candidates obtain the same number of marks, the Syndicate shall decide which of them is to receive the scholarship.

5. The holder of the scholarship shall forfeit it, if he fail to obtain a position in the first class on the earliest occasion on which he is admissible to the First Examination in Arts.

6. From the date of his passing the First Arts Examination, one-third of the income shall be kept in reserve, and shall be paid over to the holder of the scholarship only in the event of his passing the Bachelor of Arts Examination on the first occasion on which he is admissible to it.

7. In the event of the one-third of the income being forfeited as above, it shall be added to the Fund.

8. The Syndicate may declare that the holder of the scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from their decision

9. At the expiration of every six years from the date of foundation the Senate may make new regulations with respect to the scholarship; but they have no power to divide it, or to reduce its amount.

SCHOLARS.

1870 Gopalachari, Mandayam D. . Presidency College.
1874 Srinivasachari, Tirumalai. S.P.G.H.S., Vepery, & Pres. Coll.
1877 D'Cruz, Timothy Stanislaus...St Thomé Seminary, & Pres. Coll

Sir Tanjore Madhava Rau's Prizes.

These prizes were instituted on the 29th January 1869 by Sir Tanjore Madhava Rau, K. C. S. I.

2. The prizes, which are two in number, are of the present annual value of about Rupees Sixty and Rupees Forty respectively, and may consist of money or books at the discretion of the Senate.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 161) the prizes shall be awarded to Hindu Students who were born, and have lived ten years, in the collectorate of Tanjore. The first prize of six-tenths of the income shall be awarded to the student who stands highest in the first class in the First Arts Examination; the second of four-tenths to the student who stands highest in the Matriculation Examination.

4. Candidates must produce a certificate of good conduct and progress from the Master of their school, or from some other person whose testimony the Syndicate may consider satisfactory.

5. If in any year the prizes, or one of them, be not awarded, the amount thereof shall be added to the Fund.

6. At the expiration of every three years from the date of institution the Senate may make new regulations with respect to the prizes; but they have no power to divide them, or to reduce their amount.

PRIZEMEN.

1870 F A.—Vaidyanadhan, N.....	Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Mat.—Subba Aiyar, V..	Do. do.
1871 F. A.—Ramachandra Aiyar, S .	Do. & S.P.G.H S., Tanjore.
Mat.—Pattabhirama Aiyar, C.R.	Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam.
1872 F. A.—Subba Aiyar, V..... } F. A.—Krishnaswami Aiyar, V. }	Do.
Mat.—Venkataraman, S..	Do.
1873 F. A.—Pattabhirama, Aiyar, C.R.	Do.
Mat.—Visvanadha Aiyar, T. V...	Do.
1874 F. A.—Swaminadha Sastri, S. ..	Do.
Mat.—Malhari Rau, S..	Do.
1875 F. A.—Sundaram, S.....	Do.
Mat.—Rangaswami Aiyangar, S.	Do.
1876 F. A.—Duraiswami Aiyar, R... ..	Do.
Mat.—Nilakantan, A...	Do.
1877 F. A.—Swaminadha Aiyar, R..	Do.
Mat.—Radhakrishnan, S.	Do.
1878 F. A.—Swaminatha Aiyar, K. .	Do.
Mat —Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. V.	Do.
1879 F. A.—Krishnaswami, N....	Do.
Mat.—Swaminatha Aiyar, S. A.	Do.
1880 F. A.—Vaidyanatha Aiyar, T. V.	Do.
Mat.—Balamukundan, K...	Do
1881 F. A.—Swaminathan, T K....	Do
Mat.—	

Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize.

This prize was instituted on the 25th July 1870 by the Honorable Goday Narayana Gajapati Rau.

2. It is of the present annual value of about Rupees Fifty ; and may consist of money or books at the discretion of the Senate.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 171) the prize shall be awarded to the student, irrespective of caste, creed, or place of instruction, who in passing the B. A. Examination shall obtain the highest number of marks in Sanskrit, provided that the marks obtained are not less than one-half of the total marks attainable.

4. If in any year the prize be not awarded, it may be kept in reserve and awarded as a second prize in a subsequent year.

PRIZEMEN.

1874 Chandrasekharam, C	Presidency College.
1876 Venkatarama Sastri, S.	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
1877 Chandrasekharam, C	Presidency College.
1878 Chakrapani Rau	Prov College, Kumbhakonam.
1879 Sankara Rau, T.	Presidency College and P S
1880 Ramachandra Aiyar, Chitti	Madras Christian College.
1881 Vamana Rau, T. S.	Kumbhakonam College.

The Johnston of Carnsalloch Scholarships.

These Scholarships were founded on the 6th May 1872 by Patrick Francis Campbell-Johnston, Esq., of Carnsalloch, Dumfries, Scotland, in fulfilment of the intention of his father, the late Sir Alexander Johnston.

2. The income is derived from the proceeds of certain land and buildings near the town of Madura, known as the "Tunkum," and of which Sir Alexander Johnston claimed to be the proprietor.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 174) the scholarships shall be awarded to Matriculated Students being Natives of the district of Madura, without respect to class, caste, or religion, according to rules to be framed by the University.

4. The following rules have been framed in accordance with the above :—

(*a*).—One scholarship will be awarded annually to the candidate, being a native of the district of Madura, who shall stand highest at the First Examination in Arts immediately preceding his election, and who is pursuing his studies in an affiliated college : provided that such scholarship shall not be held in conjunction with any other scholarship whatever.

(*b*).—The scholarships shall be tenable for two years

(*c*).—The monthly value of the scholarships shall be Rupees Twenty if held by candidates studying in Madras, but Rupees Fifteen if held by candidates studying in the Mofussil.

(*d*) —It shall be lawful for the Syndicate of the University of Madras to declare that the holder of a scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may consider a sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

(*e*).—In the case of the death of any holder of a scholarship, or in the event of the same being vacated or forfeited by the holder thereof from any cause whatever, the Syndicate shall be at liberty either to appoint another scholar, or to add the unexpended amount to the corpus of the fund.

(*f*).—At the time of the examination, the age of the candidate must not have exceeded 21 years.

(*g*).—The scholar must engage to prosecute his studies

up to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in some college affiliated to the University of Madras.

SCHOLAR.

1881 Soumyanarayanan, S..... .....Presidency College.

The Norton Prize.

This prize was instituted on the 31st October 1874 by certain Hindu gentlemen residing in the city and Presidency of Madras, in pursuance of resolutions passed at meetings of the native community of Madras held in Pachappa's Hall on the 26th October 1871 and the 28th February 1873 for the purpose of commemorating the services rendered to the cause of native education by the Honorable John Bruce Norton, late Advocate General of Madras.

2. The prize, which may consist of money or books at the discretion of the Senate, is of the present annual value of Rupees One hundred.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 182) the prize shall be awarded to the graduate who, being a native of Southern India, in passing the Master of Arts Examination, shall obtain the highest number of marks in Political Economy In the event of there being no such graduate, the prize shall be awarded to the student who in passing the Bachelor of Arts Examination shall obtain the highest number of marks in Physical Science.

4. In the event of there being no person entitled to the prize, the amount thereof shall be added to the fund.

PRIZEMEN.

1876	Gnanamuttu, Samuel	.Private Study.
1877	Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N .	.Trivandram College and P. S
1879	Kodandaramayya, Giddu .. .	Madras Christian College and P. S.
1880	Thanu Pillai, P. ..	Private Study.
1881	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, N.	Kumbhakonam College and P. S

The Jagirdar of Arni's Gold Medal.

This medal was instituted on the 2nd April 1876 by A. Srinivasa Rau Sahib, Jagirdar of Arni, in commemoration of the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Madras in 1875.

2. The medal is of the present value of about One hundred Rupees.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 188) the medal shall be awarded to the student who, in passing the Bachelor of Arts Examination, shall have obtained the highest number of marks in Physical Science. In the event of there not being any student who takes up Physical Science, the Syndicate may at their discretion award the medal to any Bachelor of Arts of that year who displays proficiency.

4. At the expiration of every six years from the date of institution the Senate may, with the assent of the Jagirdar of Arni for the time being, make new regulations with respect to the medal.

MEDALLISTS.

1877 Chandrasekharam, C... ... ...Presidency College
1879 Narayana Aiyar, P..... Do.
1880 Kodandarama Aiyar, T. P... ... Madras Christian College
1881 Hobday, Daniel Alfred .... Do.

FACULTIES OF MEDICINE AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Scholarship of the Maharaja of Cochin.

This scholarship was founded on the 25th July 1870 by His Highness Rama Varma, Maharaja of Cochin.

2. It is of the present monthly value of about Rupees Twenty-seven, tenable for such period as may be required to enable the holder to qualify for the degree of M. B. and C. M. or of B. C. E.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 166) the scholarship is for the support of a student, (who must be a born subject of Cochin), either in Medicine or in Civil Engineering, at the discretion of the reigning Maharaja of Cochin.

4. The scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate at their discretion to a student who has passed creditably the Matriculation or First Arts Examination. Should the marks of the competitors be not considered satisfactory the Syndicate may abstain from making any nomination.

5. If the holder be a Matriculated student he shall forfeit the scholarship in the event of his failing to pass the First Arts Examination on the earliest occasion on which he is admissible to it.

6. If he be a First Arts student one-third of the income shall be kept in reserve, and shall be paid over to him only in the event of his obtaining the degree of M. B. and C. M. or B. C. E., on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the Examination. In the case of a Matriculated student one-third shall be similarly kept in reserve from the time of his passing the First Examination in Arts.

7. In the event of the one-third of the income being forfeited as above, it shall be added to the Fund.

8. The Syndicate may declare that the holder of the scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they

may think sufficient cause for such forfeiture, and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

9. At the expiration of every six years from the date of foundation, the Senate may, with the assent of the reigning Maharaja of Cochin, make new regulations with respect to the scholarship.

SCHOLAR.

1876 Govinda Menon, T .. . . Madras Civil Engineering College
1881 Ramaswami Nayudu, K... ..Madras Medical College.

Scholarship of the Maharaja of Travancore.

This scholarship was founded on the 1st August 1870 by His Highness Sri Padamanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritupati Munnay Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jung, G. C S. I., Maharaja of Travancore.

2. It is of the present monthly value of about Rupees Thirty-nine, tenable for such period as may be required to enable the holder to qualify for the degree of M. B. and C. M. or of B. C. E.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 151) the scholarship is for the support of a student, (who must be a born subject of Travancore), either in Medicine or in Civil Engineering, at the discretion of the reigning Maharaja of Travancore.

4. The scholarship shall be awarded by the Syndicate at their discretion either to one of the three Travancore students who shall have attained the highest number of marks in the Matriculation Examination, or to any one who shall have passed the First Examination in Arts

Should the marks of the competitors be not considered satisfactory the Syndicate may abstain from making any nomination.

5. If the holder be a Matriculated student he shall forfeit the scholarship in the event of his failing to pass the First Arts Examination on the earliest occasion on which he is admissible to it.

6. If he be a First Arts student one-third of the income shall be kept in reserve and shall be paid over to him only in the event of his obtaining the degree of M. B. and C. M. or of B. C. E., on the first occasion on which he is admissible to the Examination. In the case of a Matriculated student one-third shall be similarly kept in reserve from the time of his passing the First Examination in Arts.

7. In the event of the one-third of the income being forfeited as above, it shall be added to the fund.

8. The Syndicate may declare that the holder of the scholarship has forfeited it for any misconduct which they may think sufficient cause for such forfeiture and there shall be no appeal from their decision.

9. At the expiration of every six years from the date of foundation, the Senate may with the assent of the reigning Maharaja of Travancore make new regulations with respect to the scholarship.

SCHOLARS.

1872 Lafrenais, Joseph E .. .. .. .Madras Civil Engineering College
1875 Kuruvila, K. K .. .. Do.
1877 Kurian Jacob.....
1879 Sesha Aiyangar, S..... Do.
1880 Gomez, F D..... .....Madras Medical College.

The Hobart Prize.

This prize was instituted on the 3rd April 1880 by Major George Bertie Benjamin Hobart, R. A., in memory of the late Right Honorable Vere Henry, Lord Hobart.

2. The prize, which may consist of money, or books, or medical and surgical instruments, at the discretion of the Syndicate, is of the present annual value of about Rupees One hundred.

3. By the terms of the Deed of Endowment (given in the Calendar for 1880-81, p. 191) the prize shall be awarded to the Muhammadan student, being a native of the Presidency of Fort St. George, who shall take the degree of M. B. and C. M. or of L. M. S., having previously passed the First Arts Examination. If no Muhammadan student comes forward, the prize shall be awarded to an Eurasian who fulfils the above academical requirements; failing such student, to a Hindu; and failing him, to a British born subject who has graduated from the Medical College, Madras. The prize shall be awarded to the student who stands first in the order of merit; but if there be only one Muhammadan, it shall be awarded to him irrespective of order of Merit.

4. In the event of the prize not being awarded in any year the amount thereof shall be added to the Fund.

5. The Senate may vary the terms of award as regards the nature of the qualifying degree or examination.

PRIZEMAN.

1880 Lafrenais, C A ..... Madras Medical College

Arts.

	Rs.	A.	P.			
Governor's Scholarship.....	8,300	0	0			
Sir T. Madhava Rau's Prizes...	2,500	0	0			
Sri Goday Vari Sanskrit Prize.	1,000	0	0			
Johnston Scholarships.. . ..	1,200	0	0			
Norton Prize	2,500	0	0			
Jagirdar of Arni's Gold Medal.	2,800	0	0			
				18,300	0	0

Medicine and Civil Engineering.

Cochin Scholarship	8,300	0	0			
Travancore Scholarship	11,800	0	0			
Hobart Prize.....	2,500	0	0			
				22,600	0	0
			Rs	40,900	0	0

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

LANGUAGES

MATRICULATION.

1881.

English.

Selections to be published by the University

Sanskrit.

Rámáyana—Bálakánda, Canto 68 to 77 inclusive.

Panchatantram—First 37 pages Calcutta Edition.

Greek.

Euripides—Hecuba.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Lib. VI, VII

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid, Lib. VI.

Cæsar—De Bello Gallico, Lib II.

Arabic

Intikháb-i-Nafhat-ul-Yaman—(Second half)

Ikwán-us-Safá—First two Messengers.

Persian.

Rúz-Námah-i-Safr-i-Ferangistán—(to the end of the journey in Belgium).

Selections from Mazhar and Háfiz in the La-ali-i-Manzúmah.

Tamil.

Bhárata Venba—100 Stanzas from 355.

Eládi—First 50 Stanzas.

Panchatantram—First two books.

Telugu.

Harischandropákhyanamu—Canto 3.
Bháskarasatakam—The whole.
The story of Kusalavas—By K. Anantachárıyar.

Kanarese.

Rámáyana—Bálakánda, 7, 8, 9, &c., eight Sandhis.
Kathâsangraha—Part I, first 130 pages.

Malayalam.

Panchatantram—Tantrams II, III, and IV.
Kerala Visesha Mahátmyam by P. Kumára Pillai.

Urdu.

Makhzan-ut-tawárikh—(Nukshbundi Press, Bangalore).
Dewán-i-Goya.

Uriya.

Mahábhárata—Birat Parva.
Raghuvansa.
Batris Singasan.

1882.

Selections to be published by the University.

Sanskrit.

Rámáyana—Bálakánda, Sargams 1—10 (Bombay Edition.)
Panchatantram, I—Pages 37 to 91 (Calcutta Edition.)

Greek.

Euripides—Alcestis.
Xenophon—Anabasis, Lib. I & II.

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid, Lib. III.

Nepos—Miltiades, Themistocles, Agesilaus, Epaminondas, Hannibal.

Arabic.

Ma'dan-ul-Fawáid—pp. 37 to 82.

Ajab-ul-'Ujáb—25 Letters.

Persian.

Rúz Námah-i-Safr-i-Ferangistán—England to Italy inclusive.

Akhlák-i-Muhammadi—Chapters 5, 6, 7 and 8.

La-ali-i-Munzúmah—Selections from Sa'di.

Tamil.

Bhárata Venba—100 Stanzas, from 456 to 555.

Eládi—From 51st Stanza to the end.

Panchatantram—3rd and 4th Books.

Telugu.

Harischandropákhyanamu—Canto 4.

Bartruhari—Nítisatakam, First 50 Verses.

Nítichandrika—Mitralábham (by Chinnayya Suri.)

Kanarese.

Karnáta Bháratasangraha by Siddhánta Subrahmanya Sástri.

Kathásangraha—From page 475 to 545.

Malayalam.

Nalacharita Manipraválam—5th and 6th Sargams.

Harischandrapurána—From the 21st page to the end.

Urdu.

Gulistán—Expurgated Edition (School Book Society.)

Masnavi-i-Hasan—Expurgated Edition.

Uriya.

Kabitabali—By Babus Madhusudan Rau and Radhanath Rai (B. N. De's Utkal Press, Balasore.)

History of Orissa—By Babu Pizari Mohan Acharyya (Cuttack Printing Company's Press), from 2nd Chapter to end.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1881.

English.

Shakespeare—The Merchant of Venice.

Milton—Paradise Lost, Book I.

Coleridge—The Rime of the Ancient Mariner.

Macaulay—Essay on Clive.

Ancient Classics for English Readers—Cicero.

Sanskrit.

Kirátárjuníya—1 to 4 Sargams.

Sakuntala—(Omitting Prákrit passages).

Greek.

Sophocles—Œdipus Tyrannus.

Herodotus—Books IV and V.

Latin.

Livy—Book XXXVIII.

Cicero—Pro Murena.

Vergil—Æneid, Book XII.

Horace—Odes: Book IV, Odes 2, 7, 14. Epodes, omitting the 8th and 12th; and Carmen Seculare.

Persian

Anvár-i-Suhaili—Chapters 1, 2, 3.

Dewán-i-Mazhar.

Tamil

Naishadam—First 7 Padalams (Expurgated Edition.)
Náladiyár—First 10 Chapters.
Vinodarasamanjari—First 114 pages.

Telugu.

Jaimini Bháratam—Canto 8.
Párijátápaharam—Canto 2.
Prince of Wales' Visit to India—Part II.

Kanarese.

Channa Basava Purána—Canto 5—2 Sandhis—78 Stanzas.
Jaimini Bhárata—Sandhis 1, 2, 18, 19, 20, 21—Stanzas 327
Mudra, Manjúsha—First 2 Chapters.
Drustánta Manjari—Moral Class Book (Mangalore Ed.)

Malayalam.

Nalacharitam—Kothakali—Part I. From page 251 to 264.
Krishnappattu—Description of the Seasons
Bháratam—Santi Parvam.

Urdu.

Bustán-i-Hikmat—(Cawnpore Edition.)
Dewan-i-Vazír

Uriya.

Raghuvansa—(Calcutta School Book Society).
Jeebun Charita—By Pukeer Mohun Senapati of Balasore (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta)
History of India—By Beechund Put ik (Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta)

1882.

English.

Milton—Paradise Lost, Book II.
Shakespeare—Henry V.
Tennyson—Enoch Arden.
Hutton—English Men of Letters : Scott
Motley—Rise of the Dutch Republic. The Introduction and Part I.

Sanskrit.

Kumârasambhava—Cantos 1—7 inclusive.
Malávikágnimitra—(omitting Prákrit passages.)

Greek.

Sophocles—Antigone.
Herodotus—Lib. VIII and IX.

Latin.

Vergil—Georgics, Lib. IV.
Horace—Odes, Lib. I and II, omitting Odes 4, 5, 13, 17, 19, 23, 25, 33, 36 of Lib. I and Odes 4, 5, 8, 11 of Lib. II.
Cicero—Divinatio in Q. Caecilium—In Veorem (Oratio Prima.)
Livy—Lib. XXII.

Arabic.

Intikháb-i-Nafhat-ul-Yaman.
Alf Laila—Nights 1 to 25 inclusive.

Persian.

Rúz-Námah-i-Safr-i-Ferangistán.
Bostán—Chapters 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Tamil.

Naishadam—From 8 to 14 Padalams (Expurgated Edition.)

Naladiyár—Second 10 Chapters.

Periyapurânam Prose—Tirunindra Sarukam and Tillai Valandanar Sarkam by Valoyuda Mudaliar.

Telugu.

Manucharitra—Canto 6.

Accha Telugu Bháratam—Canto 2.

Níti Chandrika—By Chinnayya Súri, Part 2.

Kanarese.

Vrishabhendravijaya—5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Sandhis.

Mudrâmanjúsha—3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Asayas.

Malayalam.

Nalacharitam—The whole.

Náráyaníyam—Rámáyanam and Parasuráma Charitam with Vyákhyánam, published by Kerala Varman Tirumalpád (Trivandrum). Dasakams 34, 35, and 36.

Urdu.

Muntakhabát-i-Mir Dard va Souda.

Naldáman-i-Urdu.

Gulistán—(Book Society's Edition).

Uriya.

Charee Patha—Part II, by Beechund Putnaik (printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta).

Mahábhárat—Bhirat Parva (Calcutta School Book Society).

Nitibodh—(Calcutta School Book Society).

1883.

English.

Green—Readings from English History, Part I.
Stephens—English Men of Letters: Johnson.
Milton—Paradise Lost, Book IV.
Tennyson—Elaine.
Scott—Lay of the Last Minstrel.

Sanskrit.

Sukraníti—Two first Adhyayas (Madras Edition)
Sákuntala. (Omitting Prakrit passages.)

Greek

Sophocles—Œdipus Coloneus
Herodotus—Lib. I and II.

Latin.

Vergil—Æneid, Lib. X.
Horace—Odes, Lib III (Omitting, 6, 10, 15, 26), and Ars Poetica
Cicero—Pro Milone
Livy—Lib. XXII.

Arabic

Akhwán-us-Safá—First half
'Ajab-ul-'Ujáb—Second half

Persian

Nigár-i-Dánish.
Gulshan-i-Sa'ádat—15 Letters
Dewán-i-Háfiz.—Radif-i-Dál only

Tamil

Bháratam—Sábhaparvam, Rájasuya Yagasargam, 160 Stanzas.
Naladiyár—Chapters 21 to 30.

Periyapurânam—Mummaiyalulakânda Sarukkam, Vambaravarivanda Sarukkam from Tirumuladevar Purânam, Varkonda Sarukkam, and Poiyadimaiyillatha Pulavar Sarukkam.

Telugu.

Parijâtapahâranam—Cantos 3 and 4.
Bhâratam—First Book, 6th Canto.
Vigraham—by K. Viresalingam, Part II.

Kanarese.

Prâkkavyamâlike—From 353 to 388.
Vrishabhendravijaya—Canto 4.
Kalâvathiparinaya—From page 200 to 312.

Malayalam.

Nalacharitam—Kathâkali—2nd and 3rd days.
Râmâyanam—Bâlakândam.

Urdu.

Surush-i-Sukhun.
Dewân-i-Sabâ.

Uriya.

Charupatha—Part II. (By Beechund Patnaick.)
Raghuvansa— (Do.)
Sutton's History of Orissa—Part II.

B. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1882.

English.

Shakespeare—Hamlet.
Spenser—Faerie Queen, Book I, Cantos 2, and 3.
Selections from the Golden Treasury, viz., the Poems numbered as follows :—6, 27, 57, 70, 72, 78, 84, 118, 120, 122, 146, 154, 205, 218, 235.

Bacon—Advancement of Learning, Book I.
Carlyle—Hero Worship, Lectures III and V.
Newman—The Office and Work of Universities, Chapters I to IX.

Sanskrit.

Bhattikāvya—5 and 6 Sargams.
Naishada—Cantos 3 and 4.
Mahávíracharitra—1 to 4 Acts inclusive.

Greek.

Æschylus—Agamemnon
Æschines—In Ctesiphontem.

Latin.

Tacitus—Annals, Books XI and XII.
Cicero—Philippics—Orations 3, 4, 5, 6.
Persius—Satires 1, 2, 3.
Lucretius—Book V.

Persian.

Jahán Kusha-i-Nádiri,
Dewán-i-Ghani.

Tamil.

Rámáyanam—Balakandam—9 to 15 Padalams (M. S. B. S. Edition.)
Kural—From Chapter 66 to 80, with the Commentary of Parimelaragar.
Prabhóda Chandrodayam—4, 5, 6 Sargams.

Telugu.

Harivamsam—Part I, Cantos 2, 3.
Amuktamalyada—Canto 5.
Sumanomanobhyramam—Canto 2.

Kanarese.

Rájasekhara Vilása—Canto 8.
Poetical Anthology—Page 405 to 532.

Malayalam.

Rajasūyam—Katha Kali—Pages 1 to 12.
Vattakkan Rugmangada Charitam.
Bhāratam—Bhismaparvam and Sālyaparvam.

Urdu.

Surúr-i-Sultáni.
Dewán-i-'Atish.

Uriya.

Batris Singhasan
Swasthya Rakha—(Calcutta School Book Society).
Mahábharat—Birát Parva (Calcutta School Book Society).

1883.

English.

Shakespeare—Twelfth Night
Chaucer—Knightes Tale.
Shelley—From "Prometheus Unbound": (1) Act II, Scene 3; (2) The Speech of Asia "Who reigns? There was the Heaven and Earth at First"; (3) Act II, Scene 5.
From "Hellas"; (1) the Chorus beginning "World's on Worlds are rolling ever"; (2) The last Chorus beginning "The World's great age begins anew."
Lyrics (1) The Cloud (2) To a Skylark (3) Arethusa (4) The Recollection (5) To a lady with a Guitar.
Blackie—Self-culture.
Bacon—Essays, omitting Nos. 37, 45, and 46.
Scott—The Bride of Lammermoor.

Sanskrit.

Dasakumáracharitra—pages 1 to 55 (Calcutta Edition)
Málatímádhava

Greek.

Aeschylus—Coëphorae.
Plato—Apology of Socrates.

Latin.

Lucretius De rerum Natura, Lib II
Horace—Ars Poetica.
Cicero—De Officiis.
Tacitus—Annal Lib. XV.

Arabic.

Ajáb-ul-Ujáb—Fifty Letters.
Ikhwán-us-Safá.

Persian.

Masnavi-i-Maulana Rúmi—(1st Daftar)
Jahán Kusha-i-Nádiri—(First half).

Tamil.

Rámáyanam—Bálakándam. From 16th Padalam to the end (S. S. B. S. Edition).
Kural—From 81 to 94 Chapter, with the Commentary of Parimelavagar.
Bhagavata Puránam—First 226 Stanzas.

Telugu.

Amuktamalyada—Canto 6.
Harivamsan—Part I, Canto 4.
Sumanomanobhiranjanam—Canto 3.
Biographies of Telugu Poets—Part II, by Sriramamurti Garu.

Kanarese.

Rájasekhara—3rd Asvasa.
Jaimini Bharata—5, 6, 7 Sandhis.
Kalávatíparinaya—First 105 pages (Vicharadarpana Press).

Malayalam.

Naráyaníyam—The 12th, 13th, 24th, 26th, and Dasakams with Vyakhyanams published by Keralavarman Tirumulpád (Trivandrum).

Bháratam—Sambhava Parvam, from Kacha's Studentship under Sukra.

Urdu.

Bustán-i-Hikmat.

Fasana-i-'Ajáib—(First half)

Dewan-i-Zouk.

Uriya.

History of England—By Gudha Dhur Tripathy (Calcutta School Book Society).

Svasthya Rahha—(Calcutta School Book Society).

Rámáyana—Sundára Kánda—(Calcutta School Book Society.)

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Shakespeare—Othello.

Selections from the Golden Treasury, viz., the Poems numbered as follows:—23, 59, 66, 107, 109, 116, 126 147, 155, 157, 166, 192, 207, 209, 226, 287.

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Carlyle—Rectorial Address.

Sanskrit.

Kádambarí—Pages 198 to 432 (Calcutta Edition).

Mudrarákshasa—The whole.

Greek.

Aeschylus—Prometheus Vinctus.
Thucydides—Lib. I.

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Vergil—Georgics, Lib. I and II.
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Sutton's History of Orissa—Part III.

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Spenser—Faerie Queen, Book I.
Shakespeare—Richard III.
—Tempest.
Ben Jonson—Every Man in His Humour
Dryden—The Hind and Panther.
Wordsworth—Excursion, Books I, II.
Shelley—Alastor.
Johnson—Lives of the Poets (Pope).
De Quincey—Rhetoric and Style.
Coleridge—Biographia Literaria, Chaps. I—XIII
Carlyle—French Revolution, Vol. I.

Sanskrit.

Rig-Veda, First Mandala, Hymns XIII to XXIV inclusive (according to the Pada or Samhita Text published by Prof. Max Müller in 1873) with Sáyana's Commentary.

Manu, Books II, VII, VIII.

Dasakumáracharita

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Vedántasára of Sadánanda.

Greek.

Æschylus—Persæ.

—Choephoræ.

Homer—Iliad, Lib. I, II, III.

Thucydides—Lib. III, IV, V.

Aristophanes—Equites.

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Demosthenes—Philip., I, II

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Aristotle—Eth., Lib. IV, V, VI.

Latin.

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Persian.

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Greek

Æschylus—Septem Contra Thebas.
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Homer—Iliad, Lib. IV, V, VI.
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Tacitus—Annal. Lib. VI.
Pliny—Hist. Nat. Lib. VIII, IX, X.

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Aristophanes—Nubes.
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Aristotle—Eth., Lib. I, II, and III.

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1860 The Honorable W. A. Morehead.
1862 The Honorable Sir Colley Harman Scotland, *Kt.*
1871 The Honorable Alexander J. Arbuthnot, C.S.I.
1872 The Honorable Mr. Justice Holloway.
1874 The Honorable Mr. Justice Innes.
1880 The Honorable Sir C. A. Turner, Kt., C.I.E.

REGISTRARS.

1857 The Reverend P. Percival.
1870 A. A. Gordon, Esq., M.A., L.C.P.
1875 D. Duncan, Esq., M.A.
1879 F. S. Evans, Esq., M.A.
1881 D. Duncan, Esq., M.A., D.SC.

RETIRED-FELLOWS.

1857.*

The Right Reverend Bishop Dealtry, D.D.
Lieut.-General Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B.
Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery, *Bart.*
James Kellie, Esq.
Sir Henry Davison, *Kt.*
James Dewar Bourdillon, Esq.
Henry Forbes, Esq.

* Named in the Act of Incorporation.

Major General Charles Alfred Browne.
James Blair Preston, Esq.
The Reverend Robert Halley, M.A.
P. Subroyulu Nayudu.
Guy Lushington Prendergast, Esq.
Colonel Charles Edward Faber, R.E.
Major General Thomas Townsend Pears, C.B.
Major General Sir Frederick Conyers Cotton.
The Reverend Robert Kerr Hamilton, M.A.
James Sanderson, Esq.
The Reverend John Braidwood, M.A.
Richard Burgass, Esq., M.A.
Colonel John Joseph Losh.
The Reverend W. Grant.
The Honorable E. Maltby.
The Reverend John Richards, M.A.
Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton, K.C.S.I.
Major General Sir G. Balfour, K.C.B.
Major General J. Maitland.
Sir T. Pycroft, K.C.S.I., M.A.
J. E. Mayer, Esq.
The Reverend A. Burgess.
The Right Reverend P. S. Royston, D.D.
John Dawson Mayne, Esq., B.A.
E. B. Powell, Esq., C.S.I., M.A., F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S.
The Honorable Sir A J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Dy. Surgeon-Genl. W. J. VanSomeren, M.D.
Rev. G. Hall, B.A.

1858.

W. C. Maclean, Esq., M.D.
A. N. Magrath, Esq., F.R.C.S.
J. Shaw, Esq., F.R.C.S.
The Reverend A. R. Symonds, M. A.

1859.

V. Sadagopacharulu.
G. W. Flynn, Esq., M.D.
The Reverend J. R. Macfarlane, M.A.
Colonel J. H. Bell.
Sir Alexander Grant, *Bart.*, M.A., LL.D.
Lieutenant Colonel G. V. Winscom, R.E.
Sir Adam Bittleston, *Kt.*
John Bruce Norton, Esq., B.A.
The Honorable W. Holloway C.S.I.

1860.

J. M. Heppel, Esq.
Colonel W. H. Horsley.
Colonel C. A. Orr, R.E.
Colonel J. Carpendale, R.E.
Colonel F. H. Rundall, R.E.
Colonel P. P. L. O'Colonell, R.E.

1861.

Lieutenant General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B.
J. W. Mudge, Esq., M.A.
R. Cole, Esq.
The Venerable T. Dealtry, M.A.

1863.

Surgeon-General George Smith, M.D.

1864.

The Reverend W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.
The Honorable H. D. Phillips.
Major W. H. Edgcome, R.E., A.I.C.E.

1865.

V. Rajagopalachariyar, B.L.
Lieut.-Genl. Sir John Gaspard LeMarchant, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
W. G. Smart, Esq., M.A., M.E.
J. L. Paul, Esq., A.M., M.D.

1866.

C. Parthasarathi Nayudu Garu.
Hyder Jung Bahadur.

1867.

H. B. Montgomery, Esq., A.B., C.M., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.
Lieutenant General W. A. M'Cleverty.
W. Mackenzie, Esq., C.B., C.S.I., A.M., M.D
The Reverend S. Wright, M.A.
The Honorable V. Sanjiva Rau, B.A., B.L.
Colonel R. M. Macdonald.

1868.

The Honorable Charles Collett.
W. N. Chipperfield, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
A. Macdonald Ritchie, Esq., B.A
The Honorable R. S. Ellis, C.B.

1869.

Beresford Anderson, Esq., C E
The Right Reverend S. Fennelly, D.D.

1870.

The Honorable J. D. Sim, C.S.I.

1871.

Surgeon-General E. G. Balfour, L.E.C.S.E.
The Honorable Sir Walter Morgan, *Kt.*
His Excellency Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B.

1872.

S. Vijaya Raghavulu Chetti.
The Reverend J. Barton, M.A.
Geo. Thom, Esq., M.A.

1873.

Major General G. W. Walker, R.E.
The Honorable Sir W. Robinson, K.C.S.I

1874.

The Reverend E. H. DuBois.

1876.

Lt.-Genl. Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

1877.

The Reverend D Fenn, M.A

1879.

Muhammad Yusuf

EXAMINATIONS FOR DEGREES.

MASTER OF ARTS.

1869.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — W. A. Porter, M.A. / W. S. Foster, M.A.

Second Class.

Sundararamayya, Velagapudi, B.A . ..Presidency Coll. & P. S

1870.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — W. A. Porter, M.A. / M. H. L. Beebee, M.A.

History and Moral Science..... — J. Grose, M.A. / W. E. Ormsby, M A.,LL.B.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Second Class.

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi, B.A. .....Presidency College & P S.
Sesha Aiyar, R, B.A .... Do. do.

Third Class.

Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, B.A. Presidency College & P S.

History and Moral Science.

Third Class

Venkataramana Pant, A L., B.A. .....Presidency College & P S.
Flanagan, Charles Craig, B.A . ... Do. do.

1872.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science... . { D. Duncan, M.A.
John Bradshaw, M.A

Second Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, B A .....Private Study.

1873.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science { D. Duncan, M.A.
John Bradshaw, M.A.

Second Class

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, B.A. .....Presidency College & P S.

1874.

EXAMINERS.

History and Moral Science ..... { W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D.
D. Duncan, M.A.

Third Class

Kuppuswami Aiyar, V, B.A.. .. .. Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam and Private Study

1875.

EXAMINERS.

English and Sanskrit ..... { John Bradshaw, M.A.
F. Kielhorn, PH. D.

Third Class.

Seshagiri Sastriyar, M., B A... .. .. Presidency College & P. S

1876.

EXAMINERS.

English and Latin ... . { John Bradshaw, M.A.
K M. Chatfield, B.A.

History and Moral Science ..... { W. Stevenson, M.A, D. Duncan, M.A.

History and Moral Science.

Second Class.

Gnanamuttu, Samuel, B.A. .. ..Private Study.

1877.

EXAMINERS.

English and Latin. . ..... { W. F. Grahame, B.A. F. Brandt, B.A.

History and Moral Science .. .. . { W. Stevenson, M.A. D. Duncan, M.A.

History and Moral Science.

Second Class.

Padmanabha Aiyar, S N . ...Trivandram Coll & P. S.
Subbaramayya, Chivucula .....F. C M Institution & P S

Third Class.

Krishna Rau, Nuldrug ... . Private Study.

1878.

EXAMINERS.

English and Sanskrit .. .. { W. F. Grahame, B.A. G. Oppert, PH.. D.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology.. { D. Duncan, M.A. W. Stevenson, M.A.

1879.

EXAMINERS.

English and Latin . ... { W. F. Grahame, B.A. R. B. Michell, M.A.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology... { D. Duncan, M.A. W. Stevenson, M.A.

English and Latin.

Second Class.

Chinnaswami, A.....St. Joseph's Coll., Negapatam, and P. S.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology.

Second Class.

Kodandaramayya, Giddu .....Madras Christian Coll. and Private Study.

1880.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — W. A. Porter, M.A.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology... — W. Stevenson, M.A. / P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology.

Second Class.

Thanu Pillai, P., B.A.....Private Study.
Sundaram Pillai. P., B.A. ..... Do.

1881.

EXAMINERS.

English and Sanskrit ..... — W. F. Grahame, B.A. / G. Oppert, PH. D.

Biology .....W. Macrae, M.A., M.B., M.C

Mental Philosophy and Sociology... — D. Duncan, M.A., D. Sc. / W. Stevenson, M.A.

English and Sanskrit.

Second Class.

Narayanachariyar, Pattangi, B.A. .....Private Study.
Ramanujachariyar, Kilambi, B.A. ..... Do.

Biology.

Third Class.

Chester, Benjamin Henry, B.A.....Private Study.

Mental Philosophy and Sociology.

Second Class.

Vaidyanathan, N., B.A.....Private Study.

Third Class.

Sundararaman, K., B A..... Do.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1858.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil and Telugu .....Rev. G. U. Pope.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } J. Richards, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History .....E. B. Powell, M.A.

Second Class.

Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W.....American Miss. Somy., Jaffna.

Visvanatha Pillai, D. C..... Do do.

*** In 1858, there were but two classes, and Candidates were arranged alphabetically.

1859.

EXAMINERS.

Languages :—

English.....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil and Telugu .....Rev. G. U. Pope.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } J. Richards, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History.....E. B. Powell, M.A.

First Class.

Gopala Rau, T..... .....Private Study

Second Class.

Balaji Rau, C..... Presidency College
Etirajulu, C..... Do
Kandaswami, C. ..... Do
Parthasarathi, M..... Do
Parthasarathi, S. ..... Do
Ramaswami, B..... Do
Venkatakrishna Rau., R..... Do.

*** In 1859, three classes were instituted, and Candidates were arranged alphabetically in each.

1860.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin . . . . Sir A. Grant, *Bart*, M A
Tamil ....Rev. J. B. Rodgers.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy } R. A. Halley, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J, D. Mayne, B.A.
History . ... A. R. Symonds, M.A.

First Class.

Pæzold, T. C. E..... . Presidency College

Second Class.

Sanjiva Rau, V... ..... Presidency College
Grant, William. .....Private Study.

Third Class.

Chellappa Pillai, T... . . ..Wes. Cent School, Jaffna, & Normal School, Madras
Taylor, Stephen St Andrew..... .....Doveton Protestant College,

*** In 1860, it was decided that Candidates in the 1st and 2nd classes should be arranged in the order of merit, while those in the 3rd class should be placed alphabetically.

1861.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English.....J. Richards, M.A.

Tamil .....Rev. H. Bower.

Telugu.....S. Krishnamachariyar.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } R. A. Halley, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History .....A. R. Symonds, M.A.

First Class.

Subrahmanyan, N.....Presidency College.

Sankara Aiyar, A..... Do.

Second Class.

Subharayulu, P.....Presidency College.

Sivasankaram, C..... Do.

Snell, E ..... Do.

Rama Rau, T ..... Do.

1862.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English..... A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil .....Rev. H. Bower,

Telugu .....Rev. J. Clay.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } R. A. Halley, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } J. D. Mayne, B.A.

History .....E. B. Powell, M.A.

Second Class.

Tiruvenkatachariyar, C .....Presidency College.

Mangalam, A. J..... .....Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, & Pres. Coll.

Tillainayagam, M .. ..Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, & Pres. Coll.
Tirumalachariyar, M . ..... Presidency College.
Krishnaswami, A ... ... Do.

1863.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—
English .. ..,.....E. Thompson, M.A.
Tamil... . . .. Walter Joyes, Esq.
Telugu... . ...Rev. J. Clay.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. } W. Leeming, M.A.
Physical Science..... . . R. A. Halley, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. } W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A.
History.....A..... A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Second Class.

Parankusa Rau, T.....Presidency College.
Murugesan, C..... Do.
Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S.....Amer. Miss. Semy., Jaffna, and Normal School, Madras.
Rangachariyar, Siveram.....Presidency College.
Raghavendra Rau, R... ... . Do.
Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam... Do.

Third Class.

Singaravelu, M. ....Presidency College.
Saundaranayagam Pillai, Gabriel P.Amer. Miss. Semy., Jaffna, and Normal School, Madras.

1864.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—
English and Latin. .. . . { J. Richards, M.A. / A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil .. . .Rev. H. Bower,

Telugu . ... Rev. J. Clay.
Malayalam..... .... L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — Henry Fortey, M.A. / W. Leeming, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. — W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A
History..... .... — E. Thompson, M.A. / W. Miller, M.A.

Second Class.

Bashyam, V. . .....Presidency College.
Hari Rau, S . . ..Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, & Pres. Coll.
Raghunatha Rau, R .... Do. do.

Third Class.

Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C. .... Pres. College, and Normal School.
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, S..... Do. do.
Narasimhachariyar, V. .. ..Presidency College
Palpanabha Pillai, K... . . ..Free Sch. Trivandram, and Pres. College.
Krishna Rau, B. ... .Pres. College and Normal School.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, N.....Wesleyan A. V. Institution, Madras.
Krishnamachariyar, C. V..... . ...Presidency College.
Seshachariyar, S. A. . . .. Do.

1865.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin .. . . — A. R. Symonds, M.A. / Rev. A. Burgess. / W. H. Craig, B.A.
Tamil.. . . .. — Rev. H. Bower. / Walter Joyes, Esq.
Telugu . ... — Major R. M. Macdonald. / S. Ramanujayya.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — W. Leeming, M.A. / W. A. Porter, M.A.

Physical Sciences	W. N. Chipperfield, Esq. S. J. Wyndowe, M.D.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. Sausmarez Smith, M.A
History	E. Thompson, M.A. W. Miller, M.A.

First Class.

Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi ..Presidency College.

Second Class.

Nevins Pillai, Samuel ..Presidency College.
Sundara Rau, C. ..Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Pres. Coll.
Ramaswami Aiyar, K ..Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, Normal School and Pres Coll.
Balaji Rau, P. ..Pres. College and Normal School.
Kuppuramaswami, K ..Presidency College.
Srinivasachariyar, V. ..Do.
Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, C. ..Do.
Rama Rau, K ..Do.

Third Class.

Rangachariyar, S ..Presidency College.
Surayya, N. ..Presidency College and Wesleyan A. V. Institution.

1866.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin	A. R. Symonds, M.A. A. W. Pearson, M.A. Rev. A. Burgess.
Tamil	Rev. C. E. Kennett. W. Joyes, Esq.
Kanarese	Rev. D. Sanderson.
Malayalam	L. Garthwaite, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	W Leeming, M A W A Porter, M A W S Foster, M A
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	J Grose, M A
History	E Thompson, M A C G Walker, B A Rev J Bamforth, F R G S

Second Class

Seshadri Aiyar, K	Prov Sch, Calicut, & Pres Coll
Subharayan, Carikalavakkam	Presidency College
Murdi Rau, Tenkasala	Prov Sch Bellary & Pres Coll
Krishnaswami Aiyar, P	Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College
Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M	St Mary's Seminary and Presidency College

Third Class

Rajaiam Rau, T	Free Sch Trivandiam and Presidency College

1867

EXAMINERS

Languages—	
English	J Grose, M A Rev A Burgess
Latin	A R Symonds, M A
Tamil	Rev H Bower
Telugu	Major T G M Lane Y Venkataramayya Garu
Malayalam	L Garthwaite, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	W A Porter, M A W S. Foster, M A
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	A R. Symonds, M A
History	P P Hutchins, Esq W Miller, M A

Second Class.

Ramaswami Sastriyar, K.....Presidency College.
Sundararamayya, Velagapudi.....C.M. Sch., Masulipatam, & Presidency College.
Moss, James ..... Owen's College, Manchester, and Training College, Battersea.
Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, S.....Provincial School, Kumbhakonam and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti ..... Presidency College.
Sesha Aiyar, R..... Do.
Flanagan, Charles Craig..... Do.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P..... Do.
Ramalingayya, Yanamandram..... Do
Sundaram, T ..... Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, D .....Presidency College.
Sarvottama Rau, A ..... Prov. Sch., Calicut, and Pres. Coll

Third Class.

Ramaswami Aiyar, Anandarama Aiyar ..... Provincial School, Kumbhakonam, and Normal School, Madras.

1868.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English ..... J. Grose, M.A. / Rev. A. Burgess.
Latin ..... A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil ..... Rev. H. Bower. / W. Joyes, Esq.
Telugu ..... Major T. G. M. Lane. / Y. Venkataramayya Garu.
Malayalam ..... L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. H. Fortey, M.A. / W. A. Porter, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. F. H. Wilkinson, Esq.

History . . . . . W. Stevenson, M.A.
F. Brandt, Esq.

First Class.

Swaminatha Subha Rau, R . . . . . Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.

Second Class.

Venkataramana, A. L . . . . . Presidency College.
Rajagopalachariyar, V . . . . . Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Kidd, Daniel Wilson . . . . . S. P. G. Mis. Seminary, Madras.
Venkatachala Mudaliyar, S. . . . . Presidency College.
Bashyam Chettiyar, D . . . . . Do.
Sitarama Aiyar, A . . . . . Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Duraiswami Aiyar, T. . . . . Presidency College.
Aiyaswami Aiyar, S . . . . . Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, & Normal School, Madras.
Swaminatha Aiyar, G. . . . . Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Desikachariyar, Venbakkam. . . . . Presidency College.

Third Class.

Amaladas Pillai, T. A. J. . . . . St. Mary's Seminary & Pres. Coll.
Subrahmanyan Aiyar, V. . . . . Presidency College.
Gopalachariyar, C. V. . . . . Do.

1869.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English . . . . . H. Wigram, M.A.
Rev. A. Burgess.
Latin. . . . . A. R. Symonds, M.A.
Tamil. . . . . Rev. H. Bower.
Telugu . . . . . Y. Venkataramayya Garu.
V. Sundararamayya, M.A.
Kanarese . . . . . B. L. Rice, Esq.
Malayalam. . . . . L. Garthwaite, Esq.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — W. S. Foster, M.A. / H. Fortey, M.A.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. — W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.B.

History — A. T. Arundel, B.A. / W. Stevenson, M.A.

First Class.

Ramachandra Rau, T. — Prov. School, Bellary, & Pres. Coll.

Second Class.

Elliot, Edward Hugh. — Presidency College.

Jayaram Rau, A. — Prov. School, Bellary, Presidency College and Private Study.

Govinda Pillai, A. — High School, Trivandram, and Presidency College.

Sesha Aiyar, S. — Zillah School, Cuddalore, and P S.

Rangayya Chettiyar, S. — Presidency College.

Rangaswami, A. — Prov College, Kumbhakonam.

Varadachariyar, R — Do. do.

Leonard, Charles Michael. — Roman Catholic Seminary, Bangalore, and Presidency College.

Subharayan, V — Prov. College Kumbhakonam.

Rama Aiyar, S — Do. do.

Subha Aiyar, V. — Do. do.

Duraiswami Mudaliyar, M — Presidency College.

Krishnayya, B. — Do.

Gopala Aiyangar, A. — High School, Trivandram.

Krishnaswami, T. S. — S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Satyavageswara Aiyar, V. — High School, Trivandram, and Presidency College.

Akilandayya, C. — Presidency College.

Rosario, John Leonard. — Doveton College, and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.

Chidambara Aiyar, N — Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.

Sundaram, C. V. — Presidency College.

Ekambara Pillai, M. — Do.

Narayanaswami, A. — Prov College, Kumbhakonam

Devaraja Pillai, T.. . . . . .Normal School, Wes. Inst. and F. C. M. Inst., Madras.

Anantachariyar Panakanjeri, Calappa..... . .. . . . Presidency College.

Achaiyalingam, S... .. ..S. P. G. High School, Tanjore, and Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.

Achyuthan Nayar, U. . . . . } Presidency College.
Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur.. } Presidency Coll., & Private Study.

Ramachandra Rau, P. . ..... Pres. Coll. & F. C. M. Institution.

Madhava Visvanatha Patankar.... .Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.

Third Class.

Srinivasa Aiyangar, R..... . .. .Prov College, Kumbhakonam.

Krishnarau Nayudu, M. C.. . . ..Presidency College.

Narayana Rau, T..... ....Pres. Coll. & F. C. M. Institution.

Poonen, T. C .. . . C. M. S. Coll., Cottayam, Prov. School, Calicut, & Pres. College.

Sitaram, A . .. . S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Mangapati Nayudu, P . . ... Normal School and Free Church Mission Institution, Madras.

Subharayan, S. R.. . .Presidency College.

Subrahmanyan Aiyar, R..... . ... Do.

Subha Aiyar, P.....Presidency College, and Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.

Govindaraja Aiyangar, R . .... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.

1870.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English... .. .. { H. Wigram, M.A. / J. Bradshaw, M.A.

Sanskrit.. .. . . Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Latin .. .. A. R. Symonds, M.A.

Tamil .. .. { Rev. H. Bower. / P. RanganathaMudaliyar, M.A.

Telugu..... .... { Rev. J. Clay. / V. Sundararamayya, M.A.

Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam	L. Garthwaite, Esq.
Hindustani	Major M. W. Carr.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	F. H. Wilkinson, Esq.
History	W. Miller, M.A. J. B. Jones, Esq.

Second Class.

Marsden, E	Doveton College & Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyar, V	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Gopalachariyar, S	Do. Do.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, S	Presidency College
Hensman, J. M	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Panchanatha Aiyar, A. V	Presidency College.
Pedroza, F. H	Do.
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, P	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Rama Rau, P	Presidency College.
Raju Sastriyar, C	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Periyaswami Mudaliyar, A	Presidency College.
Subharayar, E. R	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Venkataramayya, R	Presidency College.
Anantachariyar, Perumpulipakkam	Do.
Ramasesha Aiya, C	Do.
Subrahmanyan, C	Do.
Krishnamurti Aiyangar, T	Do.
Venkatesan, R	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Venkatakrishna Rau, S	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Rama Rau, M.	Presidency College.

Third Class.

Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P. V	Presidency College.
Bower, W. L	F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Somasundaram, C	Presidency College.

Ramaswami, P..... ....Presidency College.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, T. M... .. Do.
Aiya Aiyar, W..... Do.
Bacon, J. D..... ..... Do.
Nagamayya, V..... ...High School, Trivandram.
Krishna Aiyar, R.....Do. Coimbatore, & Private Study.
Jesudasen Pillai, I.....Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, C..... Do.
Gopala Aiyar, N. G.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Sundara Varadacharulu, G. N.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

1871.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English and Latin .. .. .. { H. Wigram, M.A. / G. Warlow, B.A.
Sanskrit . . . . . Rev. K. M. Banerjea.
Tamil .... { Rev. H. Bower. / P. RanganathaMudaliyar, M.A.
Telugu ..... { Rev. J. Clay. / V. Sundararamayya, M.A.
Kanarese .. .. Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam . . . . . .Rev. E. Diez.
Hindustani ....Dy. Inspr.-General Balfour.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { H. Fortey, M.A. / W. A. Willock, B.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. { H. E. Stokes, B.A.
History .. . . { W. Stevenson, M.A. / C. D. Maclean, B.A., MUS. DOC.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem .....Presidency College.
Kalyanasundaram, K .... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Nagoji Rau, Cuvathamakur ... } Presidency College.
Sivarama Aiyar, P. ....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Kenny, Michael.....Private Study.

Ramaswami Raju, P. V . .. . .Presidency College.
Ananda Rau, Tanjore . . .High School, Trivandram
Anantaswami Rau, L . . . } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Masilamani Pillai, M. D. . . } Do. do.
King, Albert George . .. .Private Study.
Krishnamachariyar, S .... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramaswami Aiyar, S R .. . . } High School, Trivandram
Swaminatha Bavaji Punt . .... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, Munnirpallum R . . . High School, Trivandram.
Govinda Rau, S . .... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, M . .. .. } Do. do.
D'Souza, William Henry . } Presidency College.
Sankunni Menon, Thaka Curupett Do.
Narasa Aiya Sastriyar, K. S . . . Do. & Private Study
Subhaji Venkata Rau, A . Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam, & P S.
Madhava Rau, Mallur Presidency College
Muttuswami Aiyar, M. P . ..... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam
Seshagiri Aiyar, M .. . . } Presidency College.

Third Class.

Rama Rau, Tumparti ..... Presidency College.
Chakrapani Nayudu, Tunga .... } Do.
Subha Venkaji Tagat, Tanjore. } Prov College, Kumbhakonam
Srinivasa Rau, A Do do.
Anantanarayana, A S Do & Private Study.
Raghavacharulu, Venbakkam .. Presidency College.
Gundu Rau, J Do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, A Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Daniel, Isaac S. P. G. Semy., Madras, & P. S
Adimula Mudaliyar, V . .... Presidency College
Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett... Do.

1872

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English . . . { H. Wigram, M.A. / G. Warlow, B.A. / John Bradshaw, M.A.
Sanskrit . Rev. K. M. Banerjea.

Greek and Latin . ... . . F. Brandt, B.A.

Persian and Hindustani.....Inspector-General Balfour.

Tamil .. . ... {H. Bower, D.D.
S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.

Telugu . . . . . {Rev. J. Clay.
V.Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L.

Kanarese .. ..Rev. B. Rice.

Malayalam..... .. . {V. Achyutha Panikkar.
Rev. C. Müller.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. {H. Fortey, M.A.
W. S. Foster, M.A.

Physical Science.....H. King, A.B., M.B.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. {P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.

History..... {J. Boyle, Esq.
W. Stevenson, M.A.

Second Class.

Ratnavelu Chettiyar, Pulicat.....Presidency College.

Subha Rau, Ammembal..... Do.

Coelho, Antoni John..... Do.

Vaidyanathan, N.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.

Subrahmanya Vajpai, A. G..... Do. do.

Ramanujan, K... ..... Do. do.

Sivaramakrishnamma, Oruganti.....Presidency College.

Scott, Thomas Ridsdale.....Doveton Protestant College.

Ramadas Aiyar, Sunkagiri.....Presidency College.

Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Vythamanithi Mudumbi..... } Presidency College.

Ramachandra Rau, V ..... } Do.

Kuppuswami Aiyar, Villiaverambal.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.

Ramachandra Aiyar, V..... ..... Do. do.

Kidd, Philip Horace.....Doveton Protestant College.

Srinivasa Raghavachariyar, Bahucutumbi.....Presidency College.

Sesha Aiyar, Velandai.....Presidency College.
Rama Rau, Kallya S..... Do.
Srinivasachariyar, Chettipunyam Viravalli..... Do.
Lawrence, John Charles Skillern...High School, Bangalore.
Tirunarachariyar, Mundayam Ananthampillai..... } Presidency College.
Wynne, George..... } Presidency College, & P. S.
Conquest, James.....High School, Bangalore.
Narayanaswami Chettiyar, Sunku..F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramasastriyar, V.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Dinadayalu Nayudu, P..... } Presidency College.
Coleman, Edward..... } H. S., Bangalore, & Private Study.
Rangachariyar, Tirumalai Muppur..... } Presidency College.
Muhammad Usman.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada R.. } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Kanakasabhai, V..... } Presidency College.
Annachariyar, P. S..... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Gopala Rau, Mangalore..... } Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M..... } London Mis. Inst., Bangalore.

Third Class.

Raghunathachariyar, Navalpakkam . ..... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam, & Private Study.
Raghavachariyar, T..... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. M..... } Prov College, Kumbhakonam.
Madhava Rau, T..... } Do. and P.S.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, Grinispetta } Presidency College.
Ramachandra Venkaji, T..... } Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam, & P.S.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S.....Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam, & P.S.
Ramaswami, B..... ..... } Wes. Mis. School, Mysore, & P.S.
Srinivasachariyar, Pudupakkam } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, I..... ..... } Prov Coll., Kumbhakonam, & P.S.
Ramaswami, N..... . ...Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Sundararama Aiyar, Viraraghavapuram.. .... } High School, Trivandram.
Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Saidapuram } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Raghunatha Rau, Mayaveram R.. Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.

Perumal Pillai, Ananda P. . .. .. } High School, Trivandram.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla . .. } Presidency College.
Lakshmi Narasimha, Atmury..... } Private Study.
Swaminatha Aiyar, S .. .. } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Purnayya, S. N..... .. ..Wes. Native Ed. Inst., Bangalore.
Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, Nega-
patam.....Presidency College
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N..... Do
Arbuthnot, James .. ..Bishop Cotton's Coll., Bangalore.
Chokkalingam Pillai, M . .....Pres. College and Private Study.
Unni Erati, M .. . .Pres. College and Private Study.
Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore.....Presidency College.
Gurumurti, P . ..... } Do.
Ranga Rau, N..... ... } High School, Trivandram
Joseph, K. C... . ... Presidency College.
Kotilingam, Immaneni... ..... F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subba Rau, N.. ... . } H.S Trivandram, & PrivateStudy
Vasudeva Rau, S..... .... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau, N . ..... Do. and Private Study

1873.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English ... { Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. / H. Wigram, M.A. / G. Warlow, B.A.
Sanskrit . . . .A. C. Burnell, Esq.
Greek and Latin . . ... R. Rice, B.A.
Tamil .. . ... { S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L. / H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu . . .. . { Rev. J. Clay. / V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L
Kanarese . . . .Rev. B. Rice.
Malayalam . . { V. Achyutha Panikkar. / J. R. Thomas, B.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { H. Fortey, M.A. / W. S. Foster, M.A.

Physical Science. .. .. W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. J. Thomson, M.A. / P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.

History .... A. J. Boyle, Esq. / J. Ross, M.A.

Second Class.

Taylor, J. Theophilus.....Bp. Cotton's Coll., & Private Study
Winckler, Edwin. ....Doveton Protestant College.
Govinda Pillai, P..... .....High School, Trivandram.
Krishna Rau, Nuldrug.....Private Study.
Seshadriachariyar, V. T.....Presidency College.
Chellaya, C..... D.
Kanakaratnam Pillai, D. M..... ... Do.
Varadarajulu Nayudu, Gurrala.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Setukavalar, Robert Newton.....Private Study.

Third Class.

Krishna Rau, T V.....Presidency College.
Subhayya, D... .....H. S., Bangalore, & Private Study
Venkatasubha Aiyar, Madur.....Private Study.
Madhava Aiyan, H.....H S., Trivandram, & Private Study.
Lewis, Henry Maskell.....F. C. M. Inst. Madras, and P, S
Raghavayya, Giddu... .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Appadurai Aiyar, M .....H.S., Trivandram, & Private Study.
Rangachariyar, Venbakkam V.... } Private Study.
Aiyakanu Nayakar, T..... } F. C. .M Institution, Madras.
Vijayaraghavachariyar, Saidapett... Do. do.
Ramasubha Aiyar, Madura S.....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur.....Private Study.
Sankunni Wariyar, N.....Presidency College, Madras.
Maddox, G..... .... } Doveton Protestant College.
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S..... } Private Study.
Venkataraman, R.....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Damodara Mudaliyar, Chingleput...Presidency College.

Anderson, John Robert.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Venkata Rau, G.....Presidency College.
Arumanayagam.....Private Study.

1874.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—	
English	W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D. John Bradshaw, M.A. Capt. W. Hughes Hallett.
Sanskrit	A. C. Burnell, PH. D.
Greek and Latin	R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. P. RanganathaMudaliyar, M.A.
Telugu	Rev. J. Clay. Y. Venkataramayya Garu.
Kanarese	Rev. B. Rice. J. Sturrock, Esq.
Malayalam	V. Achyutha Panikkar. J. R. Thomas, B.A.
Hindustani	Rev. E. Sell.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. H. Fortey, M.A.
Physical Science	W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M. G. Bidie, M.B., F.L.S.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. Thomson, M.A.
History	Capt. W. Hughes Hallett. W. Miller, M.A.

First Class.

Sheppard, Robert Stuart.....Presidency College.
Sarabhalingam Nayudu, Immaneny. Do.
Muttukumara Mupanar, T. M.....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Shutie, Spencer Arbuthnot.....Doveton Protestant College.

Second Class.

Hanumanta Rau, B.....Prov College, Kumbhakonam.
Subbaramayya, Chivucula.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Winfred, Charles Theophilus.....Presidency College.
Chandrasekharam, C..... Do.
Williams, L. C..... Do.
Varadachariyar, G. C..... Do.
Ganapati Aiyar, P. S..... Do.
Gnanamuttu, Samuel.....S. P. G. Mis. Semy., Madras.
Cooney, Henry.....Doveton Protestant College.
Lazarus, John.....Private Study.
Sundara Rau, T. .....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswmi, A.....Presidency College.
Krishna Wariyar, Eddekunni..... Do.
Ramalinga Chettiyar, Marcutti Muthialpett.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subha Aiyar, V.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Mahadeva Aiyar, K.....Presidency College.
Ramakrishna, Aiyar, S. R..... } High School, Trivandram.
Vedantachariyar, P..... } Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyar, V..... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Kunjunni Menon, K..... } High School, Trivandram.
Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A . . } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Ranganatha Rau, K..... Do. do.
Sundararama Aiyar, Kadambi..... Do do.
Rajesvara Mudaliyar, Saidapuram.F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subharayan, N..... .....Prov College, Kumbhakonam.
Narasinga Rau, G.....Presidency College.
Dunhill, Edwin Stanley.....Doveton Protestant College.
Rangachariyar, S... .....Presidency College.
Mathew, Mathew.. ....High School, Trivandram.
Gopalachariyar, Vangore.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ananta Rau, R. N..... .....High School, Trivandram.
Janakiramayya, Chivucula.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Coelho, Sylvester Cactan Stanislaus..... } Presidency College.
Jackson, William Inkermann..... } Doveton Protestant College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, T. N..... .....S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Third Class.

Sundaresa Mudaliyar, R.. .....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, M..... ..... Do. do.
Mahadeva Aiyar, Cuddalore... .. } Presidency College.
Viraraghavachariyar, Velamur... } Do.
Swami Aiyar, Y... . . .. Do.
Appaswami Aiyar, Conjeveram... } F. C. M. Inst., Madras, and P. S.
Daniel Pillai, A. S..... } Pres. Coll., S. P. G. H. S., Tanjore.
Ramanatha Aiyar, K.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, ...Presidency College, & P. S.
Tyagaraja Rau, T. S.....Private Study.
Noircourt, Edgard de. ..... Do.

1875.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English .. . . { Captain W. H. Hallett. / J. Hudson, B.A. / C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit .....F. Kielhorn, PH. D.
Greek and Latin.....R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Persian and Hindustani.. ..Captain F. H. Tyrrell.
Tamil . ..... { H. Bower, D.D. / S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.
Telugu .. .. { Rev. J. Clay, / V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese . .. . { Rev. B. Rice. / A. Subha Rau, B.A.
Malayalam . . ... . { J. R. Thomas, B.A. / V. Achyutha Panikkar.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. { W. A. Porter, M.A. / E. P. Metcalfe, M.A.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. { W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D. / P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A.
History. .. .. { W. Miller, M.A. / R. B. Michell, M.A.

First Class.

Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput R..... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Sivasankara Pondiah, R..... Presidency College.
Home, William Alexander.. .....Doveton Protestant College.

Second Class.

Gopalachariyar, Mandayam D..... Presidency College.
Bensley, Oliver Henry..... Trivandram College.
Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N..... Do.
Kannan, T. K.....Presidency College.
Joseph David..... Private Study.
Rangachariyar, Trivellore Thattei.. F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Narasimha Aiyar, P. S..... Trivandram College.
Vaidyanathan, R..... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau, P. S..... Do. do.
Subharayulu Reddiyar, Agaram..... Presidency College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, T. V. .....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Vijayaraghavachariyar, Chakravarti .....Presidency College.
Varadachariyar, Venbakkam..... Do.
Satagopa Aiyangar, R..... Private Study.
Chakravarti, R ..... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Narasimhachariyar, C. M ..... Presidency College.
Nammaiya Chettiyar, Cochin Ncayem..... F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Ratnaswami Aiyar, Mayaveram Trivandram College, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Adikesavulu Nayudu, Cokah.....F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Gopalaswami, T. V... ..... Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam, & P.S
Krishna Rau, Kundapur..... Private Study.
Mariappa Mudaliyar, Cuvum... . Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, S..... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Subharayulu, Pundi ..... F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Krishnan, K. S..... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Shutie, Alfred Cyrus..... Doveton Prot. Coll., and P. S.
Raghunatha Aiyar, Sujir. .. .. Private Study.
Villiyananda Mudaliyar, A.. ..... Trivandram College.
Bashyam Aiyangar, Comandore... ..Presidency College.
Sankaran Nayar, U..... Do.
Lokanatha Aiyar, T. V.. .....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.

Third Class.

Ramaswami, Palamaneri, E.... ....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Swami Aiyangar, C. S ..... . } Do. do.
Madhavan Krishnan, Kalli C..... } Trivandram College.
Venkataraman, A. R..... . ... } Presidency College.
Viraswami Aiyar, A. S..... ..... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam, and Private Study.
Ramalinga Aiyar, S..... .. . . Trivandram College, and P. S.
Krishnaswami, C..... .... F. C. M. Inst. Madras, and P. S.
Subharama Aiyar, V... . . .. Pres. Coll., and Private Study.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K .... } Trivandram College.
Singaravelu, Manjakuppam.. .. .. } Pres. Coll., and Private Study.
Murugesa Pillai, V..... ..... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Rau, Gibicata..... } High School, Bangalore.
Seshachariyar, Venbakkam Vengadam... ....Private Study.
Huffton, Joseph Sponser..... ..... Do.
Venkataramayya, Giddu... .....F. C. Mission Institution, Madras.
Subha Rau, Tiruvalam.....Presidency College.
Ince, Thomas Sylvester.....Doveton Protestant College.
Visvanatha Aiyar, Mundacolattore... . ..... } Free Church Mission Institution Madras, and Private Study.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M. K. ..... } Provincial Coll., Kumbhakonam.
Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli..... . . .. } Free Church Mission Institution, Madras, and Private Study.
Ramanathan, Trivarur R..... .. .. } Private Study.

1876.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English..... .... { Captain W. H. Hallett. J. Hudson, B.A. C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit.. .... F. Kielhorn, PH. D.
Greek and Latin... . . . . R. C. W. Raban, M.A.
Persian and Hindustani.. Rev. E. Sell.

Tamil..	H. Bower, D.D. S. Nevins Pillai, B.A., B.L.
Telugu	V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L. Rev. R. D. Johnston.
Kanarese	A. Subha Rau, B.A. M. Clapham, Esq.
Malayalam..	V. Achyutha Panikkar. T. C. Poonen, B.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. J Marsh, Esq.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. E. Ormsby, M.A., LL.D. P.RanganathaMudaliyar, M.A
History	G. Oppert, PH. D. D. Sinclair, M.A.

First Class.

Subha Rau, T. .. ..Presidency College.
Adolphus, Albert Emanuel..... ...Doveton Protestant College.

Second Class.

Venkatarama Sastriyar, S '. .....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Sundaram Pillai, P.... .... Trivandram College.
Ranjangam Aiyar, L..... ..... Do.
Narayanaswami, Dasari..... .F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramunni Menon, Chelnat.. .. ..Presidency College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, C... . .....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Itteyara, Pulicat Joseph.. .. ..Presidency College.
Rama Rau, Tombut..... Do.
Ramamurti Pantulu, Vepa..... .Private Study.
Seshayya, Kuricheti ....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramachandra Aiyar, S..... ..... } Presidency College
Subha Rau, Nyapati..... .... } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Mangesha Rau, Savur . ..... } Private Study.
Ramayya Punja, Attaver.. . .. .. } Presidency College.
Swaminatha Sastriyar, S.... ....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasachariyar, Venbakkam ... Presidency College.
Sundaresan, T G... . .. .S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.

Sundara Sastriyar, Brahmadesam Cidambi.....Presidency College.
Samu Aiyangar, Madapugi R..... Do.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, P ..... Do.
Raghava Aiyangar, R..... ... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Viśvanatha Aiyar, S..... ..... } Do. do.
Ranga Rau, Vupalam ....Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, P. C ..... Do.
Srinivasa Aiyar, S. T.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishnaswami, A .. .. Do. do.
Raghunatha Aiyangar, R... ..... Do. do.
Sivasubrahmanya Pillai, M.....Trivandram College
Matthan, G. M. ..... Do.
Appu Sastriyar, S..... .....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam
Sarvottama Rau, Cunchi..... .....Presidency College.
Seturama Rau, T. M.... ..... Prov. College, Kumbhakonam, and S. P. G. High School, Tanjore.
Srinivasan, T. R .. .. Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T.... ... Do. do.
Ambrose, Andrew Thompson .. ..Private Study.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Sonti.....Presidency College.
Navanita Krishna Pillai, S. M. .Trivandram College

Third Class.

Narayana Menon, Karakadtu.....Trivandram College.
Srinivasa Rau, Yedathorai ..... } Central College, Bangalore.
Sriramulu, Adavi ....:.. } Presidency College.
Tate, George ....Doveton Protestant College.
Ramakrishna Pillai, Thottakadu . } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, S..... } S. P. G. H. S., Tanjore, and P S
Hensman, Edward S... .. ..Presidency College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, R. .... .Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Tirumalachariyar, S .. . .Trivandram College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, V. R .. .. } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Gnanaolivu, Jacob..... ..... } Private Study.
Krishna Pillai, T. V..... ... Trivandram College.
Rajagopalachariyar, Panappakam .. .. } F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Newbigging, Robert Pope .... } Doveton Protestant College.
Ramasubha Aiyar, H.. ..... } Trivandram Coll. & Private Study

Nityananda Mudaliyar, Vellapakkam	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Venkata Rau, Gollarcari	Presidency College
Satagopachariyar, Pillapakkam Bahucutumbi	Private Study.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T. C	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Lazarus, Daniel	F. C. M. Institution, Madras
Tyagarayan, P	Presidency College.
Srinivasa Rau, Srinivasapuram	Central College, Bangalore.
Thompson, Robert Alexander	Private Study.
Sambaswami Aiyar, Milattore	Do.
Nilakanta Aiyar, R	Trivandram College
Guruswami, Mylapore	Presidency College.
Anantanarayanan, S. A.	Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Rama Kurup, N.	Trivandram College, and Private Study

1877.

EXAMINERS.

Languages—

English	H. B. Grigg, B.A. Capt. W. H. Hallett. C. Cooper, M.A.
Sanskrit	M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A
Latin	F. Brandt, B.A.
Persian and Hindustani	Lieut.-Col. F. H. Tyrrell
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. J. M. Velu Pillai.
Telugu	V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L
Kanarese	S. Venkatavarada Aiyangar, B.A., M.L. M. Clapham, Esq.
Malayalam	T. C. Poonen, B.A. V. Achyutha Panikkar.

Mathematics and Philosophy.	*Natural*	E. P. Metcalfe, M.A. W. A. Willock, B.A.
Physical Science . .	..	Surg. Major H. King, A.M., M.P
Logic, Mental and Philosophy.	*Moral*	P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.A. J. A. V. Bindon, M.A.
History	.	D. Sinclair, M.A. W. R. Kershaw, B.A.

First Class.

Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel... .... F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

Second Class.

Annaswami Aiyar, P.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Thanu Pillai, P..... .. ..Trivandram College
Winfred, Daniel Joshua . .....Presidency College.
Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam ....F. C. M Institution, Madras.
Ratnaswami Mudaliyar, Amerembedu..... ..... Do. do.
Sundaram, S.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, S.....Presidency College
Jambulingam Mudaliyar, C..... Do.
Siva Rau, A.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, M. S..... Do. do.
Nagaswami S..... .... Do. do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. (Soshappa Aiyar) .... Do. and Private Study.
Visvanatha Rau, Dharmavaram Desayi..... ....Presidency College
Sankara Nayar, Chetur..... Do.
Venkoba Rau, R..... .... Do.
Venkobachar, S..... .....Prov. College, Knmbhakonam.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Ganapati Aiyar Private Study.
Kodandarama Aiyar, Giddu .....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Saundararaja Aiyangar, S..... } Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam, and Presidency College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. A..... } Prov. Coll, Kumbhakonam, & P. S.
Venkatappa Aiyar, Puranam ..... F. C. M. Institution, Madras.

Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam Bhimarayan.....Raja's High School, Mysore, and Presidency College.
Balasubrahmanya Pillai, S.....Trivandram College.
Subbarayan, C. .....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam
Harihara Sastriyar, C G .....Do do
Venkatarama Aiyar, D. N.. ... . } Presidency College.
Visvanatha Aiyar, T. V.. ..... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Aiyadurai Aiyangar, Akur.....F. C. M. Institution, Madras.
Ramachandra Rau, Mysore K.... } Trivandram College.
Rangachariyar Venbakkam. . . } Presidency College
Ramachandra Rau, Pingalay.....F C. M. Institution, Madras.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, V.....Prov. College, Kumbhakonam
Subbarayulu Nayudu, Tuticorin Bundi,... . ...F. C M. Institution, Madras
Krishnayya, Nundial. ..... Presidency College.
Vargese, G. T..... .....Trivandram College
Chappan Menon, Vappalakallathil } Presidency College.
Viraraghavachariyar, M..... ..... } Do
Govinda Menon, Kizhapat..... .. } Do
Krishnamachariyar, K ..... } Do.
Visvanatha Sastriyar, T..... } Prov. College, Kumbhakonam
Chinnaswami, A ....St Joseph's College, Negapatam
Panchapakesa Aiyar, Triviar .....F. C. M Institution, Madras

Third Class

Koshi, Koshi..... ..... } F. C M Institution, Madras
Tiruvirarayan, K. C .. .. } Presidency College.
Pope, Trevelyan Arnold... . ..... } Bishop Cotton's Coll, Bangalore.
Venkoba Rau, Doddi..... ..... } Presidency College.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mandayam Osuri... ... . Do
Mundappa, Mangalore .... Do
Sesha Aiyar, Pethinti..... .... Do
Sundara Rau, Tripasur V. .... Do.
Etirajulu Nayudu, R, ... } Do.
Krishna Pillai, V. T. M... .... } Trivandram College
Gopala Rau, Codugunti . ...F C. M Institution, Madras
Padmanabha Aiyar, V. .. . . Trivandram College.

Swami Aiyar, Tanjore..... .. ... Presidency College
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A R ..... . Do
David Issac ... ... L. M Institution, Bangalore
Gopalarau, Pakala .. .. Presidency College.
Gopala Menon, Pallizil ....Trivandram College
Krishna Rau, T. .. .. } Presidency College
Sankara Aiyar, S . .. . } Do
Rangachariyar, Stripermatur F. C M. Institution, Madras
Subharayudu, Tangirala ..... Presidency College
Chandrasekharam, C.. . .... Do.
Raghavendra Rau, Ullal . ...Private Study
Ramachandra Rau, V ... ... Do
Carvalho, Frederic Louis..... Trivandram College.
Chengayya Chettiyar, Margapuram. F C. M. Institution, Madras
Rajaram Rau, S .. .. Presidency College.

1878.

EXAMINERS.

Languages :—

English — C. Cooper, M.A.; Capt. W. H. Hallett; H. B. Grigg, B.A.
Sanskrit . ...K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.
Latin. . R. B. Michell, M.A.
Persian and Urdu. . .. ..Muhammad Ishock.
Tamil . — H. Bower, D.D.; S. Ramasawmi Mudaliyar, M A. B.L.
Telugu. . ..Rev. J. Clay.
Kanarese. . — M. Clapham, Esq.; A. Subha Rau, B.A , B.L.
Malayalam..... — R. S. Sheppard, B.A.; V. Achyutha Panikkar.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. — H. Fortey, M.A.; P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M A.
Physical Science. . . ..Surg.-Maj. H. King, A.M., M B.

Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy. — F. Rowlandson, LL.B. / W. M. Thorburn, B.A.

History .... — C. D. Maclean, M.A., Mus. Doc. / J. A. V. Bindon, M.A.

First Class.

Venkataswami Nayudu, Tanakondalu Rangaswami.....Presidency College.

Second Class.

Raman, Panangatan .....Presidency College.
Srinivasachariyar, Tirumalai. ... .. Do.
Srinivasa Rau, Mnndukur... .. . Do.
Chakrapani Rau, R.....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Krishna Aiyan, Tondikulam Subrahmanya Pattar.....Presidency College.
Pranatartihara Aiyar, C.... .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Muttukumaraswami Pillai, T.....Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Manavedan Raja, Kayaka Covilagam .....Presidency College.
Malhari Rau, S.....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Ramakrishna Aiyan, Tarakad Appadurai Aiyan .....Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau, C. V..... Do.

Third Class.

Kailasam, Pettai M..... } Madras Christian College.
LaBouchardiere, Maurice Francis } Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Ramakrishna Aiyan, P .. .. } Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Mosur..... } Madras Christian College.
Sehagiri Rau, Pandit..... .Presidency College.
Krishnamachariyar, Mandayam Asuri..... Do.
Krishna Aiyan, Tarakad Vedam Pattar..... } Do
Swaminatha Aiyar, S..... } S. P. G High School, Tanjore.
Srinivasachariyar, M..... .....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Subharau Nayudu, Makarla V .....Presidency College.

Virabadra Mudaliyar, Tiruppan-ankadu.....Presidency College.
Lyons, Robert William.....Doveton Protestant College.
Isvara Pillai, R.....
Sundaram Aiyar, Panayur.....
Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramachandra Rau, Y..... Do.
Muttuswami Aiyan, V. .....Private Study.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Sesha.. ..Presidency College.
Vaidyanatha Aiyan, Raghunatha Aiyan .. .. Do.
Muttuswami, Nellaiyappa Pillai Mani.. .....
Sundaram Aiyar, Subrahmanya Parasurama Aiyar... .....
Madras Christian College
Presidency College
Sundram Aiyar, S. Madura .....
Venkataratnam Nayudu, Madi-reddi.....
Do.
Do
Pannen, Terratanathu Eapen.....
Sankara Menon, Krishnat Put-tanvittil .....
Madras Christian College.
Presidency College
Satagopachariyar, Conjiveram .
Duraiswami Aiyar, R .....
Madras Christian College.
Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Annaswami Aiyar, A.....
Isaac, John.....
Do.
Madras Christian College.
Rama Rau, Handi.....Presidency College.
Krishnaswami, S .....S. P. G. H. S., Tanjore and P. S.
Srithara Rau, Trichinopoly. .. .... Presidency College.
Raghunatha Rau, Ramnadapur.....Central College, Bangalore.
Mangesh Rau, Tellicherri.....Private Study.
Vasudeva Sastri, Vavilala..... Do.
Ranga Rau, Subharayar.....
Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.....
Madras Christian College.
Provincial College, Kumbhakonum.
Appa Rau, Nilamraj.....Madras Christian College.
Gnaniyar Nadar, Jesudasen Solomon .....
Kanakasabhai Pillai, Ambala-vanar.....
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Williy-anellore Ramappa.....
Do.
Do.
Do.

1879.

EXAMINERS.

Languages :—

English	M. R. Weld, B.A H. B. Grigg, B.A. John Bradshaw, M.A., LL.D.
Sanskrit	K. M. Banerjea, LL.D.
Greek and Latin	R. B. Michell, M.A.
Persian and Urdu	Rev. E. Sell.
Tamil	G. U. Pope, D.D. V. Krishnamachariyar.
Telugu	V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese	A. Subba Rau, B.A., B.L. M. Clapham, Esq.
Malayalam	R. S. Sheppard, B.A. U. Achyuthan Nayar, B.A.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	W. A. Porter, M.A. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar M.A.
Physical Science	Surg.-Maj. H. King, A M , M.B.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	W. M. Thorburn, B.A C. H. Pelly, M.A.
History	C. Cooper, M.A. A. W. Atkinson, M.A.

SECOND CLASS.

Krishnaswami Aiyar, A... ... ...S.P.G.H.S., Tanjore, & Pres Coll
Srinivasakam, John Thomas.....Madras Christian College.
Sadasivan, T ....Provincial College, Kumbhakonam.
Swaminatha Aiyar, R..... . Do. do.
Srinivasa Rau, Doddi ....Presidency College
Krishna Panikkar, Mullayil Kunju Maharaja's College, Trivandram
Kesava Pillai, Vempakat J .... . Do do.

Jayaraja Rau, Ranganatha ..... Madras Christian College
Rangaswami Aiyangar, Singam Aiyangar . . .. Presidency College
Appaswami, A C. M..... ... St Joseph's College, Negapatam
Srirangachariyar Malaivaiyavur Elayavalli .... Presidency College.
Raghavendra Rau, Doddi .... Do.
Sankara Rau, Tandalam... . .. .Presidency College and P. S
Kuriyan, K. Jacob.. . . .... } Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Padmanabha Menon, Krishnat... } Presidency College.
Madhavan Pillai, Cherikkal, M.....Maharaja's College, Trivandram
Fernandes, Victor Manuel . .. } Presidency College.
Nilakanta Aiyar, Tanukrishna Aiyar..... .... } Maharaja'sColl.,Trivandram,&P.S.
Ramanujachariyar, K . . . .Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam, & P. S
Vijayaraghavachariyar, Kumnattur.Presidency College.
Sankaranarayanan, Palur..... Do.
D'Souza, John Francis..... } Central College, Bangalore, and Presidency College.
Venkataramayya Chettiyar Morichetti..... ..... } Presidency College.
Narayanachariyar, Patangi... . } Madras Christian College
Swaminatha Jatavallabhar, Visvanatha.. ... . } S. P.G. H. S., Tanjore, & Pres. Coll
Venkobachar, Ratni... . ..... } Presidency College.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Marutanayakam..... .... } Maharaja's College, Trivandram and Private Study
Swaminatha Aiyar, V... .... } Provincial College, Kumbhakonam
Venkataramanuja Rau, Coppichetti..... ... . } Madras Christian College
Appadurai Aiyar, Tharmaraja Aiyar..... ... . } Do.
Harihara Aiyar, Subrahmanya Aiyar... .... } Maharaja's College, Trivandram
Krishnamurti, Vepa .. .. } Private Study.
Narayana Marar, Kottilil ... Presidency College.
Jesudasa Pillai, Ganapatti ... Madras Christian College & P S.
Narayana Aiyar, Paramagudi ... } Presidency College.
Venkataratnam, Malladi . . } Madras Christian College.

Kasturiranga Aiyangar, Sesha Aiyangar	Presidency College
Krishnan, Muliyil .	Do
Narayanarau Nayudu, Pillarisetti	Private Study
Venkatarama Aiyar, V. R	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Ramanujachariyar, Kilambi ...	Presidency College.
Subha Rau, Vahisvara Aiyar	Madras Christian College.
Krishna Menon, Korrikottu	Presidency College
Sargunar, Samuel ..	Private Study.
Guruswami Aiyar, Panchanatha	Do.
Bartley, Edwin	Doveton Protestant College.
Rangachariyar, Desikachari Sivaganga ...	Presidency College.
Appaswami Aiyar, Ramachandra	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Kalyanarama Aiyar, S ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
Ramarau Nayudu, Coka Vaikunta	Madras Christian College.
Sudarsanachariyar, Kunnathur Mukkundi	Do
Vaikuntam Aiyar, S. E	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
Krishna Aiyar, C. R. ...	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Anantan Pillai, Thallattuvittil...	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Appu Rau, R. ...	Prov, College, Kumbhakonam
Krishna Aiyar, Udiyavar ..	Private Study
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam Aji	Do
Rama Rau, Panamalai S. ..	Presidency College.
Rangaswami Aiyar, Nemmeli .	Madras Christian College.
Coombes, Robert James ...	Doveton Protestant College & P. S
Sargunar Nadar, Devasahayam .	Madras Christian College
Deva Rau, Mudabidri ...	Private Study.
Hoover, George Washington ...	Doveton Protestant College & P S

THIRD CLASS

Namberumal Chettiyar, Tattikonda	Presidency College
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Arasanipale ..	Private Study
Rajalingam, Burra ..	Provincial College, Rajamundry
Ramaswami, Kombai	Maharaja's H S, Mysore, and P S

Jagannayakulu Nayudu, Gurrala.	Madras Christian College
Mangapati Nayudu Gurrala ...	Do.
Govindacharulu, Todur Madapusi.	Do.
Jagnnatha Rau, Adaki ...	Presidency College.
Muhammad Soliman Hashami ...	Do. and P. S.
Raghavendra Rau, Nagar ...	Private Study.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, Cuddalore	Presidency College.
Asirvadam, Visvasam .	Private Study
Venkatasubhayya, Vennalakanti.	Presidency College.
Chester, Benjamin Henry	Doveton Protestant College & P.S.
Gnanapprakasam, John .	Private Study
Bashyachariyar, Vankipuram	Presidency College.
Dias, Sebastian .	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Tharyan, Parampil Tharyan ...	Madras Christian College
Perayya Jayanti	Provincial College, Rajamundry.
Arunachala Aiyar, P N. ...	Maharaja'sColl.,Trivandram & P.S.
Ekambara Aiyar, Sattanjeri	Madras Christian College
Gurusing, Arcot ...	Do.
Srinivasa Aiyar, Narayana Aiyar	Private Study
Venkatasubha Aiyar, C .	Do
Venkoba Rau, Curukundi	Presidency College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, R	Prov Coll. Kumbhakonam, & P S
Burton, William	Madras Christian College
Narayana Aiyar, Giddu	Do
Srinivasaraghavan, P	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Venkatarama Aiyar, N. .	Private Study.
Kolandavelu, John	Madras Christian College
Venkobachar, Padmanahib	Presidency College
Chinnaswami Aiyar, V.	S. P G. H. S , Tanjore, & P. S.
Ramachandra Rau, Trichinopoly.	Private Study.
Swaminatha Aiyar, M. R.	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam
Venkatajaggarau, Chendika .	Madras Christian College.
Kalyanaraman, S	Prov. Coll., Kumbhakonam, & P S.
Varamuniswamayya, Sankirtana	Presidency College
Venkoba Rau, Narayana Rau .	Private Study.
GnanapprakasamPillai,Nagalinga	S P. G Seminary, Madras, & P. S.
Satagopachariyar, V. ...	Prov. College, Kumbhakonam.
Srinivasa Rau, Pharashi	Private Study

Annamalai Chettiyar, Bandi-palayam .	Madras Christian College.
Lakshmanan, Tirukalavur, R. ...	Presidency College.
Kamesvara Rau, Mantapudi ...	Provincial College, Rajamundry
Rangachariyar, Chakravarti .	Madras Christian College
Ramaswami Aiyar, Muttuswami Aiyar ...	Prov. Coll. Kumbhakonam, & P S
Rego, Joseph Boniface Salvador	Presidency College
Bower, Robert Stephen ...	Doveton Protestant College
Duraiswami Aiyar, Nemmeli ...	Madras Christian College
Rama Aiyangar, T. ..	Maharaja's Coll Trivandram,& P S
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Seshappa Aiyar .	S P. G H S., Tanjore, and P S
Venkatesa Aiyar, Srinivasapur ..	Central College, Bangalore
Christian, Visvasam Samuel ..	Private Study
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Turayappa Aiyar .	Prov Coll , Kumbhakonam, & P S
Swami Aiyar, N ...	Presidency College.
Appadurai Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar	Maharaja's College, Trivandram
Cress, Samuel ...	Maharaja's High School, Mysore
Narasimha Aiyangar, Malur Lakshmi .	Central College, Bangalore.
Padmanabha Aiyar, A K .	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Ramayya, Wuppulur	Madras Christian College
Hooper, Frederick William ...	Private Study.
Nagesvara Aiyar, Ramaswami ..	Presidency College
Krishna Aiyangar, Mandayam Alayavalli	Maharaja's H. S., Mysore, & P S
Natesa Dikshitar, Manakkol Anai	Madras Christian College
Chennakesavulu Nayudu, Canchi Rangam ..	Do.
Samamurti, Nabhi ...	Private Study.
Sankara Aiyar, Krishna Sastri...	Prov Coll., Kumbhakonam, & P S
Alasingarachariyar, Melakkottai Comara. ...	Private Study
Jesudasa Pillai, Nallatambi ...	Do.
Hanumanta Rau, Dhannavada...	Provincial College, Rajamundry
Narayanan, Vayalur Gopala ...	Madras Christian Coll and P. S.
Pacheco, Thomas ...	Presidency College.

Subrahmanyan, Coimbatore Narayana ...	Private Study.
Sundaram Mudali, Ponnambalam	Madras Christian College.
Arunachala Mudali, Vilappakkam D ...	Presidency College.
Krishnan, S. ..	Madras Christian Coll. and P. S.

1880.

EXAMINERS.

Languages :—

English.....	H. B. Grigg, B.A. W. A. Porter, M.A.
Sanskrit.....	M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
Latin.....	A. Monro, M.A., B.C.L.
Tamil.....	P. Ranganatha Mdlr., M.A. H. Bower, D.D.
Telugu.....	V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese.....	M. Clapham, Esq. R. Venkataramayya, B.A.
Malayalam.....	R. S. Sheppard, B.A. V. Achyutha Panikkar
Urdu.....	Rev. E. Sell.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	H. Fortey, M.A. P. Ratnavelu Chettiyar, B.A.
Physical Science	T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S. G. K. Winter, F.R.A.S.
Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy.	J. Thomson, M.A. A. Thompson, M.A. W. A. Symonds, Esq.
History	G. M. Rae, M.A. G. Oppert, PH. D

First Class.

Rajagopalachariyar, Perungavur	Presidency College.
Kodandarama Aiyar, Tiruppalturai Panchapakesa Aiyar	Madras Christian College.
Kapen, Joseph	Do

Second Class.

Anantan Nayar, Tekkenmar Vittil	Presidency College
Chakko, P Matthu ...	Madras Christian College.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Tittakkudi	Presidency College
Richmond, Thomas ...	Do.
Gopalan Nayar, Taravath ...	Do.
Rama Rau, Kilpadi ...	Do.
Rice, Thomas Cornelius ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram
Ramachandra Aiyar, Chitti. ..	Madras Christian College.
Susai, M B ...	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam
Arogyaswami Pillai, M G ...	Presidency College.
Mukunda Rau, Manjeshwar ..	Do.
Nanjundayya, Hebbalalu Velpanuru	Madras Christian College
Desikachariyar, K . .	Kumbhakonam College
D'Rozario, Peter Paul ...	Presidency College.
Rajagopala Aiyangar, T ...	Private Study.
Sankara Pillai, Sankaran ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram
Venkatarama Aiyar, M ...	Kumbhakonam College.
Rangaswami Aiyar, Subharayar Tiruvarur ..	Presidency College
Duraiswami Pillai, Nagore M ...	Madras Christian College.
Tiruvenkatachariyar, S .	Presidency College
Srinivasan, Kalapatapa	Madras Christian College
Kuppuswami Chettiyar, Mylapur	Presidency College.
Vieyra, Alfred John .	Maharaja's College, Trivandram
Krishna Rau, Salem ...	Central College, Bangalore
Venkataramayya, William Laughton ...	Madras Christian College
Bhakyanathan, C Gnanakkan ...	Private Study.
Rajaratna Mudali, Punamalli . .	Madras Christian College
Venkatasubha Rau, Rentala . .	Do.
Chidambara Rau, Tumucherla ...	Presidency College
Narasimham, Kadambari ..	Rajamundry College.
Govinda Menon, K P. ...	Presidency College
Abhirama Aiyar, Valavanur .	Madras Christian College.
Gavarraju, Basavarju ...	Rajamundry College

Aiyappan Pillai, Padmanabha Pillai ...	Maharaja's Coll, Trivandram & P S.
Raghavachariyar, Tiruvallur .	Madras Christian College.
Venkata Rau, Satyamangalam Subha Rau	Presidency College
Duraiswami Chettiyar, Cuddalore Paunjala ...	Madras Christian College.
Subharayan, Panamarattupatti Anna Aiyar ...	Presidency College.
Tirumalai Pillai, Muttukumaraswamiya Pillai .	Maharaja's College, Trivandram
Raman Menon, V K	Presidency College.
Venkataswami Pillai, Bandipalayam ...	Madras Christian College.
Kallapiran Pillai, Srivaikuntam, T	Do.
Viraraghava Chettiyar, Manjakuppam ..	Do.
Aiyappan Pillai, Krishnan ...	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Sama Rau, Mysore ...	Central College, Bangalore.
Vinayakasundaram Pillai, Sidambaram Pillai ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.

Third Class.

Narasimhaswami, Bachu ...	Rajamundry College.
Tiruvenkatachariyar, Madapusi Srinivasa ...	Presidency College.
Ramaswami, Nishtala ...	Rajamundry College.
Sivaramakrishna Sastriyar, T A.	Presidency College and P. S.
Rangappa, Hattikudur ...	Presidency College.
Rangachariyar, Comandur . .	Do.
Ramachandra Mudaliyar, C. G....	Do.
Srinivasachariyar, Vaduvur ...	Madras Christian College.
Yajulu, Bhagavatula ...	Rajamundry College.
Muhammad Arzam ...	Do.
Srinivasa Aiyar, A ...	Kumbhakonam College.
Gopalaswami Chettiyar, Grandhe.	Madras Christian College
Venkata Rau, Yarramalli ..	Rajamundry College.
Venkatachala Aiyar, Mayilrangam Ganapati Aiyar	Presidency College.

Annaswami Aiyangar, Mannargudi	Madras Christian College
Panchapakesa Aiyar, T. S K .	Kumbhakonam College
Ramaswami Aiyangar, S. .	Do.
Swaminatha Aiyar, Tiruvarur, M	Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Srinivasa	Do.
Narasinga Rau, Nott	Do.
Sankaran, V .	Kumbhakonam College
Subha Rau, Aravapalli .	Private Study.
Lakshminarasimham, Yeluri	Do.
Raghava Aiyar, Peter Braidwood	Madras Christian College.
Kalyanasundaram Pillai, Vridhachalam ...	Do
Krishna Bhat, Ullal Chavadi .	Presidency College.
Krishna Rau, Dronamraju ...	Do
Tambu Pillai, Charles Hensman ..	Private Study
Venkatasubharayudu, Garigipati..	Rajamundry College.
Somayajulu, Nishtala ...	Do.
Srinivasulu Chettiyar, Gadela ...	Presidency College
Sundaram Aiyar, Narayana Rau..	Do.
Duraiswami, A .	St Joseph's College, Negapatam
Sriraghava Rau, Lingam	Rajamundry College.
Thomas, Samuel Vedanayakam	Private Study
Devappa Punja, Attavar ...	Presidency College

1881.

EXAMINERS.

Languages :—

English	W. A. Porter, M A. C. Cooper, M A.
Sanskrit	M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A.
Latin	A. Monro, M A., B.C.L
Tamil	P Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M A. H Bower, D.D.
Telugu	V Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L.
Kanarese	M. Clapham, Esq. R. Venkataramayya, B.A.
Malayalam	R. S. Sheppard, B.A. V Achyutha Panikkar.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	J. W. Cassels, M.A. P. Ratnavelu Chettiyar, B.A.
Physical Science	T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S. J. Cook, M.A.
Logic, Moral and Mental Philosophy.	D. Duncan, M A., D. Sc. W. A. Symonds, Esq. A. Thompson, M.A.
History	G. M. Rae, M.A. G. Oppert, PH. D.

Second Class.

Balakrishna Aiyar, T. S.....Kumbhakonam College.
Radhakrishnan, S..... Do.
Rangachariyar, Malur.....Madras Christian College.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Palpanabha Aiyar.... ....Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Venkatachala Aiyar. T. J..... ....Pres. & Kumbhakonam Colleges.
Viavesvarayya, Mokshagundam.....Central College, Bangalore.
Raman Pillai, Cannankaravittil Velayudhan.....Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Ramaswami, G. S.....Kumbhakonam College.
Swaminathan, Kumbhakonam Srinivasa..... Do. & Pres. Coll.
Vedantachariyar, Carur.....Presidency College.
Raghavendra Rau, Baindur..... Do.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, N.....Kumbhakonam College.
Anantarama Aiyar, Ayilam Narayana Aiyar..... } Madras Christian College.
Mahadeva Aiyar, Ramaswami Aiyar..... } Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Hobday, Daniel Alfred .....Madras Christian College.
Narasimha Aiyangar, Venkipuram Venkatesa Aiyangar.....Presidency College.
Narayana Rau, Kalle..... Do.
Madhavarayudu, Vanga..... } Do.
Vamana Rau, T. S..... } Kumbhakonam College.
Nanjundappa, Anumpalle .....Presidency College.
Srinivasan, R. C.....Kumbhakonam College and P. S.

Ramaswami Aiyar, S.. ....Kumbhakonam College.
Sitaraman, P..... } Do.
Suryanarayanaprasada Rau, Satyavada ..... } Rajahmundry College.
Srinivasa Aiyar, G.....Kumbhakonam College.
Kadirvelu Pillai, Viravahu Pillai, } Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Krishna Prabhu, Gurpur..... } Private Study.
Krishnaswami Aiyar, T. M.....Kumbhakonam College.
Kuppuswami Aiyar, M. S..... Do.
Ratnavelachariyar, Mount.....Madras Christian College.
Raghavendra Rau, Kanchi..... } Presidency College.
Sambasivan, V. S..... } Kumbhakonam College.
Krishnamachariyar, T.....Private Study.
Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Ramanathapuram Appadurai.....Madras Christian College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, A.....Kumbhakonam and Pres. Colleges.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Ayilam Palpanabhan. ...Madras Christian College.
Bhashyam Aiyangar, Arumkulam } Do.
Martyn, Joseph Samuel..... .. } Do.
Ramasubha Aiyar, Vangal Venkata Subha Aiyar..... } Do.
Chelva Aiyangar, Nuggihalli..... } Central College, Bangalore.
Sesha Aiyar, T..... } Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyar, Chittore Srinivasa Aiyar ..... } Do. and Kumbhakonam Coll.
Minakshisundaram Pillai, Tinnevelly..... } Madras Christian College.
Maria Arulanandam Pillai, S.....St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Krishnamachariyar, Comandur Ramakrishnamarajapet.....Madras Christian College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, Panchanatha. } Kumbhakonam College.
Srinivasa Rau, Erode S..... } Presidency College.
Krishna Rau, Channagiri..... } Central College, Bangalore.
Matthew, Philipose..... ..... } Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Kelappakurup, Paloli Kappalli.....Presidency College.
Venkatasiva Avadhani, Vavilala.....Rajahmundry College.
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, Polagam Ramaswami Aiyar..... } Kumbhakonam College.
Vaidyanatha Sastriyar, Mullavasal Ranganatha..... } Do. and P. S.

Harding, Thomas..... .... } Madras Christian College.
Varada Rau, Tummalapalli..... } Presidency College.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Subrahmanya Aiyar . . .. } Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Narayana Aiyar, Kolangod R..... } Presidency College.
Sambasiva Aiyar, N..... ..... } Kumbhakonam College.
Krishnamacharıyar, Srivilliputtur Ranga Aiyangar.... . .... Madras Christian College.

Third Class

Narayana Aiyar, Kasi Aiyar ..... } Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Swaminatha Aiyar, K ... . } Kumbhakonam College and P S.
Seshagiri Aiyar, Tiruchandurai Vaidyanatha Aiyar.....Presidency College.
Kanakaraju, Buddiraju..... } Rajahmundry College.
Subharaya Aiyar, P..... ..... } Presidency College and P. S.
Venkatachalam, Bollapragada,... } Presidency College
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T .....Kumbhakonam College.
Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, Conjeveram..Presidency College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, R.....Kumbhakonam & Mad. Chris. Colls.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Vaidyanatha Aiyar.....Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Sambasiva Aiyar, Krishna Aiyar....Kumbhakonam College.
Subrahmanyan, Varanasi .....Presidency College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Devarayadrug.Central College, Bangalore.
Aravamudu Aiyangar, Kumbhakonam (C.).....Private Study.
Raghavacharulu, Chettipunyam.....Presidency College.
Venkatasubha Aiyar, Erode..... Do.
Ramaswami, Sundara Sastriyar..... Do. and Private Study.
Nelliyappa Pillai, Tinnevelly Navanitakrishna Pillai.....Presidency College.
Nadhamuni Chettiyar, Sundur.... } Madras Christian College.
Sivakolundu Mudaliyar, A. .. .. } St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, Nallur.... } Presidency College.
Rajagopalacharıyar, S.... .... } Kumbhakonam College.
Zaccheus, Alfred Daniel..... } Madras Christian College.
Srinivasa Rau, Maddagiri ....Central College, Bangalore.
Balasundara Mudaliyar, Samudra } Pres. & Madras Christian Colleges.
Narayana Menon, Nallanat .. .. } Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Swami Aiyar. } Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Ramaswami Chettiyar, Bathayi,.. } Central College, Bangalore.

Narayanaswami Aiyar, S.....Kumbhakonam College and P. S.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Tarmaraja.... } Kumbhakonam College.
Venkatarama Sastriyar, M. R..... } Do.
Kodandarama Aiyar, K. S..... } Do.
Masilamani, David..... } Madras Christian College.
Suryanarayana Rau, Akella..... } Do.
Damodara Menon, Karat.....Presidency College.
Narayanaswami, Venkatarama Aiyar Kumbhakonam and Pres. Colleges.
Ramalinga Sastri, Vaidyanatha... } Presidency College.
Venkatacharıyar, Bhavani..... } Do.
Kiayalvarayya, Ramanujakutam.....Madras Christian College.
Krishnaswami, Tyagarajapuram Aiyaswami..... } Kumbhakonam College.
Varugisa, Chalakkuzhiyil Matthai } Maharaja's College, Trivandram
Venkata Rau, Vellore..... } Madras Christian Coll. and P. S.
Anantam, Dhannavada..... } Private Study.
Gopala Aiyar, N..... } Kumbhakonam & Mad. Christ. Colls.
Ekambaramayya, Giddu.....Madras Christian College.
Hanumanta Rau, Papanapalli..... } Central College, Bangalore, and P. S.
Tirumalachariyar, Mandayam Kishnaraya..... } Pres. and Madras Christ. Colleges.
Srinivasa Rau, G..... Do. and Private Study.
Balasundara Mudaliyar, Ekkadu.. } Madras Christian College.
Kuppuswami Chettiyar, Gandhavadi..... } Do.
Masilamani, Akur Christian.....Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Moses, Samuel..... Do.
Ittinikanda Panikkar, Ulnat.....Presidency College.
Chelláyya Pillai, Chinnatambi..... Do. and Private Study.

MASTER OF LAWS.

1870

EXAMINERS ..... { P. O'Sullivan, Esq. / Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B. / J. W. Handley, B.A.

Third Class.

Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S..... .....Private Study.

1871.

EXAMINERS ... ... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Narahari Rau, T..... ...Private Study.

1874.

EXAMINERS.. .. . . { H. H. Shephard, M.A.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A.....Private Study.

1876.

EXAMINERS... .. .. { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.
H. H. Shephard, M.A.

1878.

EXAMINERS . ... { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Third Class.

Devaraja Aiyar, S., B.L .... Private Study.

1880.

EXAMINERS . .. . { H. H. Shephard, M.A.
V. Bashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L.

1881.

EXAMINERS . ... { R. B. Michell, M.A.
T. Rama Rau, B.A., B.L.

Third Class.

Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel, B.A., B.L..... Private Study.
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mandayam Osuri, B.A., B L..... Do.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

1860.

EXAMINERS . . . . . { A. Macdonald Ritchie, B.A. / Clement Dale, Esq.

Second Class.

Murugesam Pillai, M.....Presidency College.

1861.

EXAMINERS .. .. { J. D. Mayne, B.A. / G. F. Fullerton, Esq.

First Class.

Rajagopalachariyar, Venbakkam....Presidency College.
Subrahmanyan Pillai, V..... ... Do.
Venkatapati Rau, C..... Do.

1862.

EXAMINERS .... { The Hon'ble J. B. Norton, B.A. / Charles Collett, Esq.

Second Class.

Maskell, J .....Presidency College.
Fischer, R.....Private Study.
Srinivasachariyar, T..... ... Do.
Parthasarathi, S., B.A..... .....Presidency College.

1863.

EXAMINERS . .. . { The Hon'ble W Holloway, / The Hon'ble J. B. Norton, B.A.

Third Class

Chellappa Pillai, T., B A . . .. Private Study
Nanabhai Haridas Do

1864.

EXAMINERS { The Hon'ble J. B. Norton, B.A. / W Stokes, B.A

Third Class

Thompson, Reginald . Private Study
Snell, Edmund, B A ... .Presidency College

1865.

EXAMINERS { J D. Mayne, B.A / The Hon'ble Charles Collett.

Third Class.

Sanjiva Rau V. B A . .. . Presidency College.
Subharavulu Chettiyar, Palakula, B A . . .. Do.

1866.

EXAMINERS . { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan. / T M Busteed, Esq

Second Class

Rama Rau, Tumalapalli, B A . . . Presidency College

Third Class

Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Carikalavakam, B.A. ....Presidency College.

1867.

EXAMINERS { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan. / T. M. Busteed, Esq.

Second Class.

Tiruvenkatachariyar, C., B.A. .. .. .Presidency College.
Kuppuramaswami, C , B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Mangalam Pillai, A. J., B.A .....Presidency College
Ramachandra Rau, P .. . . . Do. and Private Study
Ananta Subrahmanya Aiyar, S ....Private Study.
Arivanandam Pillai, John..... Do
Saundaranayagam Pillai, Gabriel
P., B.A..... ....Presidency College.

1868

EXAMINERS . { The Hon'ble J. R. Kindersley / J. C. M. Mills, Esq.

Second Class.

Subrahmanya Aiyan, S .....Private Study
Grant, W . . .. .Presidency College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, V .... Private Study.
Lacey, Joseph.. ... ...,..... Do.
Tirumalachariyar, M. A , B.A.....Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R .. Private Study.
Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S... Do.

Third Class.

Balaji Rau, P., B.A... ..... Presidency College.
Subharayan, C., B.A ..... . Do.
Ramanujachariyar, T. S.....Private Study.

1869.

EXAMINERS.. . ... { J. W. Handley, B.A. / T. M. Busteed, Esq.

First Class.

Bashyam Aiyangar, Venbakkam, B.A. Private Study.
Muttuswami Aiyar, T..... Do.

Second Class.

Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S..... Private Study.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, N., B.A..... Do
Babu Rau, U ..... Do.
Gurumurti Aiyar, P..... Presidency College.
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, T., B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Subrahmanya Aiyar, V..... Private Study.
Parthasarthi Aiyangar, N., B.A..... Do
Balaji Rau, R..... Do.
Ramachandra Aiyar, A. ..... Do.
Krishnan, E. K. .....
Narahari Rau, T..... } Do.
Viraswami Aiyar, A. R..... .....
Kamesam, J.. ..... Do
Anantachariyar, Panappakkam ..... Do.

1870.

EXAMINERS.... . . . . { P. O'Sullivan, Esq.
Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
J. W. Handley, B.A.

Second Class.

Gopala Aiyangar, A., B.A..... Private Study.
Sitaram Aiyar, A., B.A..... ..... Do.

Third Class.

Nevins Pillai, Samuel, B.A..... Presidency College.
Tirumalacharulu, B..... Private Study.
Kishnamurti, P. N..... Do.
Kachapesvara Aiya, A..... Do.
Venkatasubharayudu, S..... Do.
Jagarau Maridas Pillai, B.A..... Presidency College.
Ramachandra Rau Saib, C..... Private Study.

Rosario, J. L., B.A .... Presidency College.
Evers, Josiah..... .... Private Study.
Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C., B.A..... Do.
Arunachala Sastriyar, C .... Do
Devaraja Aiyar, S .... Do.

1871.

EXAMINERS . ..... { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L

Third Class.

Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W., B.A..Presidency College

1872.

EXAMINERS .. .. { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second, Class.

Aiyaswami Aiyar, Manargudi S, B.A. Private Study.
Sundararamayya, Velagapudi, M.A... Do
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, Vuppalathadium, B.A..... . . .. Do.

Third Class

Sundaram Sastriyar, C. V., B.A.....Private Study.
Sesha Aiyar, R., M.A..... Do.
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, B.A..... .... Do

1873.

EXAMINERS..... . .. .. . { Michael Gould, M.A., LL.B.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B L.

Second Class.

Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A.....Private Study.

Third Class.

Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar, B.A. Private Study.
Govinda Pillai, A., B.A. .... Do.
Rajagopalachariyar, V., B.A. ... . Do.
Venkatesan, R., B.A. ... . Do.

1874.

EXAMINERS. . . . H. H. Shephard, M.A.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Subrahmanya Sastriyar, Conjiveram, B.A. .... Private Study.

Third Class.

Ramachandra Rau, Tumacherla, B.A. Private Study.
Seshadri Aiyar, K., B.A. .... Do.
Rangaswami Aiyangar, A., B.A. .... Do.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R., B.A. ..... Do.
Lakshminarasimham, Atmuri, B.A. .... Do.
Sarvottama Rau, N., B.A ..... Do
Lawrence, John Charles Skillern, B.A. Do.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S., B.A ..... Do.
Ramaswami Aiyar, M., B.A. ..... Do.
Anantacharulu, Panakanjeri Calappa, B.A .... Do.
Gurumurti, P., B.A. ..... Do.

1875.

EXAMINERS. . . H. H. Shephard, M.A.
T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, M.A. Presidency College.
Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K., B.A. ... Do.

Third Class.

Venkataramana Pant, A L., M.A...Presidency College.
Duraiswami Aiyangar, Srimushnam, B.A..... Do
Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, M.A..... Do.
Ramasubha Aiyar, S., B.A..... Do.
Seshacharulu, S., B.A..... Do.
Subha Aiyar, V., B.A..... Do.
Madhava Rau, T., B.A. ..... Do.

1876.

EXAMINERS.. .. .. { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.
H. H. Shephard, M.A.

Second Class.

Subha Rau, Annambal, B.A.....Presidency College
Gopalachariyar, S., B.A..... Do.

Third Class.

Appadurai Aiyar, M., B.A.. .....Presidency College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla, B.A... Do.
Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett... Do.
Gopala Rau, Mangalore, B.A..... Do.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, A., B.A..... Do.
Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur, B.A. Do.

1877.

EXAMINERS..... .... { T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.
The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan.

Second Class.

Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput R., B.A. Presidency College.
Krishna Aiyar, V., B.A..... Do.
Coelho, Antoni John, B.A..... . Do.

Third Class.

Raghunathayya, Sujir, B.A..... ...Presidency College.
Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore, B.A.... .. Do.
Kanakasabhai Pillai, V., B.A .... Do.
Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam, B.A. Do.

1878.

EXAMINERS . . . . . { The Hon'ble P. O'Sullivan. T. Muttuswami Aiyar, B.L.

Second Class.

Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada Ramakrishna, B.A. ....Presidency College.

Third Class.

Subha rayuluReddiyar, Agaram, B.A. .Presidency College.
Satagopa Aiyangar,Raghava Aiyangar, B.A ..... Do
Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur, B.A..... Do.
Ramayya Punja, Attavar, B.A..... .. Do.
Ramachandra Venkaji,Tanjore, B.A.... Do.
Tirumalachariyar, S., B.A... . .....Maharaja's Coll., Trivandram.
Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli, B.A... . ...Presidency College.
Kuppuswami Aiyar,Cathivadi G.,B.A.. Do.
Tirunaranachariyar, Mandayam Anantam Pillai, B.A. . ... Do.

1879.

EXAMINERS ..... { T. M. Busteed, Esq. J. H. Spring Branson, Esq.

Second Class.

Sankaran Nayar, Chettur, B.A..... Presidency College.
Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel, B.A..... Do.
Subha Rau, Tallapragada, B.A ..... Do.
Subha Rau, Nyapati, B.A..... Do.

Ramachandra Rau, Venkata, B.A.....Presidency College
Sundaram, Tirukkarukavur S, B.A ..... Do.
Rungachariyar, Tiruvallur Tattai, B A .. Do
Narayanaswmi Aiyar, Melur M.S., B A. Do.
Nammayya Chettiyar Canchi Niyayam, B.A .. .. Do.
Narasimha Aiyar, P. S, B.A ..... . Maharaja's Coll., Trivandram
Mundappa, Mangalore, B.A..... ... Presidency College.
Ranga Rau, Vuppalam, B.A..... Do
Anantanarayana Aiyar, Sankaranarayana A., B.A..... .. .. Do
Chellaya Pillai, C, B A... .. .. Do

Third Class.

Venkataraman, Ananta Rama, B.A.Presidency College
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mandayam, Osuri, B.A..... Do.
Visvanatha Rau, Darmavaram Desayi, B.A..... .... Do
Ramalinga Aiyar, C. S., B A .....Maharaja's Coll, Trivandram
Ambrose, Andrew Thompson, B A Presidency College.
Lokanatha Aiyar, Tiruvalur Vaidyanatha, B.A..... . ... Presidency College
Tiruvirarayan Raja, Kizhakkekovilakat, B A..... .... Do
Krishna Wariyar Edakunni, B A .. Do
Mathew, Mathew, B.A. .....Maharaja's Coll, Trivandram

1880.

EXAMINERS..... { H. H. Shephard, M.A. / V. Bashyam Aiyangar, B A., B.L.

Third Class.

Srinivasa Rau, Mundukur, B.A.. ..... Presidency College
Jambulinga Mudaliyar, Carunguli, B.A.. Do.
Swaminatha Bavaji Pant, B.A ..... Do.
Annaswami Aiyar, A., B.A .. .. Do.

1881.

EXAMINERS ... { R. B. Michell, M.A.
T Rama Rau, B.A., B.L.

Third Class.

Sadasiva Aiyar, T B A ...Presidency College.
Srinivasa Rau, Doddi, B.A..... Do.
Fernandes, Victor Manuel, B.A... Do.
Swaminatha Aiyar, Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A . .... Do
Subharau Nayudu, Makurla V, B.A. Do
Mahadeva Aiyar, Cuddalore, B A... Do.
Sankara Menon, Krishnat Puthenvittil, B A ... Do

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

1858.

EXAMINERS.

Medicine, including Practice of Physic.	W. C. Maclean, M.D
Surgery..	H. W. Porteous, Esq
Midwifery ...	J. Shaw, F.R.C.S.
Medical Jurisprudence...	J. Urquhart, M.D.
General Pathology..	J. W. Mudge, M.D.

Flynn, George William . ...Madras Medical College.

1871.

EXAMINER H. King, A.M., M.B.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E..... ..... Madras Medical College.

1872.

EXAMINERS. R. W. Cockerill, Esq; W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.; W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

Rockwood, G.... .. .. Madras Medical College.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND MASTER IN SURGERY.

1868.

EXAMINERS . . . . W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.; J. L. Paul, A.M., M.D.; J. Urquhart, M.D.; H. King, A.M., M.B.

Dhanakoti Raju, W. E . .. .Madras Medical College
Gregory, W .. . . Do.

1872.

EXAMINERS.. . W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.; R. W. Cockerill, Esq; W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

John, Matthew .. . ...Madras Medical College.

1873.

EXAMINERS . . W. J. vanSomeren, M.D.; J. M. Joseph, M.D., LL.D.; E. F. Brockman, F.R.C.S.

Lancaster, J..... ....Madras Medical College.
Warder, R ... . Do.
Nailer, H A F.. ... . Do.

1880.

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

EXAMINERS.. { A. Porter, M.D.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B., C.M.

Swaminatha Aiyar, V K., B.A. .	Madras Medical College
Guru Singh, Arcot, B.A. .	Do
Vaidyanathan, A. R, B.A.	Do
Pereira, Frank Charles.. ... .:.....	Do
Poonen, T Eapen, B A.....	Do

First Examination

EXAMINERS ..... { A. Porter, M.D.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B , C.M.
C Sibthorpe, Esq., L.R.C S.

LICENTIATE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1867.

EXAMINERS .. { J. L. Paul, A.M., M.D.
W. N. Chipperfield, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
H.D.Patterson,Esq., F R C.S E.

Gorman, John .... Madras Medical College

1878.

EXAMINERS ..... { A. M. Branfoot, M.B.
T. K. Rogers, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Second Class

Thummon Singh Hazari, Moharaj .Madras Medical College

1879

EXAMINERS . ..... { W. Macrae, A M , M B., C M
A. M Branfoot, M·B.

Second Class

Hennessy, Francis Joseph .... Madras Medical College
Shroff, Edalji Beramji . . .Grant Medical College, Bombay.

1880.

First Examination.

EXAMINERS .. .. { A Porter, M D.
W. Macrae, A M., M.B., C.M.
C. Sibthorpe, L·R.C·S.

Second Class

Patankar, Vithala Visvanatha Madras Medical College.
Appayya, Koravandra Muthannah. Do
Kanga, Shapurjee Rustamji .....Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Second Examination

EXAMINERS.. . . { A. Porter, M.D.
W. Macrae, A.M., M.B , C M
C. Sibthorpe, Esq., L.R.C.S.

First Class.

Lafrenais, Charles Arthur ..... Madras Medical College

Second Class.

Dique, Richard Anthony ... Madras Medical College
Ebell, John Henry ... Do
Contractor, Hormusji Navroji ... Grant Medical College, Bombay
Nanavati, Jamnadas Premchand Do.
Margenout, J G . .. . Madras Medical College
Talpade, Sundar Atmaram.. Do
Bhatre, Vithalrao Pandurang Do

BACHELOR OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1864

EXAMINERS { Lt. Col. J Carpendale, R E
Lt Col. P.P.L.O'Connell, R E

Subroyachariyar, Senj. — Madras Civil Engineering College

1865

EXAMINERS. { Lt Col. J Carpendale, R E
Lt Col. P P.L.O'Connell, R.E.

Second Class

Norris, Owen Vincent — Madras Civil Engineering College
Rama Rau, Arcot — Do

Third Class

Grant, Alfred — Madras Civil Engineering College
Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, C — Do

1869

EXAMINERS { Colonel J. C. Anderson, R E
Captain J Mullins, R E

Third Class

Simpson, James Thomas — Madras Civil Engineering College

1870

EXAMINERS... { Major J.H.M.S Stewart, R E.
Captain H. Tulloch, R E.

1871

EXAMINERS..... { Col. J Carpendale, R. E
T H. Going, B A., M.I.C.E.

Second Class.

Lynn, Edwin George. ... Madras Civil Engineering College

Third Class

Subharaya Aiyar, Erode R., B.A.. .Madras Civil Engineering College

1872

EXAMINERS... . . .. . { Capt. C. J Smith, R. E. / Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.

1874

EXAMINERS... . . { Lieut. W. H. Coaker, R. E. / Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.

Second Class.

Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N., B.A Madras Civil Engineering College

1875.

EXAMINERS..... . . . . .. { Lieut. W. H. Coaker, R. E. / Francis B. Hanna, M A., M.E.

Second Class.

Lafrenais, J E . . .... Madras Civil Engineering College

Third Class.

Mathews, W A ... .. Madras Civil Engineering College

1876.

EXAMINERS... .. . . { Francis B. Hanna, M.A., M.E. / Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E.

First Class.

Raghavachariyar, Tandalam Thatta, B.A. .. Madras Civil Engineering College.

Second Class.

Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A., B.A Madras Civil Engineering College

Third Class.

Chinnaswami Aiyangar, C. R .. Madras Civil Engineering College.

1877.

EXAMINERS . ..... { F. B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.
Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E.

Second Class.

Vaidyanatha Aiyar, R., B A ... . .Madras Civil Engineering College.

Third Class.

Kristnamachariyar, S .. Madras Civil Engineering College.
Kuruvila, K. K . .... Do.

1878.

EXAMINERS . . .... { Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E.
F S. Evans, M.A.

Third Class.

Venkataramanayya, Sonti, B A.. .Madras Civil Engineering College.
Adikesavulu Nayudu, Coka, B.A. Do.

1879.

EXAMINERS..... ..... { Capt. W. H. Coaker, R. E.
F. S. Evans, M.A.

1880.

EXAMINERS . ... { F. B. Hanna, M.A., M.E.
F. S. Evans, M.A.

Second Class.

Gopalakrishna Aiyar, S., B.A..... .....Madras Civil Engineering College.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, T., B.A..... ..... Do
Nityananda Mudaliyar, V., B A ..... Do.

Third Class

Nilakanta Sastriyar, A ..... Madras Civil Engineering College
Rajagopal Aiyangar, N. ..... Do.

1881.

EXAMINERS ..... { F B. Hanna, M.A., M E
F S Evans, M A.

Second Class

Saldanha, Sylvester Xavier .. Madras Civil Engineering College

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CONVOCATION, 1881.

At the Convocation held in the Senate House on the 31st March, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Names	*Date of passing Examination.*
M L	
Srinivasakam Pillai Samuel, B A, B L	1881
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Madayam Osuri, B A, B L	„
B L	
Sadasiva Aiyar, T., B A	1881
Srinivasa Rau, Doddi, B A	„
Fernandes, Victor Manuel, B A.	„
Swaminatha Aiyar, Venkatarama Aiyar, B A	„
Mahadeva Aiyar, Cuddalore, B A	„
Sankara Menon, Krishnat Puthenvittil, B.A.	„
L M S	
Lafrenais, Charles Arthur	1880
Dique, Richard Anthony	„
Contractor, Hormusji Navroji	„
Nanavati, Jamnadas Premchand	„
Talpade, Sundar Atmaram	„
Mhatre, Vethalrao Pandurang	„
B C E	
Saldanha, Sylvester Xavier	1881
Subrahmanya Aiyar, T, B A	1880
Nilkanta Sastriyar, A, B A.	„
M. A	
Narayanacharlyar, Pattangi, B A	1881
Ramanujacharlyar, Kilambi, B A	„
Vaidyanathan, N, B A.	„
Chester, Benjamin Henry, B A	„
Sundararaman, K, B A.	„
Sundaram Pillai P, B A	1880

Names.	*Date of passing Examination.*
B A	
Balakrishna Aiyar, T S.	1881
Radhakrishnan, S	,,
Rangachariyar, Malur	,,
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Palpanabha Aiyar	,,
Venkatachala Aiyar, T. J.	,,
Visvesvarayya, Mokshagundam	,,
Raman Pillai, Cannankaravittil Velayudhan	,,
Swaminathan, Kumbhakonam Srinivasa	,,
Vedantachariyar, Carur	,,
Krishnaswami Aiyar, N.	,,
Anantarama Aiyar, Ayilam Narayana Aiyar	,,
Mahadeva Aiyar, Ramaswami Aiyar	,,
Hobday, Daniel Alfred	,,
Narasimha Aiyangar, Venkipuram Venkatesa Aiyangar...	,,
Narayana Rau, Kalle.	,,
Vamana Rau, T. S.	,,
Nanjundappa Anumpalle	,,
Ramaswami Aiyar, S.	,,
Sitaraman, P.	,,
Srinivasa Aiyar, G	,,
Kadirvelu Pillai, Viravahu Pillai.	,,
Krishna Prabhu, Gurpur	,,
Krishnaswami Aiyar, T. M	,,
Kuppuswami Aiyar, M. S	,,
Ratnavelachariyar, Mount	,,
Raghavenda Rau, Kanchi	,,
Sambasivan, V. S.	,,
Krishnamachariyar, T	,,
Sankaranarayan Aiyar, Ramanathapuram Appadurai ...	,,
Ramaswami Aiyar, A.	,,
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Ayilam Palpanabhan ..	,,
Bhashyam Aiyangar, Arumkulam	,,
Martyn, Joseph Samuel	,,
Ramasubha Aiyar, Vangal Venkatasubha Aiyar .	,,
Chelva Aiyangar, Nuggihalli	,,
Sesha Aiyar, T.	,,

Names.	*Date of passing Examination.*
B A—*(Contd.)*	
Krishna Aiyar, Chittore Srinivasa Aiyar	1881
Minakshisundaram Pillai, Tinnevelly	„
Maria Arulanandam Pillai, S.	„
Krishnamachariyar, Comandur Ramakrishnamarajapet	„
Ramachandra Aiyar, Panchanatha	„
Srinivasa Rau, Erode S	„
Krishna Rau, Channagiri	„
Matthew, Philipose	„
Kelappakurup, Paloli Kappalli	„
Venkatasiva Avadhani, Vavilala	„
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, Polagam Ramaswami Aiyar	„
Vaidyanatha Sastriyar, Mullavasal Ranganatha	„
Harding, Thomas	„
Varada Rau, Tummalapalli	„
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Subrahmanya Aiyar	„
Sambasiva Aiyar, N	„
Krishnamachariyar, Srivilliputtur Ranga Aiyangar	„
Narayana Aiyar, Kasi Aiyar	„
Swaminatha Aiyar, K	„
Subharaya Aiyar, P	„
Venkatachalam, Bollapragada	„
Srinivasa Aiyangar, T	„
Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, Conjiveram	„
Swaminatha Aiyar, R	„
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Vaidyanatha Aiyar	„
Subrahmanyam Varanasi	„
Venkatarama Aiyar, Devarayadrug	„
Aravamudu Aiyangar, Kumbhakonam	„
Venkatasubha Aiyar, Erode	„
Ramaswami, Sundara Sastri	„
Nelliyappa Pillai, Tinnevelly Navanitakrishna Pillai	„
Nadhamuni Chettiyar, Sundur	„
Sivakolundu Mudaliyar, A.	„
Krishnaswami Nayudu, Nallur	„
Zaccheus, Alfred Daniel	„
Balasundara Mudaliyar, Samudra	„

Names.	*Date of passing Examination*
B A —(*Contd*)	
Narayana Menon, Nallanat . . .	1881
Ramaswami Aiyar, Swami Aiyar	,,
Ramaswami Chettiyar, Bathayi	,,
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Tarmaraja	,,
Masilamani, David	,,
Suryanarayana Rau, Akella	,,
Narayanaswami, Venkatarama Aiyar ..	,,
Ramalinga Sastriyar, Vaidyanatha	,,
Venkatacharlyar, Bhavani	,,
Ellayalvarayya Ramanujakutam	,,
Krishnaswami, Tyagarajapuram Aiyaswami	,,
Gopala Aiyar, N . ..	,,
Ekambaramayya, Giddu	,,
Tirumalacharlyar, Mandayan Kishnaraya ...	,,
Srinivasa Rau, G	,,
Balasundara Mudaliyar, Ekkadu . ..	,,
Kuppuswami Chettiyar, Gandhavadi	,,
Ittinikanda Panikkar, Ulnat	,,
Chellayya Pillai, Chinnatambi ..	,,
Subha Rau, Aravapalli	1880
Venkata Rau, Satyamangalam Subha Rau	,,
Rajagopala Aiyangar, T.	,,
Sankara Aiyar, Krishna Sastri .	1879
Swaminatha Aiyar, M R ...	,,
Diaz, Sebastian . ..	,,
Raghunatha Rau, R ...	1878
Matthan, G M	1876
Subha Rau, N	1872

ALPHABETICAL LISTS

OF

GRADUATES.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

	Names.	Branch.	Year.
	Second Class.		
	Chester, Benjamin Henry	Biology	1881
	Chinnaswami Mudaliyar, A.	Language	1879
	Gnanamuttu, Samuel	History and Moral Science	1876
	Kodandaramayya, Giddu	Mental Philosophy and Sociology	1879
5	Narayanachariyar, Pattangi	Language	1881
	Padmanabha Aiyar, S. N	Mental Philosophy and Sociology	1877
	Phirozsha, Bamanji	History and Moral Science	1872
	Ramanujachariyar, Kilambi	Language	1881
	Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem	History and Moral Science	1873
10	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi	Math. and Nat. Phil.	1870
	Sesha Aiyar, R	Do.	1870
	Subharamayya, Chivucula	Mental Philosophy and Sociology	1877
	Sundararamayya, Velagapudi	Math. and Nat. Phil.	1869
	Thanu Pillai, Padmanabha Pillai	Mental Philosophy and Sociology	1880
15	Vaidyanathan, N	Do.	1881
	Third Class.		
	Flanagan, Charles Craig	History and Moral Science	1870
	Krishna Rau, Nuldrug	Mental Philosophy and Sociology	1877
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, P.	Math. and Nat. Phil.	1870
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, V.	History and Moral Science	1874
5	Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.	Language	1875
	Sundaram Pillai, P.	Mental Philosophy and Sociology	1880
	Sundararaman, K.	Do.	1881
	Venkataramana Punt, A. L.	History and Moral Science	1870

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

First Class

	Adolphus, Albert Emanuel	1876
	Eapen, Joseph ..	1880
	Gopala Rau, T	1859
	Home, William Alexander	1875
	Kodandarama Aiyar, Tiruppalturai Panchapakesa Aiyar	1880
	Muttukumara Mupanar, T M.	1874
	Prezold, T C E	1860
	Pattabirama Aiyar, Chetput R	1875
	Rajagopalachariyar, Perungavur ..	1880
10	Ramachandra Rau, T	1869
	Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Pundi	1865
	Sankara Aiyar, A	1861
	Sarabhalingam Nayudu, Immaneny	1874
	Sheppard, Robert Stuart	1874
	Shutie, Spencer Arbuthnot	1874
	Sivasankara Pondiah, R	1875
	Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel	1877
	Subha Rau, T	1876
	Subrahmanyan, N.	1861
20	Swaminatha Subha Rau, R	1868
	Venkataswami Nayudu, Tanakondalu Rangaswami	1878

Second Class

	Abhirama Aiyar, Valavanur	1880
	Achaiyalingam, S.	1869
	Achyuthan Nair, U	1869
	Adikesavulu Nayudu, Cokah	1875
	Aiyadurai Aiyangar, Akui ..	1877
	Aiyappan Pillai, Krishnan ..	1880
	Aiyappan Pillai, Padmanabha Pillai	1880
	Aiyaswami Aiyar, S	1868
	Akilandayya, C.	1869
10	Ambrose, Andrew Thompson	1876
	Ananda Rau, Tanjore ..	1871

	Anantachariyar, Perumpulipakkam	1870
	Anantachariyar, Panakanjeri Calappa	1869
	Anantan Nayar, Tekkanmar Vittil	1880
	Anantan Pillai, Tallattuvittil	1879
	Ananta Rau, R N.	1874
	Anantaswami Rau, L	1871
	Annachariyar, P. S	1872
	Annaswami Aiyar, P	1877
20	Anautarama Aiyar, Ayilam Narayana Aiyar	1881
	Appadurai Aiyar, Tharmaraja Aiyar	1879
	Appaswami, A C. M.	1879
	Appaswami Aiyar, Ramachandra	1879
	Appu Rau, R	1879
	Appu Sastriyar, S.	1876
	Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S.	1863
	Arogyaswami Pillai, M. G.	1880
	Balaji Rau, C.	1859
	Balaji Rau, P.	1865
30	Balakrishna Aiyar, T. S.	1881
	Balasubrahmanya Pillai, S.	1877
	Bartley, Edwin	1879
	Bashyam Aiyangar, Arumkulam	1881
	Bashyam Aiyangar, Comandur	1875
	Bashyam Aiyangar, Venbakkam	1864
	Bashyam Chettiyar, D.	1868
	Bensley, Oliver Henry	1875
	Bhagyanathan, C. Gnanakkan	1880
	Chakko, P. Matthu	1880
40	Chakrapani Rau, R.	1878
	Chakravarti, R.	1875
	Chandrasekharam, C.	1874
	Chappan Menon, Vappalakallathil	1877
	Chellaya, C.	1873
	Chelva Aiyangar, Nuggihalli	1881
	Chidambara Aiyar, N.	1869
	Chidambara Rau, Tumacherla	1880
	Chinnaswami, A.	1877
	Coelho, Antoni John	1872
50	Coelho, Sylvester Cactan Stanislaus	1874

	Coleman, Edward	1872
	Conquest, James	1872
	Coombes, Robert James	1879
	Cooney, Henry	1874
	Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W.	1858
	Desikachariyar, Cattangolathur	1869
	Desikachariyar, K.	1880
	Desikachariyar, Venbakkam	1868
	Deva Rau, Mudabidri	1879
60	D'Souza, John Francis...	1879
	D'Souza, William Henry	1871
	Devaraja Pillai, T.	1869
	Dinadayalu Nayudu, P.	1872
	D'Rozario, Peter Paul	1880
	Dunhill, Edward Stanley	1874
	Duraiswami Aiyangar, S.	1870
	Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar	1868
	Duraiswami Chettiyar, Cuddalore Paunjala	1880
	Duraiswami Mudaliyar, M.	1869
70	Duraiswami Pillai, Nagore M...	1880
	Ekambara Pillai, M...	1869
	Elliot, Edward Hugh	1869
	Etirajulu, C.	1859
	Fernandes, Victor Manuel	1879
	Flanagan, Charles Craig	1867
	Ganapati Aiyar, P. S.	1874
	Gnanamuttu, Samuel	1874
	Gopala Aiyangar, A.	1869
	Gopalachariyar, Mandayam D.	1875
80	Gopalachariyar, S.	1870
	Gopalachariyar, Vangore	1874
	Gopalakrishna Mudaliyar, C.	1865
	Gopalan Nayar, Taravath	1880
	Gopala Rau, Mangalore	1872
	Gopalaswami, T. V.	1875
	Govinda Menon, Kizhapat	1877
	Govinda Menon, K. P.	1880
	Govinda Pillai, A.	1869
	Govinda Pillai, P.	1873

90	Govindu Rau, S.	1871
	Grant, William	1860
	Guruswami Aiyar, Panchanatha Aiyar	1879
	Hanumanta Rau, B.	1874
	Harding, Thomas	1881
	Harihara Aiyar, Subrahmanya Aiyar	1879
	Harihari Sastriyar, C. G.	1877
	Hari Rau, S.	1864
	Hensman, J. M.	1870
	Hobday, Daniel Alfred	1881
100	Hoover, George Washington	1879
	Itteyara, Pulicat Joseph	1876
	Jackson, William Inkermann	1874
	Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M.	1866
	Jambulingam Mudaliyar, C.	1877
	Janakiramayya, Chivucula	1874
	Jayaraja Rau, Ranganatha	1879
	Jesudasa Pillai, Ganapati	1879
	Joseph, David	1875
	Kadirvelu Pillai, Viravahu Pillai	1881
110	Kallapiran Pillai, Srivaikuntam T.	1880
	Kalyanarama Aiyar, S	1879
	Kalyanasundara Aiyar, K.	1871
	Kanakaratnam Pillai, D. M.	1873
	Kanakasabhai, V.	1872
	Kandaswami Mudaliyar, C.	1859
	Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Negapatam	1877
	Kannan, T. K.	1875
	Kasturiranga Aiyangar, Sesha Aiyangar	1879
	Kelappakurup, Paloli Kappalli	1881
120	Kenny, Michael	1871
	Kesava Pillai, Vempakat J.	1879
	Kidd, Daniel Wilson	1868
	Kidd, Philip Horace	1872
	King, Albert George	1871
	Kodandarama Aiya, Giddu	1877
	Krishna Aiyan, Tondikulam Subrahmanya Pattar	1878
	Krishna Aiyar, Chittore Srinivasa Aiyar	1881
	Krishnamachariyar, Comandur Ramakrishnamarajapet	1881

	Krishnamachariyar, K.	1877
130	Krishnamachariyar, S.	1871
	Krishnamachariyar, Srivilliputtur Ranga Aiyangar ...	1881
	Krishnamachariyar, T.	1881
	Krishna Menon, Korrikottu	1879
	Krishnamurti Aiyangar, T.	1870
	Krishnamurti, Vepa...	1879
	Krishnan, K. S.	1875
	Krishnan, Muliyil	1879
	Krishna Panikkar, Mullayil Kunju.	1879
	Krishna Prabhu, Gurpur	1881
140	Krishna Rau, Channagiri	1881
	Krishna Rau, Kundapur	1875
	Krishna Rau, Nuldrug	1873
	Krishna Rau, P. S.	1875
	Krishna Rau, S.	1880
	Krishnaswami, A.	1862
	Krishnaswami, A.	1876
	Krishnaswami, T. S..	1869
	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, T.	1876
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, A	1879
150	Krishnaswami Aiyar, D.	1867
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, N.	1881
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, P	1866
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, S. (Seshappa Aiyar)	1877
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, T. M.	1881
	Krishnaswami Aiyar, V.	1877
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti	1867
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti V.	1867
	Krishna Wariyar, Edakunni	1874
	Krishnayya, B.	1869
160	Krishnayya, C. R	1879
	Krishnayya, Nandial	1877
	Krishnayya, V. . . .	1874
	Kunjunni Menon, K.	1874
	Kuppuramaswami, K.	1865
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, M. S . .	1881
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, Vilkiaverambal	1872
	Kuppuswami Chettiyar, Mylapore	1880

	Kuriyan, K. Jacob	1879
	Lawrence, John Charles Skillern	1872
170	Lazarus, John	1874
	Leonard, Charles Michael	1869
	Lokanatha Aiyar, T. V	1875
	Madhavan Pillai, Cherikkal M.	1879
	Madhava Rau, Malur...	1871
	Madhava Visvanatha Patankar	1869
	Mahadeva Aiyar, K.	1876
	Mahadeva Aiyar, Ramaswami Aiyar	1881
	Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A	1874
	Malhari Rau, S.	1878
180	Manavedan Raja, Kayaka Covilagam	1878
	Mangalam, A. J.	1862
	Maria Arulanandam Pillai, S. ...	1881
	Mariyappa Mudaliyar, Cuvam..	1875
	Marsden, E....	1870
	Martyn, Joseph Samuel	1881
	Mathew, Mathew	1874
	Matthan, G. M.	1876
	Matthew, Philipose	1881
	Minakshisundaram Pillai, Tinnevelly	1881
190	Moss, James...	1867
	Muhammad Usman	1872
	Murdi Rau, Tenkasala	1864
	Murugesan, C.	1863
	Muttukumaraswami Pillai, T	1878
	Muttuswami Aiyar, M. P.	1871
	Nagaswami, S.	1877
	Nagoji Rau, Cuvathamakur	1871
	Nammayya Chettiyar, Cochi Neayem .. .	1875
	Nanjundappa, Anumpalle ...	1881
200	Nanjundayya, Hebbalalu Velpanuru .	1880
	Narasayya Sastriyar, K. S.	1871
	Narasimha Aiyangar, Venkipuram Venkatesa Aiyangar ...	1891
	Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada R	1872
	Narasimha Aiyar, P. S.	1875
	Narasimhachariyar, C. M	1875
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	Ramaswami, Sundara Sastri	1881
	Ramayya, Wuppalur	1879
	Rangachariyar, Chakravarti	1879
220	Rangachariyar, Comandur	1880
	Rangachariyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli	1875
	Rangachariyar, S	1865
	Rangachariyar, Sripermatur	1877
	Rangachariyar, Venbakkam Vengadam	1873
	Rangappa, Hltikudur	1880
	Ranga Rau, N.	1872

	Ranga Rau, Subharayar	1878
	Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N.	1872
	Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, C.	1864
230	Ratnavelu Mudaliyar, Conjiveram	1881
	Rego, Joseph Boniface Salvador	1879
	Sambaswami Aiyar, Milattore	1876
	Sankara Aiyar, Krishna Sastri	1879
	Sankara Aiyar, S.	1877
	Sankara Menon, Krishnat Puttanvittil...	1878
	Sankaran, V.	1880
	Sankunni Wariyar, N.	1873
	Satagopachariyar, Conjiveram	1878
	Satagopachariyar, Pillapakkam Bahukutumbi	1876
240	Satagopachariyar, V.	1879
	Saundaranyagam Pillai, Gabriel P.	1863
	Sesha Aiyar, Pothinti	1877
	Seshachariyar, S. A.	1864
	Seshachariyar, Venbakkam Vengadam	1875
	Singaravelu, Mylapore	1863
	Singaravelu, Manjakuppam	1875
	Sitaram, A.	1869
	Sivakolundu Mudaliyar, A.	1881
	Sivaramakrishna Sastriyar, T. A	1880
250	Somasundaram, C.	1870
	Somayajulu, Nishtala	1880
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, R.	1869
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, T. C.	1876
	Srinivasa Aiyangar, T.	1881
	Srinivasa Aiyar, Narayana Aiyar	1879
	Srinivasachariyar, Pudupakkam	1872
	Srinivasachariyar, Vaduvur	1880
	Srinivasa Raghavan, P.	1879
	Srinivasa Rau, A	1871
260	Srinivasa Rau, G.	1881
	Srinivasa Rau, Pharashi	1879
	Srinivasa Rau, Srinivasapuram	1876
	Srinivasa Rau, Yedathorai	1876
	Srinivasulu Chettiyar, Gadela	1880
	Sriraghava Rau, Lingam	1880

	Sriramulu, Adavi	1876
	Srithara Rau, Trichinopoly	1878
	Subhayya, D.	1873
	Subha Aiyar, P.	1869
270	Subha Rau, Aravapalli	1880
	Subha Rau, N.	1872
	Subha Rau, Tiruvalam	1875
	Subha Venkaji Tagat, Tanjore	1871
	Subharama Aiyar, V.	1875
	Subharau Nayudu, Makarla V.	1878
	Subharaya Aiyar, P.	1881
	Subharayan, S. R.	1869
	Subharayudu, Tangerala	1877
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, I.	1873
280	Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.	1875
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, K.	1878
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Mosur	1878
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, M.	1874
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, N.	1864
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, R.	1869
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, S.	1876
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Seshappa Aiyar	1879
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Turaiyappa Aiyar...	1879
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, V.	1868
290	Subrahmanyam, Varanasi	1881
	Sundaram Aiyar, Narayana Rau	1880
	Sundararama Aiyar, Viraraghavapuram	1872
	Sundara Rau, Trippasur V.	1877
	Sundara Varadacharulu, G. N.	1878
	Sundaram Aiyar, Panayur	1878
	Sundaram Aiyar, S. Madura	1878
	Sundaram Aiyar, Subrahmanya Parasurama Aiyar ...	1870
	Sundaram Mudali, Ponnambalam	1879
	Sundaresa Mudaliyar, A.	1874
300	Sura Aiyar, N.	1865
	Suryanarayana Rau, Akella	1881
	Swami Aiyangar, C. S.	1875
	Swami Aiyar, N.	1879

	Swami Aiyar, S.	1874
	Swami Aiyar, Tanjore	1877
	Swaminatha Aiyar, K.	1881
	Swaminatha Aiyar, M R.	1879
	Swaminatha Aiyar, R.	1881
	Swaminatha Aiyar, S.	1872
310	Swaminatha Aiyar, S.	1878
	Swaminatha Aiyar, T. M.	1872
	Swaminatha Aiyar, Tiruvarur, M.	1880
	Swaminatha Aiyar, T. S.	1876
	Swaminatha Aiyar, V. K.	1876
	Tambu Pillai, Charles Hensman	1880
	Tate, George	1876
	Taylor, Stephen St. Andrew	1860
	Tharyan, Parampil Tharyan	1879
	Thomas, Samuel Vedanayakam	1880
320	Thompson, Robert Alexander	1876
	Tirumalachariar, Mandayam Krishnaraya	1881
	Tirumalachariyar, S.	1876
	Tiruvenkatachariyar, Madapusi Srinivasa	1880
	Tiruvirarayan, K. C	1877
	Tyagaraja Rau, T. S.	1874
	Tyagarayan, P.	1876
	Unni Erati, M.	1872
	Vadivelu Mudaliyar, Saidapuram	1872
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, A. R.	1877
330	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, Tarmaraja	1881
	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S.	1872
	Varamuniswamayya, Sankirtana	1879
	Vasudeva Rau, S.	1872
	Vasudeva Sastri, Vavilala	1878
	Venkatachala Aiyar, Mayilrangam Ganapati Aiyar	1880
	Venkatachalam, Bollapragada	1881
	Venkatachariyar, Bhavani	1881
	Venkatajaggarau, Chendika	1879
	Venkatarama Aiyar, Devarayadrug	1881
340	Venkataramayya Giddu	1875
	Venkataramayya Thodla	1872
	Venkataraman, A. R.	1875

	Venkataraman, R. ...	1873
	Venkata Rau, G.	1873
	Venkata Rau, Gollarcari	1876
	Venkata Rau, Yarramalli	1880
	Venkatasubha Aiyar, C.	1879
	Venkatasubha Aiyar, Erode	1881
	Venkatasubhayya, Vennalakanti	1879
350	Venkatasubha Aiyar, Madur ...	1873
	Venkataratnam Nayudu, Madireddi ...	1878
	Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S	1873
	Venkatesa Aiyar, Srinivasapur ...	1879
	Venkatesvara Aiyar, Vaidyanatha Aiyar ...	1881
	Venkoba Rau, Curukundi	1879
	Venkoba Rau, Doddi	1877
	Venkoba Rau, Narayana Rau ...	1879
	Virabadra Mudaliyar, Tiruppanankadu... ...	1878
	Vijayaraghavachariyar, Saidapet	1878
360	Viraraghavachariyar, Velamur	1874
	Viraswami Aiyar, A. S. ...	1875
	Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur	1873
	Visvanatha Aiyar, Mundacolattore ...	1875
	Yajulu, Bhagavatula	1880
365	Zaccheus, Alfred Daniel	1881

MASTERS OF LAWS.

Third Class.

Devaraja Aiyar, Subharaya Aiyar ...	1878
Narahari Rau, T. ...	1873
Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mandayam Osuri, B A., B L.	1881
Phirozsha Bamanji, M.A. ...	1874
Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel, B.A , B L.	1881
Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S., B.A.	1870

BACHELORS OF LAWS.

First Class.

Bashyam Aiyangar, Venbakkam, B.A. 1869
Muttuswami Aiyar, Thiruvalur 1869
Rajagopalachariyar, Venbakkam . . 1861
Subrahmanyan Pillai, V. 1861
Venkatapati Rau, C 1861

Second Class.

Aiyaswami Aiyar, Munargudi S., B.A. 1872
Anantanarayana Aiyar, Sankaranarayana A., B.A. . . 1879
Ariyanayagam Pillai, Gabriel S., B.A. 1868
Babu Rau, U 1869
Bamanji Phirozsha, M.A. 1871
Chellaya Pillai, C., B.A. 1879
Coelho, Antoni John, B.A. 1877
Fischer, R. 1862
Gopala Aiyangar, A., B.A. 1870
10 Gopalachariyar, S., B.A. 1876
Grant, W., B.A... 1868
Gurumurti Aiyar, P. 1869
Kalyandasundra Aiyar, K., B.A. 1875
Krishna Aiyar, V., B.A. 1877
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, R 1868
Kuppuramaswami, C., B.A. 1867
Lacey, Joseph... 1868
Maskell, J 1862
Mundappa, Mangalore, B.A. 1879
20 Murugesam Pillai, M. 1860
Nallatambi Mudaliyar, T., B.A. 1869
Nammayyachettiyar, Canchi Niyayam, B.A. 1879
Narasimha Aiyar, Nandivada Ramakrishna, B.A. ... 1878
Narasimha Aiyar, P. S., B.A. 1879
Narayanaswami Aiyar, Melur M. S., B.A. 1879
Parthasarathi, S., B.A. 1862
Pattabhirama Aiyar, Chetput R., B.A. . 1877

Ramachandra Aiyar, V. . 1868
Ramachandra Rau, Venkata, B A. 1879
30 Rama Rau, Tumalapalli, B.A. . 1866
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Salem, M A. . 1865
Rangachariyar, Teruvallur Tattai, B A. .. . 1879
Rangu Rau, Vuppalam, B A. 1879
Sankaran Nayar, Chettur, B A. 1879
Sitarama Aiyar, A., B.A. 1870
Srinivasachariyar, T . 1862
Srinivasakam Pillai, Samuel, B A . 1879
Subha Rau, Annambal, B.A. 1876
Subha Rau, Nyapati, B.A 1879
40 Subha Rau, Tallapragada, B.A. 1879
Subrahmanya Aiyan, S. 1868
Subrahmanya Aiyar, N., B.A, . . 1869
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, Conjeveram, B.A. . 1874
Subrahmanya Sastriyar, Vuppalathadium 1872
Sundaram, Tirukkarukapur, S., B.A. ... 1879
Sundararama Aiya, Velagapudi, M.A. . . 1872
Tirumalachariyar, M. A., B.A. . . 1868
Tiruvenkatachariyar. C., B.A. 1867
49 Venkatavarada Aiyangar, S 1869

Third Class.

Ambrose, Andrew Thompson, B,A. 1879
Anantachariyar, Panappakkam . .. 1869
Anantacharulu, Panakanjeri Calappa, B.A 1874
Anantasubrahmanya Sastriyar, S . . 1867
Annaswami Aiyar, A., B A 1880
Appadurai Aiyar, M. B A. 1876
Arivanandam Pillai, John 1867
Arunachala Sastriyar, Conjeveram 1870
Balaji Rau, P., B.A. 1868
10 Balaji Rau, R. 1869
Chellappa Pillai, T., B.A. 1863
Damodaram Pillai, Chittur W., B.A. .. . • 1871
Desikachariyar, Cattangalathur, B.A. .. 1876
Devaraja Aiyar, Subharaya Aiyar ... 1870

	Duraiswami Aiyangar, Srimushnam, B.A.	1875
	Duraiswami Aiyar, Tranquebar, B A. ...	1873
	Evers, Josiah	1870
	Fernandes, Victor Manuel, B.A. . .	1881
	Gopalachariyar, Wullinellore, B.A.	1877
20	Gopala Rau, Mangalore, B.A.	1876
	Govinda Pillai, A	1873
	Gurumurti, P., B.A	1874
	Haridas, Nanabhai	1863
	Jagarau Maridas Pillai, M., B.A.	1870
	Jambulinga Mudaliyar, Carunguli, B.A	1880
	Kachapesvarayya, A.	1870
	Kamesan, J	1869
	Kanakasabhai Pillai, V., B.A.	1877
	Kandaswami Mudaliyar, Carikalavakkam, B.A.	1866
30	Krishna Menon, Thaka Curupett ...	1876
	Krishnamurti, P N	1870
	Krishna, E. K	1869
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti, M.A.	1875
	Krishnaswami Chettiyar, Pasumurti V., B.A. .	1872
	Krishna Wariyar, E. K., B.A.	1879
	Kuppuswami Aiyar, C. G , B.A.	1878
	Lakshminarasimham, Atmuri, B.A.	1874
	Lawrence, John Charles Skillern, B.A.	1874
	Lokanatha Aiyar, Tiruvalur Vaidyanatha, B.A	1879
40	Madhava Rau, T., B.A...	1875
	Mahadeva Aiyar, Cuddalore, B.A. .	1881
	Mangalam Pillai, A. J., B.A.	1867
	Narahari Rau, T	1869
	Narayanaswami Aiyar, A., B.A. . .	1876
	Nevins Pillai, Samuel, B.A.	1870
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, M., B.A.	1869
	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Mandayam Osuri, B.A	1879
	Raghunathayya, Sujir, B.A.	1873
	Rajagopalachariyar, V., B.A. ...	1877
50	Ramachandra Aiyar, A	1869
	Ramachandra Rau, P .. .	1867
	Ramachandra Rau, Tumacherla, B.A.	1874

	Ramachandra Rau Saib, C	1870
	Ramachandra Venkaji, Tanjore, B.A	1878
	Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. R , B.A. .	1874
	Ramalinga Aiyar, C. S., B.A	1879
	Ramanujacharıyar, T. S	1868
	Ramaswami Aiyar, M., B.A.	1874
	Ramasubba Aiyar, S., B.A.	1875
60	Ramayya Punja, Attavar, B.A	1878
	Rangacharıyar, Pondapakkam Viravalli, B.A.	1878
	Rangaswami Aiyangar, A., B.A.	1874
	Ratnavelu Mudalıyar, Chintadripetta, B.A. .	1870
	Rozario, J. L., B.A.	1870
	Sadasiva Aiyar, T., B.A ...	1881
	Sanjıva Rau, V., B.A. .	1865
	Sankara Menon, Krishnat Puthenvittil, B.A. .	1881
	Sarvottama Rau, N., B.A ..	1874
	Satagopa Aiyangar, Raghava Aiyangar, B A	1878
70	Saundaranayagam Pillai, Gabriel P., B A.	1867
	Sesha Aiyar, R., M.A. .	1872
	Seshacharulu, S., B.A .	1875
	Snell, Edmund, B.A.	1864
	Srınivasa Rau, Doddi, B.A.	1881
	Srinivasa Rau, Mundukur, B.A.. .	1880
	Subha Aiyar, V., B.A. ...	1875
	Subharayan, C., B.A. . .	1868
	Subharayulu Chettiyar, Palakula, B A. .	1865
	Subrahmanya Aiyar, V	1869
80	Subrayulu Reddiyar, Agaram, B.A.	1878
	Sundaram Sastriyar, C. V	1872
	Swaminatha Aiyar, Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A.	1881
	Swaminatha Bavaji Pant, B A	1880
	Thompson, Reginald	1864
	Tırumalachariyar, S., B.A.	1879
	Tırumalacharulu, B	1870
	Tirunarayanachariyar, M. A, B A...	1879
	Venkataraman, Ananta Rama, B.A.	1879
	Venkataramana Punt, A. L., M.A. .	1875
90	Venkatarama Aiyar, Thodla, B.A.	1876

	Venkatasubhaiayudu, S .	1870
	Venkatesan, R , B A ..	1873
	Venugopalachariyar, Venbakkam, B A .	1877
	Viraswami Aiyar, A R .	1869
	Visvanatha Aiyar, Kadambi Panayur, B A	1878
96	Visvanatha Rau, Darmayaram Desayi, B A	1879

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.

	Dhanakoti Raju, W E ..	1871
	Flynn, George William	1859
	Rockwood, G ..	1872

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE AND MASTERS IN SURGERY.

	Dhanakoti Raju, W E	1865
	Gregory, W	1868
	John, Mathew	1872
	Nailer, H A F	1873

LICENTIATES OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Second Class.

	Contractor, Hormusji Navroji	1880
	Dique, Richard Anthony	1880
	Gorman, John	1867
	Lafrenais, Charles Arthur	1880
	Mhatre, Vethalrao Pandurang	1880
	Nanavati, Jamnadas Premchand	1880
	Talpade, Sundar Atmaram	1880
	Thummon Singh Hazari, Moharaj	1879

BACHELORS OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

First Class.

Raghavachariyar, Thandalam Thatta, B.A. ... 1876

Second Class.

Gopalakrishna Aiyar, S ... 1880
Lafrenais, J. E ... 1875
Lynn, Edwin George ... 1871
Mahadeva Sastriyar, C. A., B.A. 1876
Nityananda Mudaliyar, V., B.A. ... 1880
Norris, Owen Vincent ... 1865
Rama Rau, Arcot 1865
Ratnasabhapati Pillai, N., B.A. ... 1874
Saldanha, Sylvester Xavier ... 1881
Subrahmanya Aiyar, T., B.A ... 1880
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, R., B.A. ... 1877

Third Class.

Adikesavalu Nayudu, Coka, B.A. ... 1878
Chinnaswami Aiyangar, C. R ... 1876
Grant, Alfred 1865
Kolandavelu Mudaliyar, C. 1865
Krishnamachariyar, S. 1877
Nilakanta Sastriyar, A. ... 1880
Rajagopala Aiyangar, N. 1880
Simpson, James Thomas ... 1869
Subharayar, Erode, R., B.A. 1871
Subharayachariar, Senjee ... 1864
Venkataramana Aiyar, Sonti, B.A. 1873

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1859 E. B Powell, Esq, M A..... Principal, Presidency College

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1875 G. Thom, Esq, M A.. ..... Principal, Doveton Protestant College.

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1877 Col. R M. Macdonald.....Director of Public Instruction.

1878 M. C. Furnell, Esq, M D., F.R C S...Principal, Medical College.

1879 The Rt. Rev. R. Caldwell, D.D., L.L.D Missionary Bishop.

1880 His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos. } Governor of Fort St. George and Chancellor of the University.

1881 Hon'ble Sir Charles A. Turner, Knight. } Chief Justice, and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1880.

EXAMINERS.

Languages :—

English — General ..... R S. Benson, B.A.; E. P. Metcalfe, M.A.; J. Cooling, B.A.

English — Text ..... J. T. Margoschis, Esq.; W H. Welsh, Esq.; Geo. Bickle, Esq.

Sanskrit ..... M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M A.

Greek and Latin..... A. Monro, M.A., B.C.L.

Arabic, Persian, & Urdu Rev. E. Sell.

Tamil ... S. Seshhayya, B.A; J. M. Velu Pillai; P. Vijayaranga Mudaliyar; P. V. Ramaswamiraju, B.A.

Telugu .. S. Rangayya Chettiyar, B A; P. Srinivasa Rau, B.A.

Kanarese..... ..... R. Venkataramayya, B A; M. Clapham, Esq.

Malayalam ..... R. S Sheppard, B.A.; V. Achyutha Panikkar

Uriya . . Babu Bhagavati Charan Chatterjea.

Mathematics :—

Arithmetic . . . Capt. W. H. Coaker, R.E.

Algebra . ..... W. Leeming, M.A.

Geometry .. C. Waters, M.A; V. Srinivasa Aiyar, B.A.

General Knowledge :—

Indian History	G. U Pope, D D D Sinclair, M A E B Powell, B A.
Physics	J. Cook, M A. C. Nagoji Rau, B A
Geography, Physical and General	W. H. Wilson, PH D C C Flanagan, M A C W Pearce, Esq

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1880.

EXAMINERS.

Languages :—

English	John Bradshaw, M.A., I L.D. G. Warlow, M.A. A. Alexander, M.A.
Sanskrit	M. Seshagiri Sastriyar, M.A
Latin	A. Monro, M.A., B C.L
Persian and Urdu	Rev. E. Sell.
Tamil	H. Bower, D.D. P. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M A
Telugu	V. Sundararamayya, M.A., B.L
Kanarese	M. Clapham, Esq. R. Venkataramayya, B.A
Malayalam	R. S. Sheppard, B A. V. Achyutha Panikkar.
Physiology	Surg-Major E. F. Brockman, F R.C.S.
History	G. M. Rae. M.A. G. Oppert, PH D.

Mathematics..... { J. Marsh, Esq.
P. Ratnavelu Chettiyar, B.A.
P. Krishnaswami Chettiyar, M.A., B.L.

UNDER-GRADUATES.

First Class.

Name.	Where Educated.
Swamikannu, S. D.....	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Swaminatha Aiyar, T. K.....	Kumbhakonam College.
Parthasarathi Chetti, Vemuru....	Madras Christian College.
Jagannadham, Kalluri.....	Rajahmundry College.
Venkatesvara Aiyar, Tarakad Krishna Pattar.....	Government College, Calicut.
Paramasivan, Mangudi Tyagaraja Aiyar.....	Presidency College.
Swaminatha Aiyar, S. A.....	Kumbhakonam College.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, S. A.....	Do.
Small, James.....	Presidency College.
Padmanabha Aiyar, S.....	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Ramakrishna Rau, Pabbaraju Y.....	Presidency College.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, R.....	Kumbhakonam College.
Chew, William Roger.....	Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore.
Ganapati Aiyar, K.....	Kumbhakonam College.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Ramanujapuram Anandam Pillai.....	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Tarakad V..	Government College and Kerala-vidyasala, Calicut.
Arogyaswami, T. V.....	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Krishna Rau, Madhava Gopala....	Government College, Calicut.
Srinivasaraghavachari, Comandur Elayavilli.....	Presidency College.
Kanaran, Tatta.....	Government College, Calicut.
Subha Rau, Chittledroog.....	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
Muttuswami Aiyar, T. S	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Soumyanarayanan, Sholavandan...	Presidency College.
Kuppuswami Sastri, T. V.....	Kumbhakonam College.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, Nadadur Swami Aiyangar.....	Madras Christian College.
Purushottama Chetti, G.....	Kumbhakonam College.

Name.	Where Educated
Lokanathan, Pandesvaram	Madras Christian College
Toussaint, Thomas Rose	Do.
Wilkinson, Honor Joseph Darling	Doveton Protestant College.
Tocher, Richard Thornton	Private Study.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, G. S.	Kumbhakonam College.
Vedanayakam, John Emmanuel	Madras Christian College.
Muhammad Sibgathulla Chida	Presidency College.
Raghavendra Rau, Benigal	Government College, Mangalore

Second Class.

Hay, Pulipaka Richard	Madras Christian College
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Tiruvengadatha Aiyangar	Do.
Rangaswami Aiyar, V.	Kumbhakonam College and Govt. College, Salem.
Desikan, Muttu	Madras Christian College
Howell, Edwin Henry	Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore
Rego, Eusebio Francis	Government College, Mangalore
Schmidt, Clarence Rose McAulay	Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore.
Gow, Edith Annette	Do.
Bernard, Edwin Townshend	Doveton Protestant College.
Ramachandra Aiyar, M.	Kumbhakonam College.
Rangaramanujam, Tiruvendipuram	Presidency College.
Venkoba Rau, R.	Kumbhaknam College.
Subrahmanyan, T. N.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Ramachandra Rau, K.	Kumbhakonam College.
Krishnamachari, Velamur	Presidency College.
Ramaswami Aiyar, Basavapatna	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Lalgudi Venku Aiyar	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Narayana Aiyar, Pudukottah Appadurai Aiyar	Do.
Kenny, William Thomas	Government College, Calicut.
Venkatappa Rau, G.	Maharaja's College, Vijayanagaram.
Muhammad Yakub, Gulam Hyder	Government College, Cuddalore.
Muttuswami Mudali, Tinnanur	Do.
Nagesa Rau, Pandit	Govt. Coll. Bellary and Pres. Coll.
Kannan Nambiyar, Muvarakkamballi.	Govt. Coll. and Kerala Vidyasala Calicut.
Subharaya Chetti, Pasumarti	Hindu College, Vizagapatam.

Name.	Where Educated
Williams, Joshua.	Madras Christian College.
Venkataramadas, Bachu.	Rajahmundry College and Govt. College, Berhampore.
Jogi Raju, Urivi.	Noble College, Masulipatam.
Raman, Narayanan.	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Narayanan Pillai, Bhagavati Pillai	Govt. Coll. & Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S.	Kumbhakonam College.
Srinivasa Rau, Gadicherla.	Govt. Coll. Bellary and P. S
Abraham, Yesadian.	Bishop's College, Calcutta, & P. S.
Sitaraghava Rau, Gade.	Maharaja's College, Vijayanagaram, and Govt. Coll., Berhampore.
Vaidyanathan, P.	Kumbhakonam College.
Ratnavelu Mudali, Annambedu.	Madras Christian College.
Subharaya Mudali, Cuttambakkam.	Do.
Pandurangaraju, Jagatabi.	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Rama Rau, Nagarmatt.	Government College, Mangalore.
Venkatarama Aiyar, S. R.	Maharaja's College, Trivandram, & Ch. Mission. Coll., Tinnevelly.
Venkatachala Mudali, Poonamallee.	Pres. and Mad. Christian Colleges.
Coelho, Joseph Francis.	Government College, Mangalore.
Krishna Pillai, T. R.	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Ranga Aiyangar, T. S.	Do.
Pattabhiramayya, Gudur.	Hindu College, Vizagapatam.
Timmakrishna Rau, Hurali.	Central College, Bangalore.
Krishnayya, Vindlacheruvu.	Madras Christian College.
Swaminatha Pillai, Killakkudi Appaswami.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam, & Madras Christian College.
Aravamudachari, K.	St. Joseph's College, Negapatam.
Subha Rau, Nagar.	High School, Shimoga.
Krishnaswami Mudali, Kolappancheri.	Madras Christian College.
Flynn, Frank Killockly.	Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore.
Dias, Mathew Augustin.	High School, Ernakulam
Venktaseshayya, Avasarala.	Rajahmundry College.
Raghunatha Pillai, Triplicane Reddipalayam.	Presidency College.
Hyder Sheriff.	Presidency College.
Venkatagopala Rau, Khajana.	Government College, Berhampore.
Krishnamurti Rau, Madhvapati.	Madras Christian College.

Name.	Where Educated.
Purushottama Mudali, Tika Muttukrishna.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore, and Madras Christian College.
Annaswami Sastri, S.	Kumbhakonam College.
Venkatachalam, Sadras.	Pres. and Rajahmundry Colleges.
Anantarama Aiyar, Rama Pattar.	Gov. College and Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Venkata Perayya, Challa.	Noble College, Masulipatam.
Kodandarama Aiyar, V.	Kumbhakonam College.
Mukti Chidambara Mudali, A.	Do.
Srinivasan, R.	Do.
Sesha Aiyangar, N.	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Rajagopalachari, Tiruvendipuram	Madras Christian College.
Venkuswami Mudali, Pirattitangal	Do.
Nanjappa, Tirumalige S.	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, M.	Kumbhakonam College.
Venkatarama Aiyar, R.	Hindu College, Tinnevelly.
Kunju Menon, Eleyodath.	High School, Ernakulam, & Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Narasimhan, D. S.	Kumbhakonam College.
Rama Aiyar, T.	Do.
Gopala Aiyar, C. R.	Kumbhakonam & Madras Christian Colleges.
Seshachari, Vembakkam Comandur	Presidency College
Krishnaswami Aiyangar, S.	Private Study.
Krishna Kurup, Komath Kizhakadath.	Gov. College and Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Natesa Sastri, P. K.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Periyanayakam, Abraham.	Church Mission Coll,, Tinnevelly.
Rangachari, Kanjivakkam.	Madras Christian College.
Singara Mudali, Trichinopoly.	Do.
Subrahmanaymayya, Yanamandram	Do.
Appu Nedungadi, Thalakoti Matathil.	Gov. College and Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Vasudeva Rau, Nagappa.	Government College, Calicut.
Paul, Pilo.	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
O'Hara, John William Laurence.	Doveton Protestant College.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Peruvemba Valisvaram.	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Narayana Menon, P. C.	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Venkatesvaram, Prabhala.	Hindu College, Vizagapatam.

Name.	Where Educated.
Atmaram Rau, M	Kumbhakonam & Madras Christian Colleges.
Vaidyanatha Pattar, Kalpathi Anantakrishna Pattar	Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Ramaswami Nayudu, Kamalanabha	High School, Ernakulam
Narayanaswami Raju, S	Kumbhakonam College.
Swaminathan, S	Kumbhakonam College and S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Jagannadha Sastri, Opadrasta Venkata	Hindu College, Vizagapatam.
Ramaswami Aiyangar, Tirukkandesvaram	Government College, Cuddalore.
Venkatachari, Nanduri	Rajahmundry College.
Nambi Aiyangar, T. S	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Sama Rau, Narsipuram	Central College, Bangalore.
Subha Rau, Coimbatore Rama Rau	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Simhachalapati Rau, O	Maharaja's Coll., Vijayanagaram.
Krishna Menon, Chengalath	Maharaja's College, Trivandram, & Kerala Vidyasala.
Krishnayya, Bolar	Government College, Mangalore.
Anugraham, S. S. D	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Kuppuswami Aiyangar, Sama	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Zynulabidin, Tanjore	Madras Christian College.
Muhammad Auzim, Gulam Hyder	Government College, Cuddalore.
Nanjappa, Biddanda Bopanna	Central College, Bangalore.
Raghavaram, Gade	Government College, Berhampore.
Venkataramanujulu Nayudu, Toraiyur	Presidency College.
Narayanaswami Mudali, Tinnevelly	Madras Christian College.
Taylor, William Roy	Noble College, Masulipatam & P. S.
Srinivasa Aiyangar, Mandayam Vasu	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
Anantanarayana Aiyar, Narayana Aiyar.	Gov. College and Kerala Vidyasala, Calicut.
Subrahmanya Aiyar, Subharama Aiyar	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
Chengalvapati, Vadlamudi	Madras Christian College.
Venkatarama Aiyangar, Nonavinakare	Central College, Bangalore.

Name.	Where Educated.
Jayaramakrishna Mudali, Tiruvendipuram	Madras Christian College.
Subha Rau, Kandi	Presidency College
Nanjundappa, Bangalore	Private Study.
Venku Aiyar, Nemam Iravatham Aiyar	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Venkataramayya, Basavaraju	Noble College, Masulipatam.
Taylor, Robert Thomas	Doveton Protestant College.
Rajaram Rau, Hari Rau	Central College, Bangalore.
Venkataramana Aiyar, Karur P	S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
Subrahmanyamayya, Marupur	Madras Christian College
Arunagiri Nayudu, Vanarasi	Do.
Simeon, Gnanakkan	Do.
Gopalachari, V R	Kumbhakonam College.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, Subrahmanya	S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly, & P. S.
Ramaswami Aiyar, P	Kumbhakonam College and Gov. College, Salem.

EXAMINATION PAPERS, DECEMBER, 1880.

MATRICULATION.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH DEC., 10 A M TO 1 P M

GENERAL ENGLISH.

R. S BENSON, B.A., LL B.; E. P METCALFE, M.A.,

REV J. COOLING, B.A

PART I

I Paraphrase:—

Happy the man, whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound,
Content to breathe his native air
In his own ground

Blest, who can unconcern'dly find
Hours, days, and years slide swift away,
In health of body, peace of mind,
Quiet by day

Sound sleep by night; study and ease
Together mixed; sweet recreation,
And innocence, which most does please
With meditation.

Thus let me live, unseen, unknown;
Thus unlamented let me die,
Steal from the world, and not a stone
Tell where I lie.

II. (*a*) Write the following in correct English:—

In the ancient days when the bows and arrows were in use in a battle-field, the pointed iron of the arrows was

covered with poison and then aimed; so that when it stuck in bodies of the enemies the poison took effect

(*b*) Arrange the different parts of the following passage in the proper order:—

A Church was built here by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, on a small island called Thorney Island, formed by a small creek, of which no trace now exists, running into the Thames, and dedicated to St. Peter

PART II.

II Take the following disjoined statements, and, *omitting none of them*, construct a simple narrative, containing not more than five principal sentences.

[*N B*—This question is intended to test your knowledge of the principles on which sentences are constructed You should therefore pay particular attention to the order of the different parts and their relation one to another, so as to make the whole as natural and simple as possible. In doing this you are at liberty to change the form of expression as much as you think necessary.]

Robin Hood is a great hero of English Ballad poetry. He was the Captain of a band of outlaws Their home was in Sherwood Forest Sherwood Forest is in Nottinghamshire They lived by plunder. They only plundered the rich Robin Hood was kind and generous to the poor He was very popular amongst them He deserved this. He lived for many years in open defiance of the law This was partly owing to the friendship of the poor It was partly owing also to his own skill and daring One day he felt ill. He therefore went to a monastery and asked them to bleed him. They consented to do so. The operator recognized him. He bled him to death. He did this intentionally. He hoped by this to please the king All this happened in the 13th century.

IV. Point out the ambiguity in each of the following sentences, and so alter them as to remove it.—

(*a*) He intends coming up to Madras and will bring his brother with him, that he may study Law.

(*b*) He refused to lend me money which I certainly expected.

(*c*) He treated me no better than you.

V. Write the following sentences making the changes indicated:—

(*a*) This does not surprise me.

The boy next me was pushing me.

Express both the above in the passive.

(*b*) We have some books.

He did that.

Put both the above into the interrogative form.

(*c*) As the rising sun dispels the clouds, so does the growth of education dispel superstition.

Change the simile into metaphor.

(*d*) Industry is the foundation of success.

Change the metaphor into simile.

(*e*) He was accused *of having done it* intentionally.

He seems *to have been innocent.*

In both the above change the italicized phrases into clauses.

(*f*) Immediately upon hearing this he left for Bangalore.

Use "no sooner," &c.

(*g*) No such calamity had happened before.

Use an appropriate superlative expression instead of "no such."

PART III.

VI. Analyse the following passage in the form subjoined.

N.B.—The sentences and clauses *must be written in full.*

Number.	Sentence.	Kind of Sentence.	Subject.	Adjuncts to Subject (Adjectival)	Predicate.	Adjuncts to Predicate (Adverbial.)	Object.	Adjuncts to Object (Adjectival.)

How spiteful must be the nature of a man who, engaged in the most momentous of all undertakings, and aspiring to the noblest of all prizes, could not refrain from proclaiming that he thirsted for the blood of a multitude of poor fishermen, because more than three years before they had pulled him about and called him Hatchet-face!

VII. Parse fully:—

Though hand join in hand the wicked shall not go unpunished.

VIII. Correct the grammatical errors in the following sentences:—

The news of the departure of troops were expected.
Who should you think I have engaged as my writer?
Every one of the regiments still keep their ground.
The wound will kill him, were it not for his great strength

IX. (*a*) Give the plurals of—Genus, Radius, Axis, Criterion, Series, Vortex.

(*b*) The feminines of—Hart, Buck, Monk, Lad, Traitor, Executor.

(*c*) The past tense and past participle of the verbs—Write, Strike, Heave, Begin, Lie, Lay.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P. M.

ENGLISH TEXT.

J. T. MARGOSCHIS, F.R.G.S., W H. WELSH, ESQ.

G. BICKLE, ESQ.

PART I.

I. (*a*) State how and where the barons of Roslin were interred.

(*b*) What were the chief occupations in times of peace of the Clan Conuil?

(*c*) Mention three of the most diverting incidents in the "history" of John Gilpin:

II. (*a*.) State what the italicized pronouns stand for in the following extracts:

(1) A ranger, lady, winds his horn,
And 'tis at peep of day.

(2) 'Tis the bugle—but not for the chase is the call.

(3) 'T was long before the customers
Were suited to their mind.

(4) "But bark! an oar!" she cried, yet none appear'd—
'T was love's mistake.

(*b*) Give the construction of the words italicized below:

(1) Then to the greenwood shalt thou speed,
As blithe as *Queen* of May.

(2) I *would* I were with Edmund there.

(3) That dawn never beam'd on your fore-father's eye,
But it roused each high chieftain to vanquish or die.

(4) Now either spoke as hope and fear impress'd
Each their alternate triumph in the breast.

III (*a*) What is meant by the following?

(1) Doubly dying.
(2) Dash through thick and thin.
(3) What cheer?
(4) Her children to her were dead.

(*b*) Note anything peculiar or objectionable in the following:

(1) A braying ass
Did sing most loud and clear.

(2) For why?
(3) To either parents.
(4) "Dress and amusement were her sole employ," she said.

PART II.

IV. (*a*) "Let never man in future believe the lying equivocations of witches and juggling spirits, who deceive us in words which have double senses, and while they keep their promise literally, disappoint our hopes with a different meaning."

Explain this passage by a reference to the events related

(*b*) Sketch the character of Portia.

V (*a*) Express the sense of the following extracts as simply as possible :

(1) The common mouth,
So gross to express delight, in praise of her
Grew oratory.

(2) And sure this orbit of the memory folds
For ever in itself the day we went
To see her.

(3) The drowsy hours, dispensers of all good,
O'er the mute city stole with folded wings,
Distilling odours on me as they went
To greet their fairer sisters of the East.

(4) The heavens between their fairy fleeces pale
Sow'd all their mystic gulfs with fleeting stars.

(*b*) Explain (not merely give the equivalents of), the following italicized words :

(1) The *windy* clanging of the minster clock.
(2) The *livelong* way.
(3) The *twinkling* laurel scatter'd *silver* lights.

VI. (*a*) What is the notion conveyed by each of the following italicized words ?

(1) *Some* three careless moons.
(2) All *about* the large lime feathers low
(3) Kissing the rose she gave me *o'er and o'er*
(4) To hold from thence *through* all the worlds

(*b*) Define and exemplify from your text (1) Paronomasia, (2) Metonymy, (3) Metaphor, and (4) Synecdoche ; and *underline those words containing the figures.*

PART III

VII. (*a*) What were the circumstances that induced Wallace finally to take up arms against the English ?

(*b*) Relate the incident of the "Brooch of Lorn."

VIII (*a*) Adapt the following sentences so as to begin (1) with "Alexander's decease," (2) with "The death," (3) with "His purpose," and (4) with "The usurpation."

(1) The very melancholy consequences which followed Alexander's decease, made the manner of it long remembered.

(2) The kingdom of Scotland was troubled, and its inhabitants sunk into despair, at the death of their young princess.

(3) He proceeded to take such measures as made his purpose still more evident.

(4) Wallace, like all Scotsmen of high spirit, had looked with great indignation upon the usurpation of the crown by Edward, and upon the insolences which the English soldiers committed upon his countrymen.

(*b*) Form sentences containing (1) *as* as a relative pronoun, (2) *until* as a conjunction, (3) *enough* as an adverb, and (4) *waste* as an adjective.

IX Give :

(*a*) The literal or primary meanings of *ambitious*, *idiot*, *dexterous*, *fatal*, *comrade*, and *legend*

(*b*) The opposites of *antipathy*, *to assemble*, *strange*, *to retreat*, *rigour*, and *deep*.

(*c*) The nouns derived from *conceive*, *rue*, *relieve*, *forfeit*, *assemble*, and *abide*.

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

SANSKRIT: GRAMMAR, &c.

M. SESHAGIRI SASTRI, M.A.

I ततस्सुरगणास्सर्वेपितामहपुरोगमाः ।

विश्वामित्रंमहात्मानंमधुरंवाक्यमब्रुवन् ॥ १ ॥

ब्रह्मर्षेस्वागतन्तेस्तुतपसास्मसुतोषिताः ।
ब्राह्मण्यंतपसोग्रेणप्राप्तवानसिकौशिक ॥ २ ॥
दीर्घमायुश्चतेब्रह्मन्ददामिसमरुद्गणः ।
स्वस्तिप्राप्नुहिभद्रंतेगच्छसौम्ययथासुखम् ॥ ३ ॥
पितामहवचश्रुत्वासर्वेषांचदिवौकसाम् ।
कृत्वाप्रणामंमुदितोव्याजहारमहामुनिः ॥ ४ ॥
ब्राह्मण्यंयदिमेप्राप्तंदीर्घमायुस्तथैवच ।
ओंकारश्चवषट्कारोवेदाश्चवरयंतुमाम् ॥ ५ ॥
चत्रवेदविदांश्रेष्ठोब्रह्मवेदविदामपि ।
ब्रह्मपुत्रोवसिष्ठोमामेवंवदतुदेवताः ॥ ६ ॥
यद्ययंपरमःकामःकृतोयान्नुमुरर्षभाः ।
ततःप्रसादितोदेवैर्वसिष्ठोजपतांवरः ॥ ७ ॥
सख्यंचकारब्रह्मर्षिरेवमस्त्वितिचाब्रवीत् ।

(a) Parse वाक्यम्, आयुः in the 9th line and देवताः

(b) Give the construction of ते in the 6th line.

(c) Give the exact meaning of प्राप्तवान्, यथासुखं, and मुरर्षभाः

(d) Analyze the sentence तपसास्मसुतोषिताः

(e) What parts of speech are the following radically?

स्वागतम्; तोषिताः; मुदितः; प्राप्तम्; कृतः; प्रसादितः; and जपताम्.

(*f*) Give the terminations used for the comparative and superlative degrees of adjectives, and mention from the above extract two adjectives of the superlative degree.

II. Explain the Samâsas underlined in the above passage.

III. (*a*) What part of the verb is each of the following — अब्रुवन्; अस्तु; श्रुत्वा; व्यजहार; and यांतु and give their roots.

(*b*) Conjugate अस्तु in all numbers and persons.

(*c*) Give the 3rd person singular, aorist (लुङ्) of अस्तु and श्रुत्वा.

IV. प्रीतियुक्तस्मसर्वेषांददौतेषांमहात्मनाम् ।
तदेतद्देवदेवस्यधनूरत्नंमहात्मनः ॥
अथमेक्षतःक्षेत्रंलाङ्गलादुत्थितामया ।
क्षेत्रंशोधयतालब्धानाम्नासीतेतिविश्रुता ॥

(*a*) Explain the Sandhis in समर्वेषाम्, महात्मनाम्, धनूरत्नम्, उत्थिता and सीतेति.

(*b*) Give the constructions of कृषतः.

V Explain the following and give their contents :—

(*a*) नमसत्याप्रतिज्ञाचवीर्यशुल्केतिकौशिक ॥

(b) मुनिगुप्तौचकाकुत्स्थौकथयन्तुनृपायवै ॥

(c) स्वामिमूलाभवन्त्येतेसर्वारम्भप्रवृत्तयः खलु ॥

(d) स्कंधेनापिवहेच्छत्रूनकार्यमासाद्यबुद्धिमान् ॥

(e) नीचेषूपकृतंराजन्वालूकमिवमुद्रितम् ॥

(f) सत्यादयोधार्मिकोनार्योभ्रातृसंधतवान्बली ॥

अनेकयुद्धविजयीसंधेयास्सप्तकीर्तिताः ॥

(g) मतांसंघोहिभेषजम् ॥

(h) स्मृतिश्चपरमार्थेषुवितर्कोज्ञाननिश्चयः ॥

दृढतामंत्रगुप्तिश्चमंत्रिणःपरमोगुणः ॥

(i) तृणतेहिविमृश्यकारिणंगुणलुब्धास्वयमेवसंपदः ॥

(j) मूर्खंछंदानुरोधेनयोयातथ्येनपण्डितं ॥

VI. (a) Give the genders of the following words; मति, संधि, शक्ति, दिक्, तपस्, भास्, विंशति, शत, दैवत and ज्योतिस्.

(b) Express each of the following in one word or samâsa—

1. गवांशतं.
2. ममेदम्.
3. जेतुमिच्छा.
4. भोक्तुमिच्छा.
5. मयाकृतम्.
6. मुनेःभावः
7. भर्तुंयोग्यं.
8. कर्तुंयोग्य

(c) Give the instrumental singular (तृतीयैकवचन) of दधि, पति and स्वयंभू and the vocative singular of अंबा, उशनस् and सखि.

VII. "A burnt cat ever dreads the fire." Quote any passage containing a similar idea from the Hitopadesa.

VIII. Give a short account of the origin of the Ganges and the quarrels of Visvâmitra and Vasistha.

IX Explain the meaning of the following words:—हितोपदेश (the name of your text-book), षड्वर्गः, चतुर्वर्गः आत्मोपम्य, उन्मार्गयाता, अनागतविधाता, प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिः, तपोधनः पञ्चतपाः, नाथवान्, नैष्ठिकी, जेतुकामः (सङ्क त्वानैष्ठिकींबुद्धिंजेतुकामोमहायशाः).

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.

M. SESHAGIRI SASTRI, M.A.

I Translate the following into English:—

(a) ततःप्रभातेविमलेकृतकर्मनराधिपः ।
विश्वामित्रंमहात्मानमाजुहावसराघवम् ॥ १ ॥
तमर्चयित्वाधर्मात्माशास्त्रदृष्टेनकर्मणा ।
राघवौचमहात्मानौतदावाक्यमुवाचह ॥ २ ॥
भगवन्स्वागतन्तेस्तुकिंकरोमितवानघ ।

भवानाज्ञायतुमामाज्ञाप्योभवताम्यहं ॥ ३ ॥
ऐवमुक्तस्यधर्मात्माजनकेनमहात्मना ।
प्रत्युवाचमुनिर्वीरंवाक्यंवाक्यविशारदः ॥ ४ ॥
पुत्रौदशरथस्यैमैथिलियोलोकविश्रुतौ ।
द्रष्टुकामौधनुश्रेष्ठंयदेतत्त्वयितिष्ठति ॥ ५ ॥
एतद्दर्शयभद्रंतेक्षत्रकामैनृपात्मजौ ।
दर्शनादस्यधनुषोयथेष्टंप्रतियास्यतः ॥ ६ ॥
एवमुक्तस्तुजनकःप्रत्युवाचमहामुनिं ।
श्रूयतामस्यधनुषोयदर्थंमिहतिष्ठति ॥ ७ ॥
देवरातइतिख्यातोनिमेष्वष्ठोमहीपतिः ।
न्यासोयंतस्यभगवन्हस्तेदत्तोमहात्मना ॥ ८ ॥
दक्षयज्ञवधेपूर्वंधनुरायम्यवीर्यवान् ।
विध्वस्यचिदशान्रोषात्मलीलमिदमब्रवीत् ॥ ९ ॥
यस्माद्भागार्थिनोभागान्नाकल्पयतमेसुराः ।
वराङ्गानिमहार्हाणिधनुषाशातयामिवः ॥ १० ॥
ततोविमनसस्सर्वेदेवावैमुनिपुङ्गव ।
प्रासादयन्तदेवेशंतेषांप्रीतोभवद्वरः ॥ ११ ॥
प्रीतश्चापिददौतेषांतान्यङ्गानिमहौजसां ।
धनुषायानियान्यासञ्छातितानिमहात्मना ॥१२ ॥

तदेतद्देवदेवस्यधनूरत्नंमहात्मनः ।
न्यासभूतन्तदान्यस्तमस्माकंपूर्वकेविभो ॥ १३ ॥

(b) ततोराज्ञा एवमस्त्वित्युक्ता विचित्रोनामवकस्मुगुप्त-लेखंदत्त्वा सिंहलद्वीपं प्रस्थापितः । अथप्रणिधिः पुनरागत्योक्तवान् देवश्रूयतां तत्रत्यप्रस्तावएवं तत्रगृध्रेणोक्तं देवमेघवर्णस्तत्रचिरमुषितस्सवेत्तिकिं-संधेयगुणयुक्तो हिरण्यगर्भोराजानवेति । ततोसौ समाह्वयराज्ञापृष्टः वायसकीदृग्रोसौ हिरण्यगर्भो-राजा चक्रवाकोमन्त्रीवाकीदृग्रः । मेघवर्णउवाच देवसहिरण्यगर्भोराजा युधिष्ठिरद्वयमहाशयः सत्य-वाक्चक्रवाकसमोमंत्रीनक्काप्यवलोक्यते । राजाह-यद्येवन्तदाकथमसौत्वयावंचितः।मेघवर्णीब्रूते विश्वा-सप्रतिपन्नानां वञ्चनेकाविचिचता । अङ्कमारुह्य-मुत्पंहिहत्वा किंनामपौरुषं । शृणुदेवमंत्रिणाते-नप्रथमदर्शनेविज्ञातः किंतुमहाशयो सौराजातेन-मयाविप्रलब्धः

(c) कर्मणातेनमहतादेवाद्वन्द्रपुरोगमाः ।
सदेवर्षिगणास्तुष्टाराघवन्तेभ्यपूजयन् ।

तथापरमसन्तुष्टैःपूजितस्सर्वदैवतैः ।
कृतकृत्यस्तदारामोविज्वरःप्रमुमोदह ॥
देवताभ्योवरंप्राप्यसमुत्थाप्यचवानरान् ।
पुष्पकञ्चसमारुह्यनन्दिग्रामंययौतदा ॥
उपायेनतुयच्छक्यंनतच्छक्यंपराक्रमैः ॥
अभ्यासमारिणीविद्याबुद्धिःकर्मानुसारिणी ॥
सर्वस्वार्थंसमीहते ॥
सर्वतोह्यात्मानङ्गोपायेत् ॥

II Translate the following into Sanskrit :—

A boy was one day looking at a large building which was being put up just opposite his father's house. He watched the workmen from day to day as they carried up the bricks and mortar and placed them in their proper order. His father said to him: "You seem to be very much taken up with the bricklayers; pray, what might you be thinking about? Have you any notion of learning the trade?" "No," said the boy, smiling, "but I was just thinking what a little thing a brick is, and yet that great house is built by laying one brick upon another." "Very true, my boy," replied the father, "never forget it Just so is it with all great works. All your learning is one little lesson added to another. If a man could walk round the world, it would be by putting one foot before another. Your whole life is made up of one little moment after another Drop added to the drop makes the Ocean."

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A. M. TO 1 P M.

LATIN: GRAMMAR.

A. MONRO, M A., B.C.L.

I. Translate, parsing the words in italics.

(1) *Frumenti* quod inventum est, in publicum conferunt

(2) Nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens *laboris* quin statim castris, exeundum atque occurrendum putaret

(3) Præsertim cum non minus esset *imperatoris*, consilio superare quam gladio.

(4) Ne quid *iis noceatur*, neu quis invitus sacramentum dicere cogatur, a Cæsare *cavetur*.

(5) Inque meos si non lacrymam demittere casus,
Pauca tamen ficto *verba* dolore queri?

(6) At simul intonuit; fugiunt: nec noscitur *ulli*,
Agminibus comitum qui modo cinctus erat.

(7) Pro Superi, viridesque Dei, *quibus* æquora *curæ*!

II. Translate into Latin:

(1) Ægina is about twelve miles from Attica.

(2) He gave a thousand soldiers, seven denarii a piece.

(3) He died on the 29th of December in the 60th year of his age.

III (A) Change into oratio recta.

'Non esse aut ipsis, aut militibus succensendum, quod 'fidem erga imperatorem suum conservare voluerint, 'sed satis jam fecisse officio satisque supplicii tulisse. 'Perpessos omnium rerum inopiam: nunc vero pœne 'ut feras circummunitos prohiberi aqua, prohiberi 'ingressu neque corpore dolorem neque animo 'ignominiam ferre posse.'

(B) Change into oratia obliqua.

Fingite me dignum tali nece: non ego solus
Hic vehor, immeritos cur mea pœna trahit?

IV. Give the rules for the comparison of adverbs in Latin with examples.

V. What cases are governed by gratulor, supersum, abutor, fretus, tenus, ergo, similis, plenus. Give examples.

VI. Translate into Latin:

(1) Who is he? Ask him who he is.

(2) He came to see, if his father was safe.

(3) Why was the messenger not believed, when he announced that the king was captured?

(4) He promised to return to Corinth, as soon as he had accomplished his purpose.

(5) He said that he would have come, had he been able.

(6) He is unworthy of being called a general

VII Give (A) the comparatives and superlatives of magnopere, infra, providus, æquus, novus, utilis

(B) the genders of crus, facinus, quercus, nix, pelagus, formido.

VIII. Explain and illustrate by examples the use of the supines in um and u.

IX (A) Give the principal parts of pessundo, pario, fulcio, tero, mico, metior.

(B) Decline celeber, jecur, grus, fur, cratur, alius.

X. Describe the state of parties in Italy at the time of the outbreak of the civil war in B C 49.

XI *Inspice* dic titulum. Non sum præceptor amoris;
Quas meruit, pœnas jam dedit illud opus

Explain the allusion in this passage

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M

LATIN TRANSLATION.

A. MONRO, M.A, B.C.L.

I Translate into English.

(1) Ad ea Caesar respondit: Nulli omnium has partes vel querimoniae vel miserationis minus convenisse Reliquos enim omnes officium suum praestitisse se, qui etiam bona conditione et loco et tempore aequo confligere noluerit, ut quam integerrima essent ad pacem omnia; exercitum suum, qui injuria etiam accepta suisque interfectis, quos in sua potestate habuerit, conservarit et texerit; illius denique exercitus milites, qui per se de concilianda pace egerint; qua in re omnium suorum vitae consulendum putarint Sic omnium ordinum partes in misericordia constitisse: ipsos duces a pace abhorruisse; eos neque colloquii neque induciarum jura servasse et homines imperitos et per colloquium deceptos crudelissime interfecisse

(2) Quibus rebus cognitis Caesar etsi magni interesse arbitrabatur quam primum oppido potiri cohortesque ad se in castra transducere, ne qua aut largitionibus aut animi confirmatione aut falsis nuntiis commutatio fieret voluntatis, quod saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercederent; tamen veritus, ne militum introitu et nocturni temporis licentia oppidum diriperetur, eos, qui venerant, collaudat, atque in oppidum dimittit, portas, murosque, asservari, jubet Ipse iis operibus, quae facere instituerat, milites disponit non certis spatiis intermissis, ut erat superiorum dierum consuetudo, sed perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, ut contingant iseer se atque omnem munitionem expleant; tribunont militum et praefectos circummittit atque hortatur, non solum ab eruptionibus caveant, sed etiam singulorum hominum occultos exitus asservent. Neque vero tam remisso ac languido animo quisquam omnium fuit, qui ea nocte conquieverit

(3) Te mea, supposita veluti trabe, fulta ruina est :
Si quid adhuc ego sum, muneris omne tui est.
Tu facis, ut spolium ne sim, neu nuder ab illis,
Naufragii tabulas qui petiere mei.
Utque rapax, stimulante fame, cupidusque cruoris,
Incustoditum captat ovile lupus:
Aut ut edax vultur corpus circumspicit, ecquod
Sub nulla positum cernere possit humo ;
Sic mea, nescio quis, rebus male fidus acerbis,
In bona venturus si paterere, fuit.
Hunc tua per fortes virtus submovit amicos,
Nulla quibus reddi gratia digna potest

(4) In caput alta suum labentur ab æquore retro
Flumina : conversis solque recurret equis ·
Terra feret stellas : cœlum findetur aratro .
Unda dabit flammas : et dabit ignis aquas.
Omina naturæ præpostera legibus ibunt :
Parsque suum mundi nulla tenebit iter.
Omnia jam fient, fieri quæ posse negabam

Et nihil est, de quo non sit habenda fides.
Haec ego vaticinor; quia sum deceptus ab illo,
Laturum misero quem mihi rebar opem,
Tantane te, fallax, cepere oblivia nostri?
Afflictumne fuit tantus adire pudor?
Ut neque respiceres, nec solarere jacentem,
Dure, neque exequias prosequerere meas?
Illud amicitae sanctum ac venerabile nomen
Re tibi pro vili sub pedibusque jacet?
Quid fuit, ingenti prostratum mole sodalem
Visere, et alloquii parte levare tui?

(6) (Unprepared translation.) Quod jussi sunt, faciunt ac, subito, omnibus portis eruptione facta, neque cognoscendi, quid fieret, neque sui colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt. Ita commutata fortuna, eos, qui in spem potiundorum castorum venerant, undique circumventos interficiunt et ex hominum millibus amplius triginta, quem numerum barbarorum ad castra venisse constabat, plus tertia parte interfecta, reliquos perterritos in fugam conjiciunt ac ne in locis quidem superioribus consistere patiuntur Sic, omnibus hostium copiis fusis armisque exutis, se in castra munitionesque suas recipiunt.

II Translate into Latin

Hannibal now went into winter quarters at Capua, in expectation of receiving succours from home Soon after the battle, he had sent off his brother Mago to carry home the tidings of his great success. For three years he had pursued a career of victory unassisted by the Government: Rome was at his feet: he only wanted force enough to crush her. In proof of the greatness of the victory of Cannae, Mago poured out on the floor of the Senate-house a bushel of golden rings, which had been worn by Roman knights who had fallen on that fatal field. But the jealous Government headed by Hanno, listened coldly to Mago's words. They asked, "Whether one Roman or Latin citizen had joined Hannibal."

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PERSIAN: GRAMMAR, &c.

REV. E SELL

I How are رضا and حیا , عفت , عفو defined in the اخلاق محسني?

II Give the English meanings of—

سراویل کهلي — طالع بدلگا م — زنارمغ — زره باز پس ماندهٔ — عبای بلالانه — ژاژخایان — نیاید بلاحول کس باز پس — در پوستین افتادن *

III Give the singular form of the following words, marking the اعراب correctly:—

اعادی — ریاح — نعم — قصص — علل — امکنه *

IV. What qualities or actions are expressed by the following extracts from the اخلاق محسني? Answer each by one word.

(ا) سعي کردن در تحصیل مطالب *

(ب) شحنه ملک آراي و لعمه نورافزای *

(ج) دل برداشتن از اسباب و بحضرت مسبب الاسباب توجه نمودن *

(د) پاک ساختن عمل از ریا و غرض *

V اورده اند که یکی از خلفاي خراسان فرموده بود تا بي ادبي را در مو قف سیاست داشته تاز یانه میزدند *

(1) Translate the above into English.

(2) Parse fully each verb: also the كه and the تا.

(3) Give the construction of خلفاي خراسان and of موقف سياست

VI In what connection does سعدي introduce the following couplets:—

(ا) هنرو رچنين زندگاني كند
جفا ببندد و مهرباني كند

(ب) گر ازحاكمان سختت آيد سخن
تو با زيردستان دوشتي مكن

(ج) اگر هست مرد از هنر بهره‌ور
هنر خود بگويد نه صاحب هنر

(د) نفس مي بيارم زد از شكر دوست
كه شكرى ندانم كه درخورد اوست

VII. (ا) سبّا به دندان پيشين بمال
كه نهيست مسواك بعد از زوال

(ب) من طريق سعى مي آرم بجا
ليس للانسان الا ما سعي

(1) Give the تقطيع of (ا); and (ب); give another reading (نسخه) for مسواك in (ا); what is the مذهب of the speaker in (ا); translate (ب) into English.

VIII. Explain the acts referred to in

گدائي است تسبيح و ذكر و حضور

IX. Translate into English :—

(1) آن صاحب بسيار خوش صحبت است

(2) آيا اوقات شما ازين تلخ مبشود

(3) غلّها رسيده است

(4) اين كره بو ميدهد

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PERSIAN : TRANSLATION.

REV. E. SELL.

I. Translate into Persian :—

(*a*) The Khalif Al Mansur died A. H. 158, and was succeeded by his son Muhammad, surnamed Mahdi. The accession of the new prince was like the sudden appearance of summer in a frozen land. Baghdad had been built by the late Khalif, but under his harsh and gloomy reign the Muhammadan capital had been but a fortress and a dungeon. A brighter day now dawned upon it, and the citizens rejoiced in the unwonted sunshine. The young sovereign was young, handsome, profuse and fond of pleasure. "He resembles," said a panegyrist of the day, "the brilliant moon in beauty; the spring time from his perfumes and his courtesy; the lion by his courage; and the sea, with its resounding waves, is the emblem of his munificence and generosity."

(*b*) (1) Have you a towel?
(2) The hinges of the doors require oiling.
(3) He brought two or three changes of clothes with him.
(4) Does the climate of Madras suit you?

II. Translate into English :—

(*a*) يكي گفت با صوفئي با صفا
ندا ني فلا نت چه گفت از قفا

بگفتا خموش ای برادر بخفت
بدانسته بهتر که دشمن چه گفت
کسانی که پیغام دشمن برند
ز دشمن همانا که دشمن ترند
کسی قول دشمن نیارد بدوست
جز آنکس که در دشمنی یار اوست
نیارست دشمن جفا گفتنم
چنان کز شنیدن بلرزد تنم
تو دشمن تری کاوری بر دهان
که دشمن چنین گفت اندر نهان
سخن چین کند تازه جنگ قدیم
بخشم آورد نیک مرد سلیم
ازان همنشین تا توانی گریز
که مر فتنهٔ خفته را گفت خیز
سیه‌چال ومرد اندرون بسته‌پای
به از فتنه از جای بردن بجای
میان دو تن جنگ چون آتش است
سخن چین بدانجا هیزم‌کش است

(b) آورده اند که روزی پادشاهی از حالمی پرسید که نصرت اهل ایمان درچند چیز است گفت درد و چیز یکی در ادای نماز و یکی توکل بر کرم کارساز بادشاه بذای کار

خود برین دو چیز نهاد و این دو خصلت عادت کرد ناگاه اورا دشمنی پدید آمد و با لشکر گران روی بدارالملک وی آورد او نیز باسپاهی که داشت متوجه خصم شد *

(c) باب نهم در عفت وآن احتراز باشد از ارتکاب محرمات خصوصاً از شهوت حرام و این از جملهٔ مکارم اخلاق است *

(d) امروز دیگرم بفراق تو شام شد
درآرزوی وصل تو عمرم تمام شد
بستم بسی خیال که بینم جمال دوست
آن هم نشد میسر وسودای خام شد
محمود غزنوی که هزاران غلام داشت
عشقش چنان گرفت غلام غلام شد

(e) روزی پادشاهی از شاعری رنجید جلادرا فرمود که روبروی من بکش جلاد برای شمشیر آوردن رفت شاعر حاضرانرا گفت تا شمشیر آورده شود مرا سببهای بزرگ بگوئید که پادشاه خوش شود پادشاه تبسم نمود و تقصیر او ببخشید *

(f) او بدیل ندارد — بکو قدری ذغال بیارند — او با سماور چایی میخورد آن شخص نکته‌گیر است *

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ARABIC: GRAMMAR, &c.

REV. E. SELL.

I. Give the meaning in English of the following:—

(ا) ان فاتك اللحم فاشرب المرقة *

(ب) مهما رايته من الراي إفعل *

(ج) الادبُ خيرٌ من الذهب *

(د) الطلُّ من الحبيب وابل *

II. Explain and illustrate the use of—

همزة — جزم — التشديد — التنوين *

III. When does the ل of the definite article ال assume the sound of the initial letter of the word it precedes? Name the letters which thus affect its sound.

IV. (*a*) Give the gender of the following nouns:—

مصر — خليفة — يد — مجلس — ارض — قمر — حال — ظلمة *

(*b*) Write out the declensions of نجار a carpenter; قاضي a judge; and of the pronoun الّذي (masculine and feminine).

(*c*) Give the Arabic for—the brother of Zaid: of his brother; I struck thy brother.

(*d*) Give one example each of irregular plural formations according to the following measures:—

فَعَلاَتٌ — فَعَلٌ — فَوَاعِل — فُعُول — فِعَال — أَفْعَال *

(*e*) Describe the formation of:—nouns of place; nouns denoting the instrument; diminutive nouns.

V. (*a*) Write out in full, carefully marking the اعراب, the following tenses:—

The مضارع passive of ضرب; the ماضي active of نصر; the مضارع active of وعد.

(*b*) Write out a few tenses to show the effect of لم and لن on the verbs with which they are used.

(*c*) What peculiarity as regards meaning have the conjugations (باب) افعال, استفعال. Give the imperative of these forms.

VI. (*a*) What is the meaning of the following prepositions and conjunctions:—

* عن — من — لو — علي — أن — ك

(*b*) Translate اكلت السمكة حتى راسها. What would be the difference in meaning if علي were written instead of حتي.

VII. Write out in words the following numbers:—

5, 6, 7, 11 (masculine and feminine), 1st, 2nd, 3rd (masculine and feminine); ½, ⅓. Translate; three men, four women, twelve boys, eighteen mothers.

VIII. Explain the poetical terms:—

* قطعة — قصيده — بحر — قافيه

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ARABIC: TRANSLATION.

REV. E. SELL.

I. Translate into English:—

(1) قيل ان بعض الحكماء لزم باب كسري في حاجة دهراً فلم يلتفت اليه فكتب اربعة اسطر في رقعة

و دفعها للحاجب فكان السطر الاول الضرورة و الامل اقدماني عليك والسطر الثاني العديم لا يكون معه صبر عن المطالبة والثالث الانصراف من غير فائدة شمانة الاعداء والرابع اما نعم مثمرة واما لا مريحة فلما قراها كسرى دفع له بكل سطر الف دينار.

(2) قبل دخل الحسن بن الفضل على بعض الخلفاء وعنده كثير من اهل العلم فاحب الحسن ان يتكلم فزجره الخليفة وقال اصبي يتكلم في هذا المقام فقال يا امير المؤمنين ان كنت صبيا فلست اصغر من هدهد سليمان.

(3) يقبل الارض محب لا ينقض عهده البعد ولا يحول عن منهج الود كثير الاشتياق الى حضرة من حوى كل مكارم الاخلاق مترقب لما يطفي ببرده الاوام و يتخذه عوذة لدفع ما يشكوه من فادح الالام و نحن بعد رحيلكم عن سوحنا و مفارقتكم ربوعنا ادركنا وحشة الفراق وفقدنا تلك الاوقات التي كانت احلى من الصرب في المذاق فالله المسؤل ان يجمعنا بكم في خير وعافيه بحرمة من انزلت عليه سورة الجاثيه هذا وانهى اليك انعم الله عليك.

(4) قال الحكيم ان في قديم الايام والازمان قبل خلق ابي البشر كان سكان الارض بني الجان

وقاطنوها * وكانوا قد اطبقوا الارض بحراً وبراً سهلاً وجبلاً * فطالت اعمارهم وكثرت النعمة عندهم — وكان فيهم الملك والنبوة والدين والشريعة * فطغت وبغت وتركت وصية انبيائها واكثرت في الارض الفساد — فصبت الارض ومن عليها من جورهم * فلما انقضى الدور واستانف القرن ارسل الله جنداً من الملائكة نزلت من السما فسكنت في الارض وطردت بني الجان الي اطراف الارض منهزمة *

II. Translate into Arabic:—

A lion became old and weak. He had no power to capture any animal. Then he divised stratagems (احتال) for the purpose of geting food. He pretended to be sick, and he threw himself down in a cave. An animal came to see him. Then the lion seized that animal and ate it. Then a fox came by way of a visit. He did not enter the cave, but he stood at the mouth of it, and said: "O Lord of the beasts, how are you?" The lion said to him, "O Father of beauty, why do you not enter?" The fox said to him, "O Lord, truly, I see near you the marks of the feet of many animals. They entered here. I do not see that they have come out, not even one I fear to come near you. You will eat me." He said this, and went away in safety.

III. Translate into Arabic:—

1. How are you?
2. What art thou doing there?
3. Bring a chair and sit down.
4. I have written five letters to-day.
5. Who is he? He is my brother.
6. Contentment is the key of repose.

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A M. TO 1 P M

TAMIL: TEXT AND GRAMMAR

S SESHAYYA, B A, J. M VELU PILLAI

PART I.

I (a) கன்னன் தான் துரியோதனனைக கைவிட லாகாது என்றதற்குக் கூறிய நியாயங்களென்ன?

(b) குந்திதேவிக்குக் கன்னன் கொடுத்த விடையால் அவனிடத்தில் என்ன குணங்கள் விளங்குகின்றன?

II. நீதிநெறிவிளக்கத்திற் சொல்லியபடி

(a) கல்வியால் நாம் அடையும் பயனென்ன?

(b) அரசர்களுக்கு இன்றியமையாத லக்ஷணங்களென்ன?

III. பூர்ண உபமான அலங்காரத்திற்குத் திருஷ்டாந்தமாய் நீதிநெறிவிளக்கத்தினின்று ஓர செயயுள் எடுத்தெழுதி, அதில் உபமான உபமேயங்களின் பொருத்தங்களை யெடுத்துக்காட்டுக.

IV. (a) கற்றுப்பிறர்க்குரைத்து * *
* * வெற்றுரைக்குண்டோர் வலியுடைமை.
அவ்வலியுடைமை யென்ன?

(b) புகழுடம்பை யடைவதற்கு நீதிநெறிவிளக்க நூலாசிரியர் சொல்லிய வழியெது?

(c) விடாமுயற்சியைச் சிறப்பிக்கும் செயயுட்களில் ஒன்றை யெடுத்தெழுதி, அதன்தாத்பரியத்தைச சொல்லுக.

V. பாண்டவர் கிருஷ்ணனே மகாவிஷ்ணுவாகத துதித்துச் சொல்லிய செய்யுளை எழுதி அதின் அர்த்தத்தையும் கொடுக்க.

VI அடியில்வரும் மொழிகளுக்கும தொடர்மொழிகளுக்கும் அர்த்தம் எழுதுக;

(a) மதமா மழகளிற்முன்

(b) வெஞ்சமதத்துப் புக்கு

(இதில் புக்கு என்னும் பதத்திற்கு இலக்கணங கூறுக)

(c) எழிலுறையும் மின்னெக்கும் பைம்பூண் விறல்வீரா.

(d) கொற்றக்குடையால் உலகாண்ட கொற்றவன்

(e) ஓதவண்ணன். (f) வேதத்திரும்ணி

(g) மலரவன்செய் வெற்றுடமபு.

(h) கொல்லுலைக்கூடம்

(i) புலப்பகை

(j) அமைச்சு. (இது எந்த வடமொழியின் விகாரம்?)

PART II.

1 ராஹிலஸ்ஸுடம் அவன் சகோதரியும் என்ன கருததுடன் தேசயாத்திரைசெய்ய வாரம்பித்தார்

கள்? அவர்களுடைய எண்ணம் நிறைவேறிற்று? இல்லையென்றால், நிறைவேறுமற்போனதற்குக் காரணமென்ன?

II. துறவறத்தின் சுகாசுகங்கள் என்ன?

III. இம்லாக்கின் சிநேகிதராகிய கலோள சாஸ்திரியின் மநோஸ்திதியைப்பற்றி உம்முடைய வபிப்பிராயத்தை யெழுதும். அக்கலோள சாஸ்திரியின் சரித்திரத்தினின்று நாம் அறியக்கூடியதென்ன?

IV. (a) கீழேவரும் வாசகத்தின் தாத்பரியத்தைச் சுருக்கித் தெளிவான நடையில் எழுதுக.

இமலாக்—'பெருமாட்டீ, செய்தபின் தவிர்க்கமுடியாத சங்கற்பங்களால், உங்கள் சிந்தையைப் பிணிக்கவும்வேண்டாம், துன்பத்தை வலியப் பெருக்கி வாழ்நாட் சுமையை அதிகப்படுத்திக கொள்ளவும் வேண்டாம். பெக்வாவைப் போக்கடித்த நினைவை மறந்திடுவீர்கள். ஏகாந்த வாழ்வின் அலுப்போ நித்தமும் நிலைநிற்கும், பெருகினலும் பெருகும். ஒரு இன்பத்தைப் பறிகொடுத்ததனால், மற்றுள்ள இன்பம் அனைத்தையும் தவிர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும் நியாயம் செல்லாதே'.

(b) பின்வரும் மொழிகளுக்கும் தொடர்மொழிகளுக்கும் அர்த்தமெழுதுக;—

சவலைப்புத்தி – நற்பாங்கி – இகபரசுகம் –

இயற்கையென்பது மகாபிராஜாபதந்தியம் – தன் நிலத்தில் குறுமுயல் தந்திரியிலும் வலிது–தாலீபுலாக நியாயம்.

V. (a) எல்லையின்னு மதுவும் பெயாகொளும்

* * *

இசசூத்திரத்தைப் பூர்த்தியாயெழுதி அதிலுள்ளவிஷயங்களுக்கு உதாரணம் கூறுக.

(b) வினையெச்சங்களில் வினைமுதலைமாத்திரம் கொண்டு முடிபவை எவை? உதாரணம் கூறுக.

(c) கீழேவரும் வாக்கியங்கள் இலகணம் பொருந்தியனவா? விடைக்கு நியாயங்கூறு.

(a) அவர் தான் வந்தேன் என்று சொன்னர்.

(b) ராக்ஷஸர் மரணம் அடையும்.

(c) ராமன் வெல்லும்.

(d) 'பாரதத்துப்பட்டேன், படானுகிற் பாண்டவர்பால் ஆதரித்து நான்வருவேன்'.

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

P. VIJIARANGA MUDALIYAR. P. V. RAMASWAMI RAJU, B A.

PART I.

1. Translate into Tamil :—

In the battle of Zutphen, which was fought in the cause of liberty against Philip of Spain, Sir Philip Sidney, who commanded the English cavalry, displayed the greatest coolness and courage. He had two

horses killed under him, and, whilst mounting a third, he was wounded by a musket-shot from the trenches, which broke his leg. He had to ride back about a mile and a half to the camp; and being faint with loss of blood, and parched with severe thirst, he called for a draught of water, which was instantly brought him; but, as he was putting the vessel to his mouth a poor wounded soldier, who happened to be carried past him at that instant, looked at it with longing eyes The gallant and generous Sidney took the vessel from his mouth without drinking, and delivered it to the soldier, with the words "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine."

II Subject for a short Essay in Tamil :—

Describe the monsoon rains and their effects.

PART II.

III. Translate into English :—

(a) இத்தேசத்தில பலர் புத்திகசு விருதத்தி யுண்டுபண்ணும் கல்விப்பயிற்சியைச செய்வது நம்முடைய கடமையென்று சொல்லுகின்றனர். ஆயினும் இந்த விஷயத்தைச் சற்று ஆராய்ந்து பாரப் போமாகில், அதை விட வேறு விஷயமொன்று அவசியமென்று நன்றாய் அறிவோம். அதாவது தேகப்பயிற்சியேயாம்.

இந்துதேசத்தில் நெடுங்காலமாய்ப் பல வித்துவான்கள் பல சாத்திரங்களில் தேர்ச்சியடைந்துவந்தனர்; ஆயினும், ஆப்கானிஸ்தான் முதலிய தேசங்களிலிருந்துவந்து பல சாதியார் நம்முடைய தேசத்தைச்சயித்தது பிரசித்தமானதே; அப்படி அவர் செய்ததற்

குக் காரணம் கல்வித்திறமையன்று, கேகவலிமையே. கத்திமூனையில் சண்டைசெய்து பகைவனை முறிய அடித்தலே அவர்களுடைய தொழில். அதனல் டில்லி நகரத்தைப்பிடித்து, நம்முடைய நாட்டில் வெகுகாலம் ஏகச்சக்காதிபத்தியம்செய்தனர். இப்படிப் பல சாதியார் மேன்மையடைவது கேவலம் புத்திப்பயிற்சியினலன்று, தேகப்பயிற்சியினலுமேயாம்.

ஆகையால் நாமெல்லோரும் கல்விகற்பதோடு தேகப்பயிற்சிவிஷயத்திலும் கூடிய முயற்சிசெய்து வரவேண்டும்.

(b) வாங்குங்கவளத் தொருசிறிது வாய்தப்பின்

தூங்குங்களிறே துயருறு—ஆங்கது கொண்

டேருமெறும்பிங் கொருகோடி யுய்யுமால் ஆருங்கிளையோ டயின்று.

(c) மாயனெழுந்தருளி வந்தக்கால் மற்றவர்க்குத்

தாயங்கொடுக்கை தரமன்றே—நீயாய் ஒருகுலத்தார்கூடி யுலகாள்வ தன்றே குருகுலத்தா கோவேகுணம்.

IV Render into Equivalent English :—

(1) கல்விக்கழகம்.

(2) ஏற்பதிகழ்ச்சி.

(3) கற்பனவூழற்றூர்.

(4) அந்தப்புரத்தது பூளை.

(5) அவையஞ்சா வாகுலச்சொல்.

(6) மாசுணங்கண்டுயில்வபேரா.

(7) திரைகடலோடியுந் திரவியந்தேடு.

(8) குடிகொன்றிறைகொள்ளுங் கோமகன்.

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TELUGU: GRAMMAR, &c.

S. RANGAYYA CHETTY GARU, B.A.

I. తెలుఁగు భారతములోని యాదిపంచకము ఏయే కవులు వ్రాసిరి, యుద్ధపంచకము ఏయే పర్వములు గలది? ఆ యాదిపంచకము చేసినవారు మఱియు ఏయే గ్రంథములు రచియించిరి?

II. a. ఆరణ్యోద్యోగపర్వములు వ్రాసినవారు, ఆ పర్వంబులందు, మీరు చదివినపద్యములలో పురుషప్రయత్నమువ్యతిరేకమున్న అది సఫలంబుకాదని చెప్పు పద్యంబులందు ఒకే దృష్టాంతము దేని చూపిరి?

b. ఆదిపర్వములోని పద్యములలో, కాపురుషలక్షణము ఎట్టిదని వ్రాయఁబడె? సభాపర్వమందు, (1) ఉత్తమపురుషలక్షణము లెట్టివనియు, (2) సభ్యు లెట్టివారనియు చెప్పంబడె? కథా సందర్భములను తెలుపవలయు.

c విరాటపర్వమందలి సేవాధర్మముల విషయికమగు పద్యముల యభిప్రాయమును సంగ్రహించి వ్రాయవలయు. ఆ ధర్మకులు ఎవరు ఎవరికి ఎపుడు చెప్పిరి?

d. శ్రీరాములవారు, సుగ్రీవ విభీషణ హనుమంతులను వీడ్కొలిపినపుడు వారివారికి ఏమేమిచెప్పిరి?

III ఈ క్రిందిపద్యములకు దండాన్వయము (Paraphrase) వ్రాయవలయు.

అతఁడు వినూత్నరత్నరుచిరాంగదమై వివిధాయుధప్రభా
న్వితమగుబాహుసంఘమ యనీకముగాఁ బటువిక్రమక్రమో
ద్ధతి దితిసూనుసేనల మదంబఱి నల్లడఁ మూలఁదోలె ఘో
రతిమిరపుంజభంజనకర ప్రకరుండగు భానుతైవడిన్.
ఫలమునుబుగ్గిఁ బుచ్చికొనఁబాఁ తెనభంబునవాయుదేవుఁడుఁ
సలిలకణార్ద్రతం గిరణజాలమువేఁడిమి దాఁకకుండ నే
వలనను దానయై పొదివి వచ్చెఁ దనూభవు నాఁడెపర్వమై
జలరుహమిత్రుఁ బట్ట రథసంబున రాహుని జేరెనత్తఱిన్.

(a) రెండవపద్యమందలి తెలుఁగుపదములను, తత్సమము లను, వేఱువేఱుగా కూడినసంయుక్తాక్షరములను సహేతుకముగ వ్రాసి చూప వలయు.

(b) నల్లడ—ఇది ఏసమాసము, విగ్రహము ఏట్లు? దీనిసె మఱియు ఏ రూపముగ వ్రాయనగు?

(c) సేన, అనీకము, అనీకిని,—వీనికి అర్థభేదము ఏమైన కలదా? అనీకిని, అక్షౌహిణిలో ఏంత?

(d) పుచ్చికొనఁ—దీనినుండికల్గినవిశేష్యవాచకమునెద్ది?

(e) వేఁడిమి—ఏమివృత్తి, ఏల?

(f) వలను—బహువచన మేమి?

(g) అఱి—ఈ ధాతువుయొక్క ప్రయోగములో ఏమి విశేషము?

(h) రెండవ పద్యమందలి 'పర్వము' నకును, 'పర్వేందు ముఖి' అనుశబ్దమందలి 'పర్వము' నకును గలయర్థభేదమును సహేతుకముగ వ్రాయవలయు.

(1) మొదటి పద్యమందలి యుపమాలంకారమును స్పష్టము
గ విశదపఱచి అది ఏవిధమయిన యుపమాలంకారమో తెలుపుడగు.

IV. *a.* ఈ క్రిందివానికి ఏ యుపమానములు తేఁబడె?

(1) "తనకపకారముచేసినమనుజుఁడల్పు ఁడనుచు
జడమతియయిచే - కొనఁజనదు."

(2) "బాలుఁడనితలఁచిరిపుతోనేవిధమునఁ గలసి
యునికి యదికార్యమె-"

ఈ క్రింది యుపమానములు వేనికయి తేఁబడె?

(1) "—మనుజులు వనములోని ద్రుమములపోలెఁ"

(2) "పుణ్యుఁడు — వెలయఁగ గ్రామస్థితైకవృత్తి
ముపోలెఁ."

V ఈ క్రిందివానికి అర్థము స్పష్టముగ వ్రాయవలయు.

a 'అతిశుకుమారుఁ గుమారుంగనియె'

b. 'అయిన భావి కొంతభావించి చెప్పదవినుము'.

c 'స్వల్పంబయిన దానుకృతి సుకృతికృతిగాఁ
దలంచు'

d. 'దానియాయంబు మున్పనని యాసమయంబున
సమయంబు గావించితి'

e 'ఈతఁడు దృష్టిగోచరుండగునేని మిత్రులు దాము
నగోచరులగుదురు'

f 'వర్షాంతంబున ఘనులాభంగిఁ దద్వర్షాంతంబున
నాఘనులును నదృశ్యులయిరి'

VI. *(a)* 'బాలకులనేకుల ధననాథులంజూచి' ఇచట విశేష
ణవిశేష్యవాచకములు ఏవేవి? ఈ పదముల విభక్తులవిషయమయి

ఏమివిశేషము? అట్టివిశేషములేక ఈవాక్యమును వేఱువిధముగ అర్థముచెడకుండ ఎట్లు వ్రాయనగు?

(b) 'అవ్వాలికి డాఁగినను బోవ వచ్చునెనాఁటికి' ఈ వాక్యములోని పదములకు పరస్పరసందర్భము (grammatical construction) విశదపఱుచునది.

(c) "పగయడఁగించుటెంతయు శుభంబదిలెస్సయడఁగు నేర్పుగఁ

బగపగకొన్నవారొక్కనకపల్కకయుండఁగవచ్చునే" దీనిని అన్వయానుసారముగవేఱ్వేఱు వాక్యములుగవ్రాయవలయు.

VII *a* 'వనచరనిశాచరులు'—దీనికి ఏయేయర్థనులు పొసఁగి ఉండు, ఏల?

b. 'సుఖదుఃఖములు' 'సౌఖ్యదుఃఖములు'—అర్థమేమి? సౌఖ్యదుఃఖములు అనుచో ఏసమాసము

c 'అమిత్రబలము'—'దోర్బలము'—'దేశబలను'—, చంద్రతారాబలము'—వీనికి అర్థతాత్పర్యములు స్పష్టముగ వ్రాయవలయు

VIII *a* 'వినవయ్య'—ఏ ధాతువు, ఏ యర్థకము (mood రూపనిష్పత్తి ఎట్లు?

b 'కళవళంపడఁజేయువారు'—ఇచట శ కుప్రక్కన అనుస్వారము ఎట్లు కల్గె?

c 'దానంజేసి'—'దానించేసి'—వీనిలోఁచేసి' అనునది ఎచట, పదము? ఎచట, ఆఖ్యాతము?

d 'గుణశాలి'—'కరి'—'తురగము'—వీనికి స్త్రీవాచకరూపములు ఎట్లు?

e. 'మేలుకను'—'మేలుకొను'—ఈ రెంటికి ఒకేయర్థమా లేక వేఱ్వేఱా? రెండవదానికి ప్రేరణార్థక రూపమెద్ది?

f. 'మాయాచ్ఛలములు'—ఇచట సంధిని ముందు విశదపఱచి పిదప విగ్రహముచెప్పునది.

IX ఈ క్రిందివాక్యములచేతను, పదములచేతను, స్మరించెడి హింసుపులవాడుకలను, పురాణకథలను, విశదముగ వ్రాయవలయు.

a 'నవోష్ణంబోగ్రాని చని చామోదరుండు అరుంధతివీక్షించె'

b. 'భూపాళరాగంబున మేలుకొలుపులు పాడఁదొడంగిరి'

c. 'రవిశశిబింబగ్రహణోత్సవమెల్లను మాకు మున్నెసఁగ'

d 'ఇంద్రజిత్తు' (e). 'హనుమంతుఁడు'(f) 'వివాహంబిహచరసాధకంబు'

X. a. ఈ క్రిందిపదములన్నిటియందుండు ధాతుప్రయొక్క అర్థమునుచెప్పి ఆ పదముల యర్థము తెలుపునది:—అనుమానము - అభిమానము - అవమానము - ఉపమానము - ప్రతిమానము - విమానము - నిర్మాణము - పరిమాణము - ప్రమాణము.

b. ఈ పైపదముల మాదిరిగ 'యోగము' అనుదానికిముందు చేర్చఁదగు సుపసర్గలను చేర్చి ఆయిపదములను గల్పించి వాని యర్థములు చెప్పవలయు.

c ఈ క్రిందివానిలో ప్రేరణార్థకములను, కర్తృర్థకములను ఏర్పఱచి చూపవలయు:—వ్రచ్చు, నెచ్చు, మొగుచుచు, మానుచు, లేచు, నిలుచు, పోషించు, భేదించు, చూచు, పాచు.

d. నిలువఁబడు, పోషింపఁబడు; కనుపడు, కనఁబడు; ఈ రెండుజతల పదములందు ఒకేయనుబంధము (పడు) ఉండి ఏమేమి అర్థము బోధించుచున్నది?

XI. మీరుచదివిన వచనగ్రంథంబునందలి చంద్రోదయాస్తమయ వర్ణనలు పుస్తకములో ఉండునట్లు వ్రాయఁగల్గినేని వ్రాయనగు. లేనియెడ వాని తాత్పర్యమును విశదీకరించునది

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

P. SRINIVASA RAU, B A

I Translate into Telugu :—

In the battle of Zutphen, which was fought in the cause of liberty against Philip of Spain, Sir Philip Sidney, who commanded the English cavalry, displayed the greatest coolness and courage He had two horses killed under him; and, whilst mounting a third, he was wounded by a musket-shot from the trenches, which broke his leg. He had to ride back about a mile and a half to the camp; and being faint with loss of blood, and parched with severe thirst, he called for a draught of water, which was instantly brought him; but, as he was putting the vessel to his mouth a poor wounded soldier, who happened to be carried past him at that instant, looked at it with longing eyes. The gallant and generous Sidney took the vessel from his mouth without drinking, and delivered it to the soldier, with the words: "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine."

II. Subject for a short Essay in Telugu :—

Describe the monsoon rains and their effects.

III. Translate into English :—

1. ముందుగ భవిష్యత్తుంగూర్చినయోచనారహితులై భోగేచ్ఛా చరులైతుది లేవడి సంద్రంబున మునింగి దాని దరిఁ జేరనేరమిఁజేసి చరితపిఁచు బాలురకంటెనేనొక కొంత బుద్ధిమంతుండను. కావున నాకును లేమిజివలనివిపత్తు సిద్ధించునేమొ యని తలంచి నాథనంబులోన సగంబుచేకొని యొక స్వాపతేయముంగొని దానియాయంబు ముట్టనని యాసమయంబున సమయంబుగావించితి - మిగిలిన యర్థంబు మదర్థంబు వ్యయపఱుపు రొక్కంబుగ నొక్కడనుంచుకొంటి-

అనంతరము నా యీడుకోడెకాండ్రసఖిత్వంబువేడి తద్విషయం
బుగ నా సొమ్ము దినమ్ము వమ్ముసేయఁ దుదకొకకాసైనఁగాన్పింప
దయ్యె - కాఱున ముందువలె వారలకు విందులుగానరావయ్యె - వ
ర్షాంతమున ఘనులభంగిదవ్వ ర్షాంతంబున నా ఘనులును నదృశ్య
లయిరి.

2 సర్వేంద్రియములకు సౌఖ్యముకలుగునట్లుగా మార్గస్థులస
ంతోషమునకై యిటువంటివానినన్నిటిని సృజించి నిస్తేతుకజాయ
మానకటాక్షముచేత స్వేచ్ఛగా ననుభవింప ప్రసాదించినయీశ్వ
రుని మహత్త్వమునెఱిఁగి కొనియాడ మనమెంతవారము - మనమె
న్నఁడు నిల్లుకదలకపోవుటచేత నిటువంటిసౌఖ్యములనేమియు నె
ఱుఁగనివారమై యుండియు మనమె యెల్లవారికంటెను మిక్కిలి
సుఖపడుచున్నామనుకొని గర్వపడుచుంటిమి . ఈ యడవులలోనె
సదా కాపురముండి దీనబంధువైన పరమాత్ముని యనుగ్రహమువలనఁ
గలిగిన యీ సౌఖ్యముల ననుభవింపుచుండెడి యీ వనచరులయిన
కిరాతులు మొదలగువా రెంతెటి యదృష్టవంతులు ! ఆహా ! గ్రామ
ములో నెప్పుడును మనకీవ సంతకాలమింత మనోజ్ఞముగా నుండ
లేదుగదా.

3. చనిదైత్యేంద్రుఁడు తత్ప్రదేశమునఁ జంచత్కాంచనాం
బోజధూ

ళినితాంతక్షుభితి స్తహంసకుల కేళీజాతసంధ్యాభివం
దనలోల ప్రతిజాలమధ్యమున మోదస్థానమై లోకపా
వనతం జేర్చిన నర్మదం గని మృదుస్వర్ఛందలీలారవిఁ.

4 అని కారుణ్యజోలాన్ని
జనకంబగుతనరుపదనశశిమండల మా

తనినైనానమ్ము సమ్మద
వనధిం బొంగింపు నసురవరు వీడ్కొలిపెఁ.

5 ప్రియముపలికెడువారిన పెద్దమెత్తు
ర్ప్రియంబును బథ్యంబునైనకలుకు
తగిలివినన్నెల్లరటుగానదానిఁబ్రీతిఁ
బలుక రెవ్వరు నుత్తమ ప్రభులకైన.

6. ఒకరునిచేతి ప్రాపును దదున్నతిప్రాపునుగాంచియెల్లవెం
టకునుగొఱంతలేక పొగడందగుసంపద నొందియట్టిదా
తకు మదిఁ గీడుచేసిన కృతఘ్నునిఁ బీనుగునైన రోఁతపు
ట్టక కబళింపఁ గుక్కలు నొడంబడు నే కురువంశవర్ధనా.

7. *a*. పదునైదుపీసములు వాడిచటికి రాడను నమ్మకముగలదు.

b. మమ్ము బుట్టలోఁబెట్టకుము.

c. వాడుపట్టిన నెల్లబంగారమగుచున్నది

d ముందుపోయిన సుయ్యి వెనుకపోయినగొయ్యి - ఏమి
యుఁదోఁచదు.

e. ఆపునికి నీపు పుల్లలువేయకు.

f. మింగమెతుకులేదు - మీసాలకు సంపంగినూనె.

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

KANARESE: TEXTS AND GRAMMAR

R. VENKATARAMAIYA, B.A.

I (*a*) కేళుతిద్దిళుకొరళసేరిగోనాళిగొకితుబిక్కిబిక్కివి
శాలలోచనెబళిక ననెదళు నయనవారియలి॥
శూలమరుమొనెగొండవ్రోలుసుళి

ವಾಳೆಝುಳತಾಗಿದವೊಲುದರ
ಜ್ವಾಲೆನೆತ್ತಿಯನೇರೆ ಮಿಡುಕಿದಳಬಲೆ ಬಿಸುಸುಯ್ದು

(b) ಮೊರೆದುಮಿಗೆತಲೆಯೆತ್ತಿ ತೆರೆಮೈ
ಮುರಿದುಳುಳುಳುಳುಳುಳಿತಳನನಿ
ಷ್ಕರನಿನಾದದೆಗಜರುಗಾಡಿಸೆ ಬಹಳಲಹರಿಯಲಿ
ತೆರೆತೆರೆಯತಿವಿದೆದ್ದು ಗಗನವ
ನಿರದೊದೆದುವಿತಳಕ್ಕೆಸುಳಿಭೋಂ
ಕರಿಸಿಸಾಗರನುಬ್ಬುಗವಳವಕೊಂಡವೊಲುಕುಣಿದ

1 ಈ ಪದ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿಪದಾರ್ಥವನ್ನೂ ತಾತ್ಪರ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

2 ಮೊದಲನೇ ಪದ್ಯದ ಮೂರನೇ ಪಾದದಲ್ಲಿ "ನನೆದಳು" ಎಂಬದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆಲವುಪ್ರತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ "ನೆನದಳು" ಎಂದುಪಾಠವದೆ. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವದು ಸರಿ? ಸಹೇತುಕವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

3 ಗಗನ, ಸಾಗರ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಶುದ್ಧಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರತಿಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ.

4 ಸಮುದ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಗರವೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಬಂದದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

5. 'ನೆತ್ತಿಯನೇರೆ,' 'ತಿವಿದೆದ್ದು' ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಧಿ ಬಿಡಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸಂಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಸೂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಸೂತ್ರಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

6 'ವೊಲು' ಈ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಇತರ ಅವ್ಯಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

II. (*a*) ಇರುಬಿನೊಳಗದೆ ಕುತ್ತು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆರ
ದೆರುಗಲೊಳಗದೆತೊಡಚುಬಾಣವ
ನೆರಗಿತಿವಿತೋಡಿಟ್ಟ್ಯೆಯಲಿಸಿಡಿವಲೆಯನೊಡ್ಡಿನುತ
ಅರಸಿದರುನಟ್ಟ್ಯಡವಿಯಲಿಮುಂ
ದುರುಬಿದರುಬೆಳ್ಳಾರವಲೆಗಳ
ಹರಹಿಸೊಪ್ಪಿನ ತೋಹಿನಲಿಸಿಲುಕಿಸಿದರಾಮೃಗವಾ
ಈ ಪದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಧಾತುಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ,

(*b*) ಮೊಗೆ, ಈಂಟು, ಉಲಿ, ಮೊಣ್, ಆಲಿಸು, ಎಳಸು. ಬಳೆ, ಬಿಳೆ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಿ.

(*c*) 'ಆಗು' 'ಮೀ'. ಈ ಧಾತುಗಳ ಭೂತನ್ಯೂನ, ಭೂತಕೃದ್ವ್ಯಾಜಿ, ನಿಷೇಧಕೃನಾಮ, ಭಾವರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(*d*) 'ಇಸು' ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯದ ಪ್ರಯೋಗವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

III (*a*) (1) ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಿಸುವ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳುಯಾವವು?

(2) ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ವ್ಯಂಜನಾಂತ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಅಂತಗಳಾಗಿ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ? ಯಾವ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಂತೆಯೇ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವವು? ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ.

(*b*) ಗುಣ, ವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಎಂಬಸಂಧಿಗಳ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ, ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ.

(*c*) (1) ಸಮಾಸವೆಂದರೇನು? ಗಮಕಸಮಾಸ, ಅವ್ಯ

ಯಿಾ ಭಾವಸಮಾಸ, ಬಹುವ್ರೀಹಿಸಮಾಸ. ಇವುಗಳ ಲಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ, ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ.

(2) ಆಕರ್ಣಮಾರ್ಗಣನು, ಒಡಹುಟ್ಟಿದೆರು, ಕುಸುಮೆಶರ, ನಡೆವೆಣ, ತಪೋಧನ. ಈ ಸಮಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

(3) 'ಕಗ್ಗತ್ತಲೆ,' 'ನಟ್ಟಡವಿ,' ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯಸ್ತವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. 'ನಟ್ಟಡವಿ' ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ 'ಟ' ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ದ್ವಿತ್ವ ಬಂದದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂತ್ರವೇನು?

(1) ಒಮ್ಮೆ, ಅರುವಿಂಗಳು. ಈರೂಪಗಳುಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಬಂದವು?

(d) (1) 'ಗಡ,' 'ಕಣಾ,' ಎಂಬ ಅವ್ಯಯಗಳು ಯಾವ ಅರ್ಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ?

(2) ಕುಳಿ, ಇಗೆ, ಆಳಿ. ಈ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಗಳು ಯಾವ ಅರ್ಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ?

IV. (a) ಉಪಮಾನ, ಉಪಮೇಯ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇದವೇನು? ಉಪಮಾಲಂಕಾರ, ರೂಪಕಾಲಂಕಾರ. ಇವುಗಳ ಲಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ, ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ.

(b) ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವವು ಯಾವಯಾವ ಅಲಂಕಾರಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳು?

(1) ಕೆಂದಳದ ಸೆಕೆಯುಳಿಕಪೋಲವ್ರ ಕಂದಿ ಕಸರಿಕೆಯಾಯ್ತು.

(2) ದೀಪವಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷಮೆ ಯಧಿಕ ದೊಷಾಪಹಾರವು.

(3) ಚಾರುನೂಪುರ ರುಣರ್ಭುಣದರ್ಭುಂ।
ಕಾರಭೂನರವವೆಂದು ಭವನಮು।
ಯೂರಕುಣಿದವು ವರಕಟಾಕ್ಷದಮಿಂಚು ಥಳ
ಥಳಿಸೆ.

(c) 'ದೀಪವಲ್ಲಾ ಕ್ಷಮೆಯು'. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ, ಉಪಮಾನ ಉಪಮೇಯಗಳು ಯಾವವು?

V ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಪದ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ದಂಡಾನ್ವಯವನ್ನು (paraphrase) ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(1) ಇರವಿನಲಿವಚನದಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಗಾಂ।
ತರವನೇಬೀರುತ್ತ ಲಂತಃ
ಕರಣದಲಿಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡಿಹಕುಜನನಂದದಲಿ॥
ಪರಿಮಳದಪಸರದಲಿಶೈತ್ಯೋ। ತ್ಕರದುಷದಲಿಲೇಸೆನಿ
ಸಿಕುಡಿದರೆ
ಹರಣವನೆಹಿಂಗಿಸುವಸರಸಿಯವಾರಿಚಲುವಾಯ್ತು॥

(2) ಅರರೆಹೆಂಗುಸುಧಿಟ್ಟಿವೌನದೊ
ಳಿರಲದಾವಂತರವುರಾಯನ,
ಹೊರೆಯಲೀಬಾಯ್ಬಿಡಿಕತನಲಿ ನುಡಿಯಲೇನೆನಲು॥
ಕೆರಳಿದೆಳುಲಲಿತಾಂಗಿಯೈವರ
ಹಿರಿಯನಲಿಫಲವಿಲ್ಲವಾರುತಿ
ಗರುಹುವೆನುಬಳಿಕಾದು ದಾಗಲಿಯೆನುತತಿರುಗಿದ
ಳು॥

(a) 2 ನೇ ಪದ್ಯದ ಗೂಢಾರ್ಥವೇನು?

VI (1) ಸಾವಿತ್ರ್ಯುಪಾಖ್ಯಾನವನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(2) ರಾಜಸೂಯವೆಂದರೇನು? ಧರ್ಮರಾಯನು ರಾಜಸೂಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

(3) ಜರಾಸಂಧನ ವೃತ್ತಾಂತವನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(4) ನಳನಿಗೆ ಇಂದ್ರನೊದೆಲಾದೆವರು ಏನೇನು ವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು?

(5) ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಯಕ್ಷಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಧರ್ಮರಾಯನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

1. ಜಲನಿಧಿಗೆ ಸರಿಸರಸಿ ಯಾವದು. 2 ಸೂರ್ಯಪ್ರಭೆಗೆ ಸರಿಯೇನು. 3. ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯನಾರು. 4. ದೇವಪ್ರಿಯನಾರು. 5. ನರಕಿಯಾವನು. 6. ಸುಜನರಲಿಬಾಹಿರನುದಾವನು. 7 ಹರಣವಿರೆಹೊಂದಿದೆವನಾವನು.

VII (1) ತರಣಿಯನ್ವಯನಂದು ಮಾಯಾಹರಿಣನನು ಬೆಂಬತ್ತಿವಿಹ್ವಲಕರಣನಾದಂದೆದೆಲಿ.

(2) ಕಾಳಗದೊಳಟ್ಟೊರೆಸಿಬಾಣನ।
ತೋಳದೆರಿವಂದಾಯ್ತುಧಾಳಾ।
ಧೂಳಿಯಾಹವವಿಂದು ಮೌಳಿಯೊಳೆಮಗೆ.

(3) ಕಾಂಡವವನದಹನದೆಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಪಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟರಕ್ಕಸರಬಡಗಿ.

(4) ವೈರೋಚನಿಯ ಪಡಿಹಾರಿಕೆ.

ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ಪುರಾಣಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ.

VIII. (a) 1. ನೀಚಾಂಗಗಳು ಯಾವವು?

2. 'ಷಡ್ರಸೋಪೇತ.' ಷಡ್ರಸಗಳುಯಾವವು?

3 'ತ್ರಿಕರಣಶುದ್ಧಿ.' ತ್ರಿಕರಣಗಳುಯಾವವು?

4 'ಚತುರ್ವಿಧ ಪುರುಷಾರ್ಥ.' .ಯಾವವು?

(b) ಅದ್ವೈರ್ಯ, ಉದಾತ್ತತೆ, ಸದಸ್ಯತ್ವ, ಅವಭೃತ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(c) 'ಕೌಂತೇಯರು.' ಯಾವರೂಪ? ಯಾರಹೆಸರು? ಕೌಂತೇಯೇತರರಾದ ಪಾಂಡವರಿಗೆ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಹೆಸರೇನು?

ಅರ್ಜುನನ ಪ್ರತಿನಾಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(d) 1 ಶಮ, ದಮ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇದವೇನು?

2 ದಕ್ಷ, ದಕ್ಷೆ, ದಕ್ಷಿ, ದೆಸೆ, ನಿಷ್ಕೃತಕ, ಪರಿಭವ, ದುಗುಡ, ತರಣಿ, ತರುಣಿ, ಭೂಯಿಷ್ಠ. ಇವುಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(e) ಗಡಿಗೆ, ಗರುಡಿ, ನಿಬ್ಬರ, ರಾಯ, ರಾಣಿ, ವೀಳಯ, ಸಾಣೆ. ಇವುಗಳ ತತ್ಸಮರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

IX ಗುರುವರ್ಣ ಲಕ್ಷಣ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

ಪಾಸವೆಂದರೇನು? ಅಜ ಗಜಪಾಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ.

ಭಾಮಿನಿ ಷಟ್ಪದಿಯಲಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

X ಕಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ತಿದ್ದಿ.

(1) ಅವರೊಳಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಒಬ್ಬನನ್ನು ವರಿಸು.

(2) ಮಾನುಷ್ಯಮಾತ್ರನಾದ ನಳನನ್ನು ವರಿಸಿದ ದಮಯಂತಿಯನ್ನು ಶ್ಲಾಘಿಸಬೇಕು.

(3) ಯಾಪರಿಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶಭಾಷಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಬಹುಸೌಲಭ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

(4) ನನಿಗೆ ಅವನು ವೊಡದೆ.

(5) ಏಕೆಸೋಮಿ, ಇಂಗ್ಳೇಶಿರಿ).

(6) ನನ್ನ ಜಿವಾತ್ಮ ಯಿರೂತಂಕ ನಿಂಗೆ ನಾನು ಬಿಡೋಕಿಲ್ಲ.

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

M CLAPHAM, ESQ.

I. Translate into Kanarese :—

In the battle of Zutphen, which was fought in the cause of liberty against Philip of Spain, Sir Philip Sidney, who commanded the English cavalry, displayed the greatest coolness and courage. He had two horses killed under him; and, whilst mounting a third, he was wounded by a musket-shot from the trenches, which broke his leg. He had to ride back about a mile and a half to the camp; and being faint with loss of blood, and parched with severe thirst, he called for a draught of water, which was instantly brought him; but, as he was putting the vessel to his mouth a poor wounded soldier, who happened to be carried past him at that instant, looked at it with longing eyes. The gallant and generous Sidney took the vessel from his mouth without drinking, and delivered it to the soldier, with the words. "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine."

II. Subject for a short Essay in Kanarese :—

Describe the monsoon rains and their effects

III. Translate into English :—

(1) ಯುಡಿದುಮುಷ್ಪ್ರಯೆಲವನಿಕುಹರವ।
ನೊಡೆಯಲುದ್ಯೋಗಿಸಲುಮನದೆಲಿ।
ನಡುಗಿನಿಂದಿರ್ದಳುಸ್ವ ಯಂಪ್ರಭೆವಾರುತಿಯ
ಕರವೆ॥
ಹಿಡಿದುನಯದಲಿಬೇಡಿಕೊಂಡಳು।
ಕೆಡಿಸಬೇಡೆಲೆತಂದೆನಮ್ಮಾ।

ಯೆಡೆಯನೆಂದುದರದಲಿತಲೆಯಿಕ್ಕಿದಳುತರಳಾ
ಕ್ಷಿ ॥

(2) ಬಿಜಯಮಾಡಿಗೃಹಾಂತರಾಳಕೆ ।
ಭಜಕರಾವ್‌ನಿಮಗೈಸಭವದಾ।
ತ್ಮಜೆಯಲಾಭಾವಿಸಲು ಕುಳ್ಳಿರಿಲೇಸುಮಾತಿ
ದಿರಿ ॥
ವಿಜಯರಾಮನಗಲ್ದ ಚಿಂತಾ ।
ರಜನಿಗಾದುದುನಿಮ್ಮಪದೆಸಂ ।
ಕಜಪತಂಗೋದೆಯದ ಬಿಳಗೆಂದಳುಸರೋಜ
ಮುಖಿ ॥

(3) ಮೇರೆದಪ್ಪಿದೆಮಹಾರ್ಣವದಂತೆಭುವನಸಂ ।
ಹಾರಕಾಲದಮೇಘ ಚಯದಂತೆಭರದಿಂಪ್ರ ।
ವೀರನಂಮುಸುಕಿತರ್ಜುನನ ನುಂಚೂಣಿಯ
ಚತುರ್ಬಲಂದೆಸೆದೆಸೆಯೊಳು ॥
ತೇರೈಸದಿರ್ದನವನತಿಸತ್ವದಿಂದೆಸಂ ।
ಸಾರಪ್ರಲಾಪಮಾಲಾಕುಲವನಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ।
ಸಾರದಿಂತಡೆವಯೋಗೀಶ್ವರನ ಚಿತ್ತದಂತೆಚ್ಚ
ರಿಕೆಧಾತುಗೆಡದೆ ॥

(4) ಮುನಿದನಾದರೆಯಣ್ಣತನವಿಂ ।
ದಿನಲಿಹರಿಯಲಿಪಾರ್ಥನಕುಲರು ।
ಕನಲಿದರೆಕೈದೋರುವೆನುಸಹದೇವಗೀವನನು॥
ಅನುಜನೆಂಬೆನೆಕೃಷ್ಣನಡಹಾ ।
ಯ್ದರೆಮುರಾರಿಯಪಿಾರುವೆನುಬಳಿ ।
ಕೆನಗೆಸಮಬಲರಾರು ತರಿವೆನುಕೀಚಕಾನ್ವಯ
ವ ॥

(5) ಖಳನಸತ್ಕೃದೆವ್ರೋಲುವಂಚಿಸಿ।
ಗೆಲಿದುದಾತನಮನವಮಾಯೆಯ।
ಚಲುವಿನಂತಿರೆಚದುರು ಗೆಡಿಸಿತುತಿಳಿಯಲರಿದೆ
ನಿಸಿ॥
ಲಲನೆಯರಹೃದಯದೆವ್ರೊಲೀಕ್ಷ್ಸಿಸೆ।
ನೆಲೆಯನೀಯದೆಕೃತಕಸರಸಿಯ।
ಸುಲಭತೆಗೆಸಹದೇವನಣ್ಣ ನುಸೋತುನಡೆತಂ
ದೆ॥

(6) ಅನುಜರವಿವೇಕಿಗಳುಪರಿಣತ।
ಜನದೆಲಧಿಕನುನೀನಿದಾನಿಸಿ।
ನನಗೆಮಾರುತ್ತರವನಿತ್ತು ನಿರಂತರಾಯದೆಲಿ॥
ತನುವಿಗಾಪ್ಯಾಯನವಮಾಡೂ।
ದೆನಲುಕ್ಕೇಳಿದುಷ್ಟಗೆಯಸೈರಿಸಿ।
ಖೆನಪಥದೆನುಡಿಯಾರದೆಂದವನೀಕನಾಲಿಸಿದೆ॥

(7) ಆತನಿಂಗಿತದನುವನರಿದುಮ।
ಹಿೀತಳಾಧಿಪಧರ್ಮಸುತನತಿ।
ಕಾತರಿಸದಿರುವಲಲ ಸೈರಿಸುಸೈರಿಸಕಟಿನುತ॥
ಈತರುವನುರಿಯದಿರುಸುಜನ।
ವ್ರಾತಕಾಶ್ರಯವೊರುಹೊರಗೆಮ।
ಹಾತಿಶಯತರುವ್ರುಂಟು ನಿನ್ನಯಬಾಣಸಿನವು
ನೆಗೆ॥

(8) ಆರುಗತಿಯೆಮಗಕಟಕೀಚಕ।
ವೀರದೇಶಿಗರಾದೆವಾವಿ।
ನ್ನಾರನುಾರುವೆವೆನು ತಪಲುಬಿದೆರವನತಕ್ಕೈ
ಸಿ॥

ಕ್ರೂರಕರ್ಮರುನಿನ್ನ ಕೊಂದೆವೆ ।
ರಾರುಹೇಳೆಂದೆನುತಮರುಗೆಲು ।
ವಾರಿಜಾನನೆಮುಗುಳುನಗೆಯಲಿ ನೋಡಿದೆಳು
ಖಳರ ॥

(9) ಅದೆನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಜರಾಸಂಧನು "ನೀವು ನನಗೊನಾನು ನಿಮಗೂ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ದ್ರೋಹಮಾಡಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ನಿಮಗೂ ನನಗೂ ಹಗೆತನವುಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಆಯಿತು? ಮತ್ತು ನಾನು ದೇವತೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಮುನಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಣರಿಗೂ ಭಕ್ತನಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯಕುಲಾಚಾರನಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ" ಎಂದುಹೇಳಿದನು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೃಷ್ಣನು "ಅಯ್ಯಾನಾವು ಈಗ ತನ್ನಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಾಳುವಿಕೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನೃಪಕುಲದವರನ್ನು ಪಾಪಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿಂದ ದಿನಚರಿಯ ಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೊಲ್ಲುವದುಷ್ಟನನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದೆವು. ನೀನುಬಹಳ ಉತ್ತಮಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಕೊಂಡೆಯಲ್ಲ ನಿನ್ನ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಉತ್ತಮರಾದ ಅರಸುಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿದು ಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಿ ದಿನವಹಿ ಭೈರವನಿಗೆ ನರಬಲಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ನಿನ್ನ ಹಾಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆಯಾರಾದರೂ ಅರಸುಗಳು ಮಾಡಿದರೇ ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದಪಾಪಉಂಟೇ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪಾಪಾಚರಣೆಯಿಂದ ಭೈರವಪೂಜೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸದ್ಗತಿ ಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಲಾರಿ. ಆದಕಾರಣನಿನಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿಇದ್ದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತಿನಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬೇಗಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀನು ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅರಸುಮಕ್ಕಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕಳುಹಿಸು. ನಾನು ಕೃಷ್ಣನು. ಇವನು ಭೀಮನು. ಈತನು ಅರ್ಜುನನು. ಇದರೊಳೇಲೂ ನೀನು ಮೂರ್ಖನಾಗಿ ಅರಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಈಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಈಪಾಂಡವರು ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ಕೊಂದು ಅವರನ್ನು ಬಿಡಿಸುವರು" ಎಂದುಹೇಳಿದನು.

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M TO 1 P M

MALAYALAM GRAMMAR, &c.

R. S. SHEPPARD, B A.

I വിജ്ഞാനമഞ്ജരി, മണിപ്രവാളം എന്ന പേരുകളുടെ അർത്ഥമെന്ത ?

II. (*a*) സാക്ഷിഭവതാവിദിത മിങ്ങുകിമിദാനീം സൂക്ഷ്മതനുവായഖില ജന്തുഷ്ടനവാസംരംക്ഷണകലാചലന മാത്രതയിൽ വിശ്വംതീക്കതവവൈഭവമി തെന്തുഹരിരാമ.

ആപദിഭജന്തിനഭജന്തി സുലഭെതെത്വാമകരുണാവരദകാമ വിവശായെ കെവലസുഖായനഹിതന്നവിദിതംകിംതദ ടിഹതെവയമപീശഹരിരാമ,

(*b*) അവനനവധി ശാസ്തൃതപ്രബൊധൻ ഭൂവനതലാധിപമൌലി രത്നഭൂതൻ ഭൂവിനികിലജനത്തിനും പ്രമൊദം ഭവസദ്ഗുശെനചതെന സംഭവിച്ചു.

ംരം വരികളുടെ അർത്ഥം ഗദ്യമലയാളത്തിലെഴുതുക.

III. രണ്ടാം ചോദ്യത്തിൽ കീഴെവരയിട്ട പദങ്ങളെ വ്യാകരിക്ക.

IV പിൻവരും പദങ്ങളുടെ അർത്ഥമെഴുതുക—ഫണി - അപരിശ്രെദ്യം - പരിണമിക്ക - രന്ധ്രം -

വിഘാതം - അലസൻ - ജാലം - തന്തു - ഇണ്ടൽ - വികാസം.

V. "ശങ്കരനവന്നുവരമെകിയതുമൂലം
ശങ്കഭഗവാനയുമതില്ലവനന്യനൂനം."

എന്തവരം? ആര്ക്ക കൊടുത്തത? അവന്റെ ചരിത്രം ചുരുക്കമായിപറക.

VI. "എണ്ണ ഒഴിക്കാതെ ദീപജ്വാലയെ ശമിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുപോലെയാകുന്നു." എന്ത? ഒരു സാദൃശ്യം ശരിയൊ?

VII (a), ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റി എന്ന ശക്തിയെക്കുറിച്ച വിജ്ഞാനമഞ്ജരിയിൽനിന്നു താൻ പഠിച്ചതെല്ലാം സംക്ഷേപമായെഴുതുക.

(b) ആവിയന്ത്രത്താൽ മനുഷ്യർക്കുണ്ടാകുന്ന പ്രയോജനങ്ങളെ ചുരുക്കമായി വിവരിക്ക.

(c) ഒരു വസ്തുവിന്നു മറൊന്നിനെക്കാൾ വിലയുണ്ടാവാൻ കാരണങ്ങൾ എന്ത?

(d) ചിലവെലകൾക്കു കൂലി അധികംകൊടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കാരണമെന്ത?

VIII. അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതിന്നു - സംഭവിച്ചെക്കുമൊ - ജനിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു - ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ടതു - ഒരൊ വാക്കുകളെ പരിശോധിക്ക.

IX. ഭൂതകാലപ്രത്യയത്തിന്റെ മാറ്റങ്ങളെ വിസ്താരമായി വിവരിക്ക.

X ചെയ് എന്നക്രിയയുടെ അപൂർണ്ണരൂപങ്ങളെ എല്ലാം എഴുതുക.

XI. തദ്ധിതം, ആശ്രിതാധികരണം, സമാനാധികരണം, സഹായക്രിയ, പൊരുത്തം, അധീനവാക്യം, ഇവ എന്ത? ഉദാഹരണങ്ങളെഴുതുക - ഇവകൾക്കൊത്ത ഇംഗ്ലീഷുപേരുകളെഴുതുക.

XII. സംസ്കൃതസമാസങ്ങൾ എത്രവിധം? ഓരോ വിധത്തിന്നും ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങളോടെ വർണ്ണിക്ക.

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION

V. ACHYUTHA PANIKKAR.

I. Translate into Malayalam:—

In the battle of Zutphen, which was fought in the cause of liberty against Philip of Spain, Sir Philip Sidney, who commanded the English cavalry, displayed the greatest coolness and courage. He had two horses killed under him; and, whilst mounting a third, he was wounded by a musket-shot from the trenches, which broke his leg. He had to ride back about a mile and a half to the camp; and being faint with loss of blood, and parched with severe thirst, he called for a draught of water, which was instantly brought him; but, as he was putting the vessel to his mouth a poor wounded soldier, who happened to be carried past him at that instant, looked at it with longing eyes. The gallant and generous Sidney took the vessel from his mouth without drinking, and delivered it to the soldier, with the words: "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine."

II. Subject for a short Essay in Malayalam:—

Describe the monsoon rains and their effects.

III Translate into English :—

(a) അത്തസമയമശോകമെന്നുവൃക്ഷംക്ഷിതി
തലപാലനശോകദായിയായാൻ
പരനൊരുവനതൻറനാമധേയംപരി
കരുതെന്നുനിനച്ചതെന്നുതോന്നും.

(b) വാസ്തുവമിതിശയമനെറിനടകൊളളും
പോത്തിനുപിടിച്ചുപിണിചാട്ടകളിഴെ
പ്പാൻ
ധൂർത്തമതിവനമുരമിഴെപ്പതിനുചേർത്തു
പേർത്തുമൈരാവതഗജത്തെഹരിരാമ.

(c) വളളുങ്ങൾക്കു ചലനത്തെ ജനിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന്നു നാം കഴുക്കോൽ ഊന്നുകയും തണ്ടു പിടിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അപ്പോൾ ആ ചലനം നമ്മളാൽതന്നെ ജനിപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ടതാകുന്നു. ചിലപ്പോൾ വളളുങ്ങൾക്കു ചലനത്തെ ജനിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന്നു വളളുങ്ങളിൽ പായകെട്ടി നാം കാറിനെ ഉപയോഗിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു. അപ്പോൾ കാറിൻറെ ശക്തികൊണ്ടു വളളുത്തിന്നു ചലനം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനാൽ നമുക്കു അതിൻറെ തല തെറ്റാതെ അമരം പിടിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ശ്രമംമാത്രമെ ഉളളു.

ദ്രവദ്രവ്യങ്ങൾക്കൊ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സ്ഥിരങ്ങൾക്കൊ ഊഷ്മസംയോഗം ഉ

ണ്ടോ കുമ്പോൾ അവ ഒരു വികാസത്തെ പ്രാപിച്ച അവയുടെ ആകൃതിക്ക പൂർവ്വസ്ഥിതിയെക്കാൾ വലിപ്പം സംഭവിക്കുന്നു. ഒരുതുടം വെള്ള മൊമറു ദ്രാവകമൊ തണുത്തിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ വ്യാപിക്കുന്നതിലധികം സ്ഥലം ഊഷ്മസംയോഗമുണ്ടാകുമ്പോൾ വ്യാപിക്കും.

(d) സംസ്കൃതഭാഷ പഠിക്കുകയാകുന്നുവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം എന്ന ഒരം ദിക്കിൽ ചിലർക്ക ഭ്രമം ഉണ്ട. സംസ്കൃതം ശ്രേഷ്ഠയായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ഭാഷയാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ പോരാ. അറിയപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള സകല ഭാഷകളിലുംവെച്ച ഏറവും ശ്രേഷ്ഠയായിട്ടുള്ളതാണെന്ന നിർവ്വിവാദമത്രെ. ആ ഭാഷ കഴിയുന്നവരെല്ലാം പഠിച്ചിരിക്കേണ്ടതും ആകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ സംസ്കൃത പഠിപ്പുമാത്രംകൊണ്ട വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ സിദ്ധമായി വിചാരിക്കുന്നത അത്യന്തസംഗതം ആകുന്നു. ഒരു ഭാഷ എത്രതന്നെ ശ്രേഷ്ഠയായിരിക്കട്ടെ, അതിനെ അഭ്യസിക്കുന്നതുമാത്രംകൊണ്ട ആയത വിദ്യാഭ്യാസംഎന്നു വരുന്നതല്ല. ഭാഷ എന്നുള്ളത

ജ്ഞാനത്തെ ബുദ്ധിയിലെക്ക പ്രവേ
ശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന്നുള്ള ഉപായംമാത്ര
മെ ആകുന്നുള്ളു. എല്ലാ പഠിത്ത
ത്തിൻെറയും ഉദ്ദേശ്യം സുഖാഭിവൃ
ദ്ധി ആകുന്നു. ലോകത്തിൽ ഉപ
യുക്തങ്ങളായിരിക്കുന്ന അറിവുകളെ
സമ്പാദിക്കുന്നതുകോണ്ടെ ഈഉദ്ദേ
ശ്യത്തെ സാധിപ്പാൻ കഴിയു.

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

URDU: GRAMMAR, &c.

REV. E. SELL.

I. اردو زبان کي حقيقت کيا اؤر کب سے يہہ زبان رواج پائي *

II. زبان پاستاني — چشمک — ملہم غيب — رونمائي — ان — جل — پتا — کمال — تيوري چڑہانا — چھکے چھوٹنا — پو پھٹنا — سرپٹ پھبکنا — پنڈ نہ چھوڑنا — پرچھا ہونا — مونگا — تريا کريال مين غليلا لگنا — افق *

(ا) الفاظ اؤر اقوال مذکور کي معني انگريزي زبان مين رقم کرو *

(ب) عربي لفظون کے اخبر ع اؤر بعد فارسي لفظ کے ف اؤر سنسکرت لفظ کے اخبر س اؤر ہندی کلمے کے پيچھے ہم لکھو *

III. پایا جو سفید چشم صفحا
یون مبل قلم نے سرمہ کھینچا
دو ہاتھون مین چارون اسنے لوٹے
پنجہ مین پھنسے تو چھکے چھوٹے
میٹھا اس دیو کو کھلاؤ
گڑسے جو مرے تو زہر کبون دو
ببو قت کبھی کو کچھ ملا ہی
پتا نہین حکم بن ہلا ہی

(ا) ابیات مزبور کے صنائع لفظی و معنوی بیان کرو*

(ب) کسی ایک مصرعہ کی تقطیع کرو*

(ج) بتلاؤ کہ کسواسطے دوسری بیت مین فعل ماضی لوٹے جمع ہی حالانکہ اسکا فاعل واحد ہی*

(د) مطابق ذیل کے نقشہ کھینچکر اخیر تین بیتون کی ترکیب کرو*

جملہ	علامت جملہ	مبتدا	فاعل	خبر
فعل	حرف رابط	مفعول	متعلق	قسم جملہ

IV ابکی تعریف کیا ہی معہ مثال رقم کرو* واو معدولہ — فعل ناقص — متعدی بالواسطہ —

اضافت تملیکی — اِسناد — مرجع — نثر مرجز — نثرِ مسجع *

V ہرایک لفظ ذیل کا اصطلاحي نام از روی علم صرف کے کہا ہی *

اکبرآباد — کلکتہ — میرا د وست — صند و قچہ — الطاف — کوشش — سعد ی — مگر — لیکن — مدن — شمس‌الد ولہ — لیجئے گا *

VI ماضي مطلق بنا نے کا طریقہ کہا ہي اؤر اسکے شاد بھي لکھو *

VII ان ابیات کی شرح اردو زبان مدن کرو *

(ا) خورشید مدن یہہ صبا کرن کی
ہي مہرگیا اسي چمن کی

(ب) اک پہر تہی شہر کے برابر
ٹھٹکے سیّارے کہکشان پر

(ج) مرغان ہوا تھے ہوش راہي
نقش کف پا تھے ریگ ماہی

(د) رکھتا تھا وہ آب سے سوا تاب
چندے خورشید چندے مہتاب

VIII صحیح کرو * .

آب جم‌جم کا پاني — جبل عرفات کا پہاڑ — نام بخش — شیروا — آشتاوا — انڈے کي پیلي زردي *

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P M.

URDU: TRANSLATION.

REV E. SELL.

I اردو عبارت مین ترجمہ کرو۔

In the battle of Zutphen, which was fought in the cause of liberty against Philip of Spain, Sir Philip Sidney, who commanded the English cavalry, displayed the greatest coolness and courage He had two horses killed under him; and, whilst mounting a third, he was wounded by a musket-shot from the trenches, which broke his leg. He had to ride back about a mile and a half to the camp; and being faint with loss of blood, and parched with severe thirst, he called for a draught of water, which was instantly brought him; but, as he was putting the vessel to his mouth a poor wounded soldier, who happened to be carried past him at that instant, looked at it with longing eyes. The gallant and generous Sidney took the vessel from his mouth without drinking, and delivered it to the soldier, with the words: "Thy necessity is yet greater than mine."

II. (لکھو Essay یعنے) بابت ذیل مین بیان کرو

Describe the monsoon rains and their effects.

III انگریزی زبان مین ترجمہ کرو۔

(۱) بعد ایک مہینے کے ایک روز آندھی اوٗر
طوفان آیا اوٗر مینھہ موسلا دہار برسنے لگا
ساری زمین اوٗر آسمان دھوان دھار
ہوگیا اوٗر پتوار جہاز کي نوٹ گئي معلم
ناخدا سر پیٹنے لگے دس دن تلک ہوا
اوٗر موج جدہر چاہتي تھي لئي جاتي تھی
گیارھوین روز ایک پہاڑ سے ٹکر کھا کے
جہاز پرزے پرزے ہوگیا نہ معلوم ہوا
کہ باپ اوٗر نوکر چاکر اوٗر اسباب کہان

گیا میں اپنے تئیں ایک تختے پر دیکھا
سہ شانہ روز وہ پڑا بے اختیار چلاگیا
حوتھے دن کنارے پر جالگا مجھے میں
فقط جان باقی تھی اس پر سے اتر کر گھٹسیو
ن چلکر بارے کسو نہ کسو طرح رہیں
پر پہنچا دور سے کھیت نظر آئے اور
بہت سے آدمی وہاں جمع تھے لیکن سب
سیاہ فام اور ننگے مادرزاد مجھ سے کچھ
بولے پر میں انکی زبان مطلق نہ سمجھا *

(ب) اک ملک میں ایک صاحب فوج
رکھتا تھا محل میں ہارور زوج
تھا داع پسر مقدر اسکو
جنتی تھی ہمیشہ دختر اسکو
از بسکہ وہ شاہ تھا بداختر
کرنا تھا حسد سے قتل دختر
اکبار محل میں پھر حمل تھا
وہ شاہ کہ ظلم میں مثل تھا
کہا بیٹھا قسم کہ اب کی باری
بیٹا جو نہ دے جناب باری
اقبال کا کچھ بجھائے اوج
کر ڈالئے ذبح دختر و زوج
کہدیا تھی غرض کہ راس اسکی

پوري نہ ہوي وہ آس اسکي
سلطان کا جو عہد بہ خلل تھا
گھر والون کو خوف کا محل تھا
ملحوظ بدل تھا پردۂ راز
سیارہ شناسون سے کیا ساز
ہر چند ستارہ مان کا تھا ماند
تھي چاند ني شہرہ کردیا چاند

(ج) ہمدم نپوچھہ حال سنایا نہ جایگا
یہہ ضعف ہاي کہ لب بھي ہلایا نجایگا
بولا یہہ میرے زخم کو جراح دیکھکر
مجھسے تو مرہم اسپہ لگایا نجایگا
دریای عشق مین یہہ دل گم شدہ مرا
اس رنگ مل گیا ہی کہ پایا نجایگا
ناصح کتاب پند کو کر بند ہمسے آہ
یہہ حرف عشق دلسے مٹایا نجایگا
توہي تک اس مریض محبت سے بیخبر
جرات سے تیرے درنگ اب آیا نجایگا

(د) جلال الدین محمد اکبر نے گنگا جمنا کے بیچ
ایک قلعۂ سنگین و محکم مکانات بھي
اس مین متعدد ودل چسپ و مستحکم
بنا کر ایک شہر بھي خوش سواد وہان
بسایا نام اسکا آلہ باش رکھا پھر شاہ جہان نے

مسمي آله آباد کيا اِن دونون درياون کے
قلعے کے جانب شرقي کے متصل اتصال
پايا هي اوْر ايک سوتا بهي قلعے سے نکلکر
اِن مين آملا هي - بنابر اسکے نام اِس
مکان کا تربيني ٹهيرا - اوْر اس سوتے کو
هندو سرستي کهتے هين ليکن کتب هندي
مين يهه نهين لکها که سرستي يهان سے نکلي
هي *

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC, 10 A M TO 12-30 P M.

ARITHMETIC.

CAPT. W. H COAKER, R.E.

I. The circumference of a circle being equal to $3\frac{1}{7}$ times its diameter, find the diameter of an engine wheel which makes three revolutions a second when the engine is moving at 40 miles an hour?

II If 24 men build a wall $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 2 feet broad, and 6 feet high, in 146 days of 10 hours each, what length of wall $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad, and 5 feet high, will 15 men build in 365 days, working 8 hours a day?

III Express ·345 of Rs. 16-0-8 — 073 of Rs. 6-4-0 as the decimal of Rs. 8-9-3.

IV. A person sold 86 measures of rice for Rs 13-7-0, thus gaining 25 per cent.; and 154 measures at a profit of 10 per cent. Supposing he had sold the whole at a profit of 16 per cent., how much more would he have gained?

V The length of a room is $32\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The cost of painting the walls at Rs. 1-14-0 per square yard is Rs. 308-2-0; and the cost of carpeting the room at Rs 2-4-0 per square yard is Rs. 150-5-0. Find the height and width of the room

VI. Extract the square root of 6095961 Also of 0062 to four places of decimals.

VII Five men start to walk round a race course, which is $1\frac{1}{8}$ miles round. They walk at the rates of 3, $3\frac{3}{4}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 5 miles per hour How long will it be before they all meet again at the starting point?

VIII If Rs 32,000, put out at compound interest, amount in 2 years to Rs $34{,}279\frac{1}{5}$, what is the rate per cent.?

IX A person leaves Rs 6,780 to be divided among his 5 children and 4 brothers, so that after the legacy duty has been paid, each child's share shall be twice as great as each brother's share. The duty on a child's share is one per cent., and on a brother's share 4 per cent. Find what amounts they respectively receive.

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 3-30 P M.

ALGEBRA

REV W. LEEMING, M.A.

I. Multiply $a^3 + 2b^3 + 9c^3 - 3ab + 6ac - 9bc$ by $a + 2b - 3c$, and divide the result by $a - b + 3c$.

II. Simplify the fraction

$$\frac{(a^4 - b^4)^2 + 2a^6 b^2 + 5a^4 b^4 + 2a^2 b^6}{(a^2 + ab + b^2)^2 (a^2 - ab + b^2)^2}.$$

III. Find the value of

$$\sqrt[3]{\left[(x+2)\sqrt{x-2} - 2\left\{\sqrt[3]{11x^2} - x + 2\sqrt{(x-2)}\right\}\right]}$$

when $x = 11$

IV. Find the square roots of

(1) $x^4 - 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x + 1$

(2) $x^2 + 4x + 10 + \frac{12}{x} + \frac{9}{x^2}$

V Solve the equations

(1) $\frac{x+3}{8} - \frac{x-3}{10} = \frac{x+5}{6} - \frac{x-7}{3}$.

(2) $\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{x}{2}-2\right)-2\left(x-30\right)=\frac{1}{7}\left(x-6\right)-7.$

(3) $(a^2-b^2)\,x-(a^2-ab+c^2)\,y$
$-a(a-2b)-\frac{bc^2}{a-b}$,
$\frac{x}{a}+\frac{y}{b}=\frac{2a}{a^2-b^2}$

VI. A, B, C, D, are four Railway Stations. From B to C is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles more, and from C to D $5\frac{3}{7}$ miles less than from A to B A train starts from A, and travels at the rate of 14 miles an hour At B an accident happens to the engine, which causes a delay of 6 hours. After this the train proceeds to C at half speed There another delay of $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour occurs, and then the train moves on to D at a speed further dimished by 1 mile an hour. A man starts from A at the same time as the train, and travels straight across country to D, a distance of 58 miles. Including stoppages he averages 3 miles an hour, and reaches D just with the train. What is the distance by Rail from A to D ?

SATURDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON

GEOMETRY.

CHARLES WATERS, M.A., V. SRINIVASA AIYAR, B.A.

PART I.

I Define parallel straight lines, and the angle in a segment.

Prove that all the exterior angles of any rectilineal figure are together equal to four right angles.

II. Triangles on the same base, and between the same parallels, are equal.

If through the angular points of a triangle ABC there be drawn three parallel straight lines AD, BE, CF to meet the opposite sides of the triangle, or these produced, in D, E, F, then will the area of the triangle DEF be double that of ABC.

III. Describe a square equal to a given rectilineal figure.

If two adjacent sides of a rectangle be together equal to a given straight line, prove that the rectangle will be greatest when it is a square

PART II.

IV. Give the constructions only of the problems

Draw a straight line at a right angles to given straight line, from a given point in the line.

Draw a straight line from a point outside a circle to touch the circle.

V. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference on the same base *Prove the case where the centre is without the angle at the circumference.*

PQ and PQ^1 are tangents to a circle whose centre and also the point P are on the circumference of another circle which is intersected by PQ and PQ^1 at R and R^1 Prove that RR^1 is perpendicular to the line joining the centres of the two circles

VI. If a straight line touch a circle, and from the point of contact a straight line be drawn cutting the circle, the angles which this line makes with the line touching the circle shall be equal to the angles in the alternate segments of the circle.

The line touching a circle at the point A is parallel to a chord through two fixed points B, C within the circle. AB, AC produced meet the circle in D, E Prove that the points B, C, D, E lie on the same circle.

SATURDAY, 18TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M

INDIAN HISTORY.

REV. G. U. POPE, D.D.; D. SINCLAIR, M.A.; E. B. POWELL, B.A., L.L.B.

PART I.

I. (*a*)—About what year was the Code of Manu written? (*b*) What was the nature of the Government of India at that time; and (*c*) from what sources was the revenue derived?

II. (*a*)—From whom do the Rajputs claim to be descended? (*b*) Which was the greatest of the Rajput dynasties, and (*c*) who, the greatest king of that dynasty? (*d*) What influence did the Rajputs exert on the religion of the country?

III. (*a*)—Define the limits of Maharastra, (*b*) Who was the founder of the Mahratta power? (*c*) What led the English to take part in the *First* Mahratta War?

(*d*) What was the cause of the *Second* Mahratta War? (*e*) What was the result of the Third Mahratta War?

IV. (*a*)—What led to the institution of the office of Peishwa? (*b*) What were his duties at first? (*c*) Show how the Peishwas, by assuming kingly power finally brought about their own overthrow (*d*) Who was the *first*, and (*e*) Who the last Peishwa?

PART II

V (*a*)—What were the Sikhs originally? (*b*) Who was their founder, and in whose reign did he live? (*c*) What led them to form themselves into a Military confederacy? (*d*) What was the immediate cause that led to their overthrow as a power? (*e*) What was the last great battle fought by them? (*f*) Give the date.

VI. (*a*)—In what year was the East India Company incorporated (*b*) What changes were made in the charter in 1833 and 1853?

VII (*a*)—For what purpose was the Board of Control established in England? (*b*) In what year was England formally proclaimed the paramount power in India? (*c*) When was the power in India transferred from the Company to the Crown?

VIII. In what years were the following districts annexed to the English possessions, and what were the circumstances, that led to their annexation? Pegu, Nagpur, North-west Provinces, Oude

PART III

IX Mention *in a few words* the *immediate* causes that led (*a*) to the Affghan War in 1837, and (*b*) to the War in Sindh. (*c*) What was the result of the latter war?

X Who were the contending parties at, and what were the immediate results of, the battles of Kahror, Thaneswar, Paniput (1526), Plassey?

XI. What reforms did (*a*) Cornwallis introduce into the administration of justice (*b*) the Marquis of Wellesley into the Civil Service, and (*c*) Lord William Bentinck into the Military administration?

XII. What Wars were concluded by the Treaties of Yendabu Salbye, and Mundesore. What were the terms of each of these treaties?

MONDAY, 20TH DEC., 10 A M TO 12 NOON

PHYSICS

C NAGOJI RAU, B A., AND J COOK, M A.

PART I

I When a marble is rolled along a table, its particles are at the same instant under the action of several physical forces. Name four of these, and say in a few words how each acts.

II. Give any four illustrations of the truth that bodies tend to place their centre of gravity as low as possible

III. Draw an outline sketch, and give a brief description, in your own words, of the Bramah press; and state particularly on what two properties of liquids its mechanical value depends.

IV. (*a*)—If a balloon, weighing altogether half a ton, rise one mile in the air, what is the mechanical measure of the *work* done?

(*b*)—Show that gravity is the source of the energy that does this work.

V (*a*)—In what respects does a water-pump resemble an air-pump?

(*b*)—If the valves of a water-pump be made to open down instead of up, what would be the result of working the piston and attempting to use the instrument as a water-pump?

PART II.

VI What is the rate per second at which sound passes, (i) through air, (ii) through water, (iii) through wood or iron, (iv) through a vacuum?

VII. Describe the apparatus mentioned in the primer by means of which we can find the number of times a sounding body is vibrating per second: and explain its use.

VIII If I set a cupful of boiling water on the plate of an air-pump, cover with the receiver, and proceed to exhaust the air from within the receiver, what effect will be produced on the hot water? Explain the reason of this

IX (*a*)—How would you show in a simple manner the expansion by heat of (i) a solid, (ii) a liquid, (iii) a gas?

(*b*)—Name any familiar phenomena that depend on the expansibility by heat of these three states of matter.

X I suspend, by a thread, an iron one-pound weight (specific gravity 7) from one end of the beam of a balance so as to be immersed in water, what weight of lead (specific gravity 11) must I similarly suspend from the other end of the beam so as to bring the beam to the horizontal position?

MONDAY, 20TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P M

GEOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL AND GENERAL

W H. WILSON, PH D.; C. C. FLANAGAN, M A.; C. W. PEARCE, ESQ

PART I.

I.—How do icebergs and glaciers originate? Many parts of the world where they are no longer found afford evidence of their existence in past ages. Of what facts does this evidence consist?

II.—The temperature of Ootacamund is much lower than that of Madras, although the latitude is nearly the same. Explain the principle which this fact illustrates.

III —Upon what circumstances does the amount of sediment carried by a river to the sea depend? What becomes of the matter thus brought down?

IV —(1) Upon what conditions does the amount of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere, at any place, depend?

(2) When is the air said to be saturated with aqueous vapour, and what happens when air, so saturated, is warmed or cooled?

(3) What effect has this vapour upon the climate of place? Give some examples in illustration

PART II.

V. Give in a tabular form the following particulars regarding (1) British Burmah, (2) Assam, (3) The Central Provinces, (4) The Punjaub, (5) Mysore, (6) Scinde :—the chief town, the most important river, the chief article of export, the government.

VI. Where and what are: (1) The Sunderbunds, (2) Elephanta, (3) Theytmyo, (4) Oodeypore, (5) Wainganga, (6) Ramree, (7) Bolarum, (8) Khelat?

VII Draw a map of the coast line of Europe from the North Cape to Gibraltar, marking a Cape in Norway, one in Denmark, one in France, one in Spain, and one in Portugal: also two rivers in Prussia, three in France, one in Spain, and three partly in Spain and partly in Portugal.

VIII.—Trace the course of the Danube, mentioning the countries through which it flows, three important towns on its banks, four large tributaries that flow into it, and the sea into which it falls.

PART III.

IX. Through what continents does the equator pass? Mention an important town, a large lake, and three large islands, on or near it. What parallel is 23½ degrees North of the equator, and what 23½ degrees South?

X. State where the following are respectively situated, for what they are noted, and what countries may be reached by sailing almost or quite in a straight line away from them:—(1) San Francisco (sailing West), (2) Natal (sailing East), (3) Wellington (sailing East), (4) Trinidad (sailing East)

XI Name

(1) the Straits dividing Newfoundland from Labrador,
(2) the countries bordering on the Mediterranean sea;
(3) the river flowing into the Sea of Aral;
(4) the mountain chains in the centre of Asia;
(5) the isthmus by which the Crimea is joined to the mainland;
(6) the bay in Africa opposite to the island of Madagascar

XII Fill up the table given below.

Country.	Boundaries	Area in square miles	Gulfs 2	Rivers 4	Islands 3	Towns. 6
China.						

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1880.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY.

REV. A ALEXANDER, M.A.

I (1)—Mark the scansion of the following lines, explaining any irregularity, and pointing out any change in pronunciation which the rhythm shows to have taken place since the time of Shakspeare.

(*a*)—It stands as an edict in destiny.

(*b*)—Of great revenue and she hath no child.

(*c*)—That rheumatick diseases do abound

(*d*)—And with her personage, her tall personage

(*e*)—I know a bank where the wild thyme blows.

(*f*)—The squirrel's hoard, and fetch thee new nuts.

(2)—Enumerate the metres used by Shakspeare in this play

(3)—On what principle does he vary the metre and sometimes discard metre altogether?

II (1)—Of what mythological sources does Shakspeare avail himself in the construction of this drama?

(2)—Point out any incongruity arising from the intermixture of legends from different sources

(3)—Explain briefly what popular superstitions are referred to in:—

(*a*)—Are not you he
That frights the maidens of the villagery
Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the quern,
And bootless make the breathless housewife churn

(*b*)—Damned spirits all
That in crossways and floods have burial
Already to their wormy beds are gone
For fear lest day should look their shame upon

(*c*)—No doubt they rose up early to observe
The rite of May.

III. (1)—What does Bottom allude to when he says—

(*a*)—Good Master Cobweb, if I cut my finger I shall make bold with you.

(*b*)—I have a reasonable good ear in music; let's have the tongs and the bones.

(*c*)—Methinks I have a great desire to a bottle of hay.

(*d*)—But man is but a patched fool if he will offer to say what methought I had.

(2)—Explain by paraphrasing:

(*a*)—When the false Trojan under sail was seen.

(*b*)— Like two coats in heraldry,
Due but to one, and crowned with one crest.

(*c*)—Dian's bud o'er Cupid's flower
Hath such force and blessed power

(*d*)—The lover all as frantic
Sees Helen's beauty in a brow of Egypt.

IV. (1)—For *of* in each of the following extracts substitute an equivalent preposition or prepositional phrase.

(*a*)—There sleeps Titania sometime *of* the night

(*b*)— Speak an if you hear,
Speak, *of* all loves.

(*c*)—But she being mortal *of* that boy did die.

(*d*)—I think if I come hither as a lion, it were pity *of* my life.

(2)—Note the peculiarities of construction in the following:

(*a*)—That he awaking when the other do,
May all to Athens back again repair.

(*b*)—Look, when I vow I weep, and vows so made,
In their nativity all truth appears.

(*c*)—Are not you he
That frights the maidens in the villagery
Skim milk?

(*d*)—He hath simply the best wit of any handicraft man in Athens.

(3)—The following words occur either in Shakspeare or in Milton with a peculiar meaning. What is the peculiarity, and how is the ordinary modern meaning related to it ?

(*a*) unspeakable, (*b*) artificial, (*c*) preposterously, (*d*) devoted, (*e*) privilego.

V (1)—State briefly *in your own words* the substance of

(*a*)—Adam's explanation of dreaming.

(*b*)—Satan's view of the origin of angelic beings.

N B.—Verbatim quotations will not be accepted.

(2)—What are the three points regarding which, according to, the 'argument,' Raphael was sent to warn Adam ?

(3)—Quote the lines in which Milton refers to

(*a*) the telescope, (*b*) the judgment of Paris, (*c*) the philosopher's stone.

VI (1)—Paraphrase without annotating, but so as to bring out the full sense :

(*a*)— To all the fowls he seems
A phœnix, gazed by all, as that sole bird
When to enshrine his relics in the Sun's
Bright temple to Egyptian Thebes he flies.

(*b*)—So down they sat,
And to their viands fall, nor seemingly
The angel, nor in mist, the common gloss
Of theologians, but with keen despatch
Of real hunger.

(*c*)— Nor jealousy
Was understood, the injured lover's hell.

(2)—Write a short note explanatory of each of the italicised expressions below :

(*a*)—Lest, wilfully transgressing, he *pretend* surprisal.

(*b*)— Time may come when men
With angels may participate, and find
No *inconvenient diet*

(*c*)— He together calls
Or several one by one, the *regent powers*
Under him regent.

VII. (1)—Point out any peculiarities of construction in the following quotations:

(*a*)—From hence, no cloud or to obstruct his sight,
Star interposed, however small, he sees
* * * Earth and the garden of God

(*b*)— Worth thy sight, behold
Eastward among those trees what glorious shape
Comes this way moving; seems another morn
Risen on midnoon.

(*c*)—Who * * can introduce
Law and edict on us who without law
Err not? Much less for this to be our Lord.

(*d*)—Then who created thee lamenting learn
When who can uncreate thee thou shalt know

(2)—What would be the effect upon the meaning and construction of removing the comma after *small* in (*a*)

VIII. (1)—Give *in your own words* the substance of the argument by which Averill fixes the charge of idolatry upon Sir Aylmer and his wife.

(2)—What reference does Averill make, in the course of his sermon, to the French Revolution, and for what purpose?

(3)—Quote two passages in which Tennyson personifies external nature, and attributes to it sympathy with human moods.

(4)—What changes in rural scenery does Tennyson use to mark at once the sort of locality to which the story of Aylmer's Field must be assigned, and the flight of the seasons.

IX. (1) Aylmer's Field is a poem that deals with English social life. Explain briefly the social peculiarities referred to in these extracts:—

(*a*)—But he who marries her, marries her name

(*b*)—Not sowing hedgerow texts and passing by

(*c*)—These old pheasant-lords
These partridge breeders of a thousand years
(*d*)— Many * * left.
Their own grey tower or plain-faced tabernacle
To hear him

(2) Explain the following figures, pointing out what each is used to illustrate in the text—

(*a*)—Pale as the Jephtha's daughter, a rough piece,
Of early rigid colour.
(*b*)— And then ensued
A Martin's summer of his faded love.
Or ordeal by kindness.
(*c*)—Not passing through the fire
Bodies, but souls.
(*d*)—Shone like a mystic star between the less
And greater glory, varying to and fro.

X. (1)—In what unusual meanings does Tennyson use—(*a*) parcel, (*b*) bounteously, (*c*) costly, (*d*) wealthy?

(2)—Parse and construe the italicized expressions below:

(*a*)—A splendid presence flattering the poor roofs
Revered as theirs, but kindlier than themselves.
(*b*)— His pride.
Lay deeper than *to wear* it as his ring.
(*c*)— Lingered Averill
His face magnetic to the hand from which
Livid he plucked it forth.
(*d*)— Or else he forged
But *that* was later, boyish histories

WEDNESDAY 15TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P. M.

ENGLISH PROSE.

MISS AUSTEN'S PRIDE AND PREJUDICE AND MACAULAY'S BARERE.

JOHN BRADSHAW, M.A., LL D.

(*a*)—Of Miss Austen's Novels it has been observed —

(1) Her moral lessons are *not forced on the reader*
(2) She has introduced letters *with effect*
(3) She says as little as possible *in her own person.*

(4) She succeeds in giving *individuality* to her *weaker* characters

Briefly illustrate the justice of the above criticism; bring out the point intended in each of the italicised expressions

(*b*)—Miss Thackeray (in *Toilers and Spinsters*) writes: "It must have been at Steventon that Mr. Collins made many of his profoundest observations, among others (1) that *regarding Resignation*; and (2) his celebrated theory about "*the usual practice of elegant females.*"

What are these?

(*c*)—From internal evidence we may gather that *Pride and Prejudice* belongs to the Eighteenth Century; in proof of this give an instance of:—

(1) Antiquated phraseology;
(2) 'half a day's journey,'
(3) a custom now obsolete;
(4) the accomplishments of young ladies;
(5) absence of reference to the use of 19th century inventions.

II. (*a*)—Macaulay observes that "grievances as heavy have often been endured, and doctrines as bold have often been propounded, without producing a revolution"

To what, then, does he (in *three lines*) attribute the French Revolution?

(*b*)—In summing up his estimate of the part the Girondists played, Macaulay concludes by stating that 'History owes to them an honorable testimony.'

What (in two lines) is this?

(*c*)—Macaulay, condemning the severity of the Jacobin administration, says—'Such has never been the energy of truly great rulers.'

What three does he instance? and what were the odds, he tells us against which they each 'held their own.'

(*d*) What, according to Macaulay, are the characteristics of *the real statesman*—

(1) 'in troubled times;'

(2) 'when great pecuniary resources are needed'

(*e*)—Macaulay enumerates at length the consequences that would have ensued if the decree of the convention to grant no quarter had been put in force.

Mention three of the effects that would be produced if this custom were to be recognised by nations at war

(*f*)—What three reasons does he assign why the decree "cannot with justice be considered as a blemish on the fame of the French nation?"

III.—Refer to the original source of each of the italicised expressions in the following —

[*Example* —'It was *sour grapes* to him
Ans—From the fable of the 'Fox and the Grapes']

(1) What credit can we give to his account of *things done in corners*?

(2) The absurdity of this *self-denying ordinance* had been proved

(3) They were only spurning out of the way the *daysman* who strives to take his stand *between them* and to *lay his hands upon them both*

(4) (*a*)—A *deep and broad gulf* separated the representative body

(*b*)—There seemed a *gulf impassable* between Darcy and Elizabeth

(5) He was *a Gascon of the Gascons*

(6) The Guillotine had *cut* a diplomatic *knot* which it might have been difficult *to untie*

(7) His name had been *a household word*

(8) In the *lowest depths* of shame he found *lower deeps*

(9) Barere *stood idle in the market place.*

(10) He robbed him of his *borrowed feathers*

(11) An *olive branch*,—as an *emblem of peace*

(12) *Olive branches*—applied to children

IV (*a*)—Explain the allusions in the following —

(1) They resolved, *like our Balke*, to play the man for their country.

(2) It was idle to think of doing *what our ancestors did in* 1688 and *what the French Deputies did in* 1830.

(3) An oration on *the Fourth of July*.

(4) The pass of Thermopylæ.

(5) The *events of the* 10*th August* sprang up inevitably from *the League of Pilnitz*

(6) The worst statesman of the monarchy.

(7) Even in his best writings there are *traces of Fingal*.

(8) The English were victorious in *the action of the* 1*st of June*

(9) Grenadiers signed by *the smoke of Fleurus*

(*b*)—Briefly state who were—Anacreon, Borgia, Caligula, Racine, Barry O'Meara, Scævola, Tyrtæus, Thistlewood, Thiers and Sheridan.

(*c*)—With what object does Macaulay introduce the name of the Governor General of India at the date of his writing this Review ?

(*a*) Give the *Part of Speech* and the *construction* of the italicised words in :

(1) It is to be imputed to my getting *wet through* yesterday.

(2) In his breast there was a *tolerable* powerful feeling towards her, which soon procured *her* pardon.

(3) They then entered with no other delay than his *pointing* out the neatness of the approach.

(4) Her mother, with manners so far from right *herself*, was insensible to the evil.

(5) I should like to go too *of all things*.

(6) She had exhibited an affectation to disgust *and weary*.

(7) It must deter him from such misconduct *as* I have suffered *by*.

(8) *Would* to Heaven that anything could be done!' Oh *that* I knew how it was!

(10) The jails were filled as *close* as the *hold* of a slave ship

( )—Note anything peculiar or incorrect in the grammar or construction of the following :—

(1) They talked on till they were joined by Mr. Collins, who entered hurriedly, and on perceiving whom she said, &c

(2) There is not one of his tenants or servants but what will give him a good name.

(3) After making every possible enquiry on that side, the Colonel came on into Herts anxiously renewing them.

(4) Mrs Bennet's reception of Bingly was too civil when contrasted with the cold and ceremonious politeness of her curtsey and address of Darcy.

VI (*a*)—Explain by brief paraphrase :—

(1) He would have thought himself honoured by a glance from the daughter of so many Cæsars

(2) The real navigator is formed on the waves.

(3) The impulse was as irresistible as that which drives the swallow towards the sun.

(4) Self.though it would intrude could not engross her

(*c*)—Distinguish between the following pairs of phrases :—

(1) 'To cast lots' and 'to cast in one's lot.'

(2) 'He rallied his spirits,' and 'he rallied him on his spirits.'

(3) 'To take to heart' and 'to have at heart'

(4) 'To take his life in his hand' and 'to take his life with his hand.'

(5) 'The worst Cæsar' and 'the worst of the Cæsars'

(6) 'To afford countenance' and 'to keep one's countenance.'

(7) 'They think themselves before any one' and 'they think of themselves before any one'

(8) 'To improve an acquaintance' and 'to improve on acquaintance'

VII. (*a*)—Combine a press *like that of London* with a Government *like that of St. Petersburgh.*

As an equivalent for each of the italicised expressions write down one word—(a different one for each)

(*b*)—Macaulay uses the words *spokesman* and *oxyan* in *Barere*, and also a synonym for each.

Give the two Synonyms

(*c*)—Define:—

Unseaworthy; underhand; a red-cap; a red-coat, a horsewoman; regimentals; and watering place

(*d*)—Give the root or root-meaning of;—chestnut; miniature; palliation: disgust; pedantic; apothecary; laconic; phaeton; affable; etiquette; economy; curtsey; retaliate: verdure; connivance; petrify; hecatomb; oligarchy; investigate; ephemeral; and fanaticism.

[*In answering* (*c*) *and* (*d*), *put the words in a column*]

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

GENERAL ENGLISH.

REV G. WARLOW, M.A

Paraphrase the following:—

Groves of my childhood! sunny fields that gleam
With pensive lustre round me even now!
Rivers, whose unforgotten waters stream
Bright, pure as ever from the rifted brow
Of hills whose fadeless beauty, like a dream,
Bursts back upon my weeping memory,—how

Hath time increased your loveliness, and given
To earth and earth's a radiance caught from heaven!
My soul is glad in floating up the tide
Of years; in counting o'er the withered leaves
That Time hath strewed upon the path of Pride:
Yes, glad, most glad;—and yet the feeling grieves,
With peace and pain mysteriously allied,
That sway and swell my breast like ocean's stilly heaves.

[Care should be taken to make the Paraphrase in clear perspicuous prose. All metaphors and poetical phrases should be simplified, but diffuseness will be considered a grave fault.]

II. Re-write in modern Prose—

"To speak now of the reformation and reglement of usury, how the discommodities of it may be best avoided, and the commodities retained. It appears by the balance of commodities and discommodities of usury, two things are to be reconciled; the one that the tooth of usury be grinded, that it bite not too much; the other that there be left open a means to invite monied men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade. This cannot be done except you introduce two sorts of usury, a less and a greater; for if you reduce usury to one low rate, it will ease the common borrower, but the merchant will be to seek for money; and it is to be noted, that the trade of merchandise, being the most lucrative, may bear usury at a good rate: other contracts not so"

III. (1)—Re-write the following in a condensed form, using brief equivalents for the italicised passages, and substituting one word for those in [brackets].—

"The *development of the bodily powers* of the *rising generation* is a *matter of great simplicity*, so much so that there is a risk of its *not-being attended to* without great *(steadfastness of purpose)* and *unremitting action* on the part of *those to whom the early training of our young is entrusted* It consists in *thorough and unimpeded ventilation*, a diet *(free from highly seasoned or dainty dishes)*, sufficient *practice for the various muscles of the body*, and a dress *carefully adapted to the several seasons of the year*. The first requisite *has the greatest bearing on the subject in hand*, and is by far the one most frequently

(*lost sight of*) All the people *who came to an untimely end* in the middle ages by *the criminal or accidental use of noxious drugs* are not so many as those who *fall unknowing victims* to the *deleterious influences of a vitiated and unwholesome atmosphere* within (*the limits of twelve short months*)."

(2)—Expand the following into clear intelligible prose, avoiding unnecessary verbiage —

"Left Oxford late at night,—bad roads,—pitch dark,—restive horses. Could make nothing of the fingerposts,—not a soul to enquire of,—not a cottage in sight. Drove on in desperation. Usual result,—deep ruts,—piles of stones,—upset, and general crash. Not killed, but badly bruised. Carriage a ruin,—one horse lamed, other bolted. Village inn,—country doctor,—pills and plaster,—gruel and slops,—laid by indefinitely. All to save six hours!—more haste less speed."

IV. (i)—Analyse each of the following passages into its component sentences, and describe each:—

(*a*).—"The man, whom you speak of, when he left the house, told me that the King had fled."

(*b*).—"As he was one day walking in the street, he saw a spacious building, which all were, by the open doors, invited to enter. He followed the stream of people, and found it a hall or school of declamation, in which professors read lectures to their auditory. He fixed his eye upon a sage raised above the rest, who discoursed with great energy on the government of the passions."

(ii)—Parse the italicised words:—

(*a*)—He was all *but* dead

(*b*)—Such *as* go down to the sea in ships

(*c*)—He went *up* the hill.

(*d*)—The houses consist of one or two cells, leading *one* into the other.

(*e*)—They were pearls in silver *set.*

(*f*)—Thou dost not bite so *nigh*
As benefits *forgot.*

(*g*)—In *right* good earnest·

(*h*)—*Dark* lowered the tempest *overhead*

V (i)—Explain what is meant by each of the following · Give an illustration of each.

(1) Aposiopesis, (2) Allegory, (3) Metonymy, (4) Synechdoche, (5) Euphemism, (6) Climax, (7) Antithesis, (8) Anacoluthon.

(ii)—Define and give an example of

(1) An Iambic line, (2) A Trochaic, (3) An Anapæstic, (4) A Hexameter, (5) A Pentameter, (6) The Cæsural pause.

VI. (i)—Correct or justify the following ·—

(1) The history of the past is instructive.
(2) Like the butterfly, our brilliant life is short.
(3) He was very wrath on me
(4) The Court opposed, which was anticipated
(5) I called yesterday, and intended to have submitted my manuscript to him.
(6) If he were sincere, he will not join them.

(ii)—Explain the meaning of the following :—

(1) The hundred foot were sent forward.
(2) The Hundredth Foot were sent forward.
(3) He was simply a mining Captain
(4) The subject was temporarily tabooed.
(5) They spent half the morning in beating the cover, but there was no find.
(6) The respective merits of fresco, oils, and mosaic were freely discussed.
(7) There was great cry and little wool.
(8) After this discovery, he caught a Tartar, and was sent to Coventry
(9) Because I acted the part of a good Samaritan, they thought I would join in their Shibboleth

(10) The young artist studied in the life school.
(11) His whole fortune was in consols
(12) At the close of the debate the House divided.

VII. (i) Explain and apply the following proverbs or sayings:—

(1) Extremes meet.
(2) Do not look a gift horse in the mouth
(3) Better a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox with hatred therewith.
(4) There is a lion in the path.

(ii)—Give in your own words,—

(1) The fable of the Belly and the Members
(2) The story of the old man and his ass
And give the moral or application of each.

THURSDAY, 16TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

E F. BROCKMAN, F.R.C.S.

I. (*a*)—What are the varieties of muscular fibre?
(*b*)—What physical and chemical changes occur in a muscle in a state of contraction.
(*c*)—What kinds of muscular fibre are found in the iris, alimentary canal, tongue, heart, and arteries?

II. (*a*)—How is the Heart supplied with nervous influence?
(*b*)—What is Fainting? What is Blushing?

III. (*a*)—How is asphyxia produced?
(*b*)—What changes must occur in the atmospheric air for the production of that state?

IV. (*a*)—For what purposes does the Blood circulate?
(*b*)—Prove by experiment that the life of every tissue is dependent on the circulation of the blood.

V. (*a*)—Into what classes are foods divided?
(*b*)—Give a description of each kind.

VI. (*a*)—Where is the hardest substance in the body found?
(*b*)—What are extravascular tissues? Give examples
(*c*)—How many bones are found in the arm? Name those which form the arm proper

VII. (*a*)—How is the Heart supplied with blood?
(*b*)—How is such blood returned to the Heart?
(*c*)—Describe the peculiarities of the Portal circulation.

VIII. (*a*)—Name the principal excretory organs of the body.
(*b*)—Distinguish between an excretion and a secretion.
(*c*)—Describe the construction of a secreting organ.

IX. A person consumes a meal consisting of bread and butter, an egg with salt, and a pint of milk. By what digestive agencies are these foods acted on prior to absorption?

X. (*a*)—Describe lymphatics as to origin, distribution, contents, termination, and relation to blood vessels.
(*b*)—What are the differences between lymph and chyle.

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: GRAMMAR, &c.

M SESHAGIRI SASTRI, M.A.

I. Paraphrase the following, using your own words as far as possible.—

कुवलयदलस्निग्धश्यामश्शिखण्डकमण्डनो
वटुपरिषदं पुण्यैश्चक्रे श्रोत्रियमभाजयन् ।
पुनरिवशिशुर्भूत्वा वत्सस्समेरघुनन्दनो
झटिति कुरुते दृष्टः कोऽयं दृशोरमृतांजनं ।

कंचुकी. क्षत्रियत्रह्मचारीदारकोऽयमितिमन्ये ।

जनकः. एवमेतत् ॥ तथाहि

चूडाचुम्बितकङ्कपृष्ठमभितस्तूणीद्वयस्पृष्टतो
भस्मस्तोमपवित्रलांछनमुरोधत्तेत्वचंरौरवीं

मौर्व्यामेखलयानियन्त्रितमघो वामश्चमां
जिष्ठिकम्
पाणेाकार्मुकमत्तमूत्रवलयन्दण्डन्नथापैप्पल॥
भगवत्यरुन्धतिकिमुत्प्रेक्षमेकुतश्चेाऽयंवीर-
इति ॥

अरुन्धती. अद्येवागतावयम् ॥

जनकः. आर्यगृष्टे अतीवमेकौतुकं वर्तते तद्भगवन्तं
वाल्मीकिमेवगत्वापृच्छा
दूमश्चदारकब्रूहिकेयंतेप्रवयमस्त्वांदिदृ
क्षव इति ॥

कंचुकी. यथाज्ञापयति ॥

जनकः. गाहिल्ल॥ामेतस्मिन् विनय शिष्णुतामोग्ध्य-
मसृणा
विदग्धैर्निर्ग्राह्येानपुनरविदग्धैरतिशरः ।
मनोमेमम्मोद.स्थिरमपिहरत्येववलवान्
अयोधातुंयद्वत्परिलघुरयस्कांतशकलः ।

II Explain the following passages and the allusions contained in them, and mention their contexts —

(1) वैदेशिकोऽस्मीतिपृच्छामिक पुनर्जामाता ॥

(2) किंत्वनुष्ठाननित्यत्वात्खातन्त्र्यमपकर्षति
सङ्कटाह्याहिताग्नीनांप्रत्यवायैर्गृहस्थता ॥

(3) लौकिकानांतुसाधूनांमर्थंवागनुवर्तते
ऋषीणांपुनराद्यानांवाचमर्थोनुवर्तते ॥

(4) तत्किमन्यदाश्रास्महेकेवलंवीरप्रसवाभूयाः ॥

(5) याज्ञवल्क्योमुनिर्यस्मैब्रह्मपारायणञ्जगौ ॥

(6) प्राकृतव्याकरणमिवप्रकटितवर्णव्यत्यासंबुधमिव-
सीमसुतं ॥

(7) चाचक्रमात्पिप्पलदण्डयोग्यःपलाशदण्डादृत-
पाणिरासीत् ॥

(8) अथदाशरथेःकर्णमविशत्ताटकागुणः
यथाधनुर्गुणस्तूर्णमविशत्तज्जिघांसया ॥

1. (1) आर्याःपश्यतपश्यतएभिर्नीतोस्मि. Who is the aker in this passage? and what are his feelings?

(2) आः कोऽयमग्निर्नामास्मत्प्रभूतिशोधने.

Explain the meaning and quote any other passage from the play containing the same idea.

(3) आर्यनाटकमिदं. Explain and give context.

(4) मयिपततिगरीयानंबतेपक्षपातः Who says this? and why?

(5) राकाचन्द्रेराजमानेष्ववाधंवीरुच्छन्नाचन्द्रका
न्तस्थलोव ॥
उभयकूलममुत्थित शाद्वलभ्रमगतागत खिन्नग
वीदृशां ॥

Explain the similes in these lines.

IV. Explain the Samâsas underlined in the passage of the first question.

श्रुतिपथमधुराभिःपावनीभिःकथाभिः ॥
विघ्नाद्रिभेदशतधारधुरन्धरंनः ॥
उर्वीतलेपुचोयतस्मुत्रामभिचख्यदशरथस्य ॥
अवभृथेवसितेसरयूतटादथयथायथमुच्छलितेजने॥
वयन्तुकेवलंपरवन्तोविस्मयेन ॥
साक्षात्कृतधर्माणोमहर्षयः ॥

V. (*a*) Explain the meaning and give the derivation of the following words :—

पुचोयतः; पावनीभिः; धुरंधरं; अवभृथः; यथायथं; and साक्षात्; and परवन्तः

(*b*) Mention the grammatical peculiarities in the following words :—

श्रुतिपथ; पावनीभिः; धुरंधरं; यथायथं; and साक्षात्कृतधर्माणः गिर

(*c*) What do you know about the gender of the word मिर in all its meanings ?

VI ऐषाभगवतीभगीरथगृहदेवतामुप्रसन्ना ॥
भगवान्वाल्मीकिराहज्ञातव्यमेतद्भवद्भिः ॥
अविदितगतयामारात्रिरेवव्यरंसीत् ॥
जनकस्यकनीयांसमाजुहावकुशध्वजं ॥
वन्दस्वदेविदिव्यास्त्राणि ॥

(*a*) Give the roots of आह, सुप्रसन्ना, ज्ञातव्य, व्यरंसीत्, आजुहाव, and अस्त्राणि and their third person singular, present (लट्) and aorist (लुङ्)

(*b*) Parse the above words.

(*c*) To what classes of conjugation (विकरण) do the following roots belong?

मन्; पुष्; विद्; ब्रू; पच्; भज् (सेवायां), and लिख्.

VII (*a*) What do you know about the authors of the Champurâmâyana and Uttararamacharita? Mention some other works written by them

(*b*) गच्छतादशरथेननिर्वृतिंभूभुजाममुलभांभुजबलात् ॥

What is the object of the poet in using the word (गच्छता) there? and how far does he keep it in similar places?

VIII. Describe the character of Rama, quoting passages necessary

IX. What cases do the following words govern?

ऋते; विना; अन्य; अन्तरेण; स्वस्ति

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TRANSLATION.

M. SESHAGIRI SASTRI, M.A.

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1 Translate the following into English:—

(a) दूतिजनकपुरोधस्राधितोलगिमनुः
सहनृपतनयाभ्यांशर्वरींतत्रनीत्वा ।
विधिवद्दिशद्दर्भं पुष्पदर्भागगर्भं
सरसिजदयितायज्योतिषेक्षांदसाय ।

तदनुजनकराजधानीं रामलक्ष्मणनिरीक्षण कौतुकादनवरतपतितेनविकचकुवलया निचयोपचीयमानमेचकमरीचिमच्छेक्षुचेनपौरनारीलोचनरोचिषाकवचितनरपतिपथां जनकराजधानीं विश्वामित्रः प्रविश्य दशरथतनयावित्थमभाषत ॥ अस्यांखलुनगर्यामारभ्ययज्ञस्यराज्ञोजनकस्यभागधेया त्सीतानामधेयभाजनकमजीजनत् कन्यारत्नं रत्नगर्भा भगवतीवसुमती ॥ अस्याःपुरः किमपरंमहात्म्यम् ॥ यतः

दैव्यायस्यावसनमुदधिः पीठिकाहाटकाद्रिः
हारस्मिन्धुस्सागरतनयः स्वर्गमार्गैकबन्धुः ।
क्रौडाशेलः प्रथमपुरुषक्रोडदंष्ट्राचतस्याः
सीतामातुर्जगतिमिथिलांभूतिकागेहमाङ्ग. ।
तत्रसीताविवाहार्थममरैरपिदुष्करं
जनकःकल्पयामासधनुरारोपणंपणं ।
ततोमहर्षिर्जनकस्यराज्ञ स्सभांमुधर्मा मदृशीं-
प्रपेदे ।
तौचापतुस्चापविलोकलोलौ सचापकौकासल -
राजपुत्रौ ॥

तत्रविधिवदभ्यर्चितः कथितदशरथवृत्तान्तः कौशिकः कौशिकप्रमुखैरमरैरभ्यर्थितो जनकेन प्रदर्शितस्वचापस्यारोपणाय राममादिदेश ॥

रामेवाङ्गबलंविलोक्यतिधनुर्वंशेगुणारोपणम
माभूत्केवलमात्मनातिलकितेवंशेपिवैकर्तने ।
आकृष्टंनितरान्तदेवनपरंसीतामनोपिद्रुतं
भङ्गंतस्यनकेवलंचितिभुजान्दोस्तंभदंभस्यच ॥

रामाकर्षणभग्नकार्मुकभुवाध्वानेनरोदोरुधा
दृप्तक्षत्रयशस्मितच्छदकुलेजीमूतनादायितं ।
वीरश्रीप्रथमप्रवेशसमयेपुण्याहघोषायितं
सीतायाःकिलमानमेपरिणयेमाङ्गल्यघोषायितं ॥

(b) रामः वत्सरहस्यप्रयोगसंहरणान्यस्त्राणिआम्नायवन्ति
ब्रह्मादयोब्रह्महितायतत्प्रापरस्महस्राश्शारद-
स्तपांसि ।
एतान्यपश्यन्गुरवःपुराणाःस्वान्येवतेजांसितपो-
मयानि ॥

अथैतन्मन्त्रपारायणोपनिषदं भगवान्कृशाश्वः परःसहस्रपरिवत्सरान्तेवासिने कौशिकायविश्वामित्राय-प्रोवाच मतुभगवान् मन्त्रमित्येषक्रमः कुमारस्यतुकः मम्प्रदाय इतिपृच्छामि ॥

लवः स्वतःप्रकाशान्यावयोरस्त्राणि ॥

रामः (विचिन्त्य) किंनसंभाव्यते कोपिप्रकृष्टपुण्यपरि-पाकोपादानोमहिमाम्यात द्विवचनन्तुकथम् ॥

लवः भ्रातरावावांयमजौ ॥

रामः तर्हिद्वितीयःकः ॥

नेपथ्ये

भाण्डायनभाण्डायन.

आयुष्मतःकिलस्खलवस्खनरेन्द्रसैन्यैरायोधनंननुकि-
मात्यसखेतथेति ।

अद्यास्तमेतुभुवनेष्वधिराजशब्दः चञ्चस्खशस्त्र-
शिखिनश्शममद्ययान्तु ।

रामः अथकोयमिंद्रमणिमेचकच्छविर्ध्वनिनेवदत्तपुल-
कंकरोतिमाम् ॥

नवनीलनीरधरधीरगर्जितच्छणवद्धकुड्मलकदंब
डंबरं ॥

(८) वरङ्गहनदुर्गेषुभ्रान्त्वनचरैस्सह ।
नमूर्खजनसम्पर्कस्सुरेन्द्रभवनेष्वपि ॥
नकश्चिच्चण्डकोपानमात्मीयोस्तिमहीभुजां ।
हेातारमपिजुङ्गानंस्पृष्टोदहतिपावकः ॥
कोवीरस्यमनस्विनस्वविषयःकोवाविदेशस्तथा
यन्देशंश्रयतेतमेवकुरुतेवाङ्गप्रतापार्जितं ।
यद्दंष्ट्रानखलाङ्गलप्रहरणःसिंहोवनङ्गाहते
तस्मिन्नेवहताद्विपेन्द्ररुधिरेस्वप्णांक्रिनत्यात्मन॥:

II Translate the following into Sanskrit:—

We ought to be kind to all who are related to us, particularly to our father and mother, sisters and brothers. Our father and mother fed, clothed, and took care of us when we were young and helpless It is, therefore, proper that we should feel grateful to them, and love them and be ready to do them all the good in our power. We should, in particular, be glad to obey them in all their reasonable requests and commands Brothers and sisters being brought up together, eating at the same table and playing at the same sports, and united by love of one father and one mother, are always expected to love each other. If they do so, they show themselves to have good feelings, and that they are worthy of being loved by others But if they fall out and quarrel, their conduct will appear so unnatural and wicked that all good people will shun them. Brothers and sisters who love each other may also be of great use in promoting one another's welfare when they grow up. For this reason, when children, they should cultivate each other's affections with all possible care

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FRIDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 10 A M, TO 1 P M

GREEK GRAMMAR.

A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.

I. Translate

σιγᾶν ἐπήνεσ'· ὡς ἐπ' ἐξόδῳ κλύω
τῶν ἔνδοθεν χωροῦντος.

Explain the force of the Aorist in Greek

II Translate and explain, with reference to the context, the following extracts from your text books.

(1) ἐπέταξαν μηκέτι μηδένα χρᾶσθαι τούτῳ τῷ δράματι.

(2) ἐπὶ γέλωτί τε καὶ λάσθῃ ἐιρωτα τον Δημάρτον "δκοῖόν τε ἔιη τὸ ἄρχειν μετὰ τὸ βασιλεύειν"

(3) ὑπὸ σκιῇ ἔσοιτο πρὸς ἀυτοὺς ἡ μάχη, καὶ οὐκ ἐν ἡλίῳ.

(4) ἐσαγήνευον τοὺς ἀνθρώπους.

(5) ὥστ' οὔτε νυκτὸς ὕπνον οὐτ' ἐξ ἡμέρας
ἐμὲ στεγάζειν ἡδύν· ἀλλ' ὁ προστατῶν
χρόνος διῆγέ μ' αἰὲν ὡς θανουμένην

(6) σκέψαι γὰρ εἴ σοι προσφιλῶς αὐτῇ δοκεῖ
γέρα τάδ' οὐν πάφοισι δέξασθαι νέκυς
ὑφ' ἧς θανὼν ἄτιμος, ὥστε δυσμενὴς

ἐμασχαλίσθη κἀκι λουτροῖσιν κάρᾳ
κηλῖδας ἐξέμαξεν.

III. Translate into Greek

(1) If I were to write, you would not receive my letters.
κολάζω

(2) He punished whomsoever he saw.
πρὸς τυγχάνω ἥσσα

(3) In addition to these things, he met with a great defeat
πρὸς
at the hands of the king.
διὰ

(4) I would have ordered them to depart on his account, had I been able.
εἶθε οὑτως ἔχω

(5) Would that these things were so
ἔρομαι ὅκοι

(6) He asked me whither I was going

IV. Distinguish between ἦδε, ᾖδη and ᾄδη

ἔφυσα and ἔφυν
ἔλουσα and ἐλοῦσα
ἵνα βλέψεις and ἵνα βλέψῃς
ἔβησα and ἔβην.

V Translate, explaining the construction of the words in italics

(1) ξυνίσασ' εὐναὶ μογερῶν οἴκων
ὅσα τὸν δύστηνον ἐμὸν θρηνῶ
πατέρ'

(2) ὁ δὲ λάθεται
ὧν τ' ἔπαθ' ὧν τ' ἐδάη.

(3) νῦν δ' ἐξὸν πατρὸς
πάντων ἀρίστου παῖδα κεκλησθαι, καλοῦ
τῆς μητρὸς.

(4). χωρήσομαί τἄρ' οἷπερ ἐστάλην ὁδοῦ.

(5) τὴν σὴν ὅμαιμον μοῦνος Ἑλλήνων ἔτλη
θῦσαι θεοῖσιν, οὐκ ἴσον καμών ἐμοὶ
λύπης, ὅτ' ἐσπειρ', ὥσπερ ἡ τίκτουσ' ἐγω.

VI Parse the following words μεθεῖτο, ἐώρων, ἔφθακα, ἔαγα βεβωσι, ᾠχημαι.

VII Explain and illustrate by examples the difference in meaning between the active and middle voices of χράω, ἔχω, διδάσκω λανθάνω, γαμέω

VIII Criticise the style and dialect of Herodotus

IX Write a short account of (A) the rights and duties of the Spartan kings, (B) the life of Miltiades

X Give some account of the origin of the Greek chorus, discussing its effect upon Greek drama

FRIDAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 2 TO 5 P M

GREEK TRANSLATION.

A. MONRO, M A, B C L

I. Translate into English.

(1) Sophocles Electra, 115—127 : ἔλθετ. .....ἀνδαν

(2) Sophocles Electra, 893—909 : ἐπεὶ..... τόδε.

(3) Herodotus Bk. vii. 50. (2—6) εἰ γὰρ..... ἐθέλει

(4) Herodotus, Bk vi 129 (2—6) προιούσης .. ..,.. ὀν φροντις Ιπποκλείδη (end of chapter).

(5) (Unprepared translation)

Aristotle Ethics, Bk i. x. (13—14) τόν γὰρ ὡς ἀληθῶ ἀγαθον ..... γενόμενος ἐπήβολος.

II. Translation into Greek.

In this order the Persian army marched from Sardis to Ubydus on the Hellespont Here a marble throne was erected for the Monarch upon an eminence, from which he surveyed all the earth covered with his troops, and all the sea crowded with his ships His heart swelled within him at the sight of such a vast assemblage of human beings, but his feelings of pride and pleasure soon gave way to sadness, and he burst into tears at the reflection that in a hundred years not one of them would be alive.

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC , 10 A.M TO 1 P M.

LATIN: GRAMMAR, &c.

A. MONRO, M A., B.C L.

I. Give the derivation and literal meaning of the following words:—

assiduus, bruma, hornus, stipendium, cominus, apricus

II Translate the following passages from your text books, adding explanatory notes, where necessary.

(1) Nos nisi damnose bibimus moriemur inulti:

(2) Summus ego et prope me Viscus Thurinus, et, infra
Si memini, Varius; cum Servilio Balatrone
Vibidius, quas Maecenas adduxerat umbras.

(3) Dum tu quadrante lavatum
Rex ibis, neque te quisquam stipator, ineptum
Præter Crispinum sectabitur.

(4) Obeundus Marsya.

(5) Nam ut quisque insanus nigris medium impediit crus
Pellibus, et latum demisit pectore clavum.

(6) Sive Aquilo radit terras, seu bruma nivalem
Interiore diem gyro trahit, ire necesse est.

(7) Leti discrimina parva.

(8) Ergo maria invia Teucris
Nec spes ulla fugæ; rerum pars altera adempta est:

(9) Gradus facti, ut neque exclusus quisquam suffragio videretur, et vis omnis penes primores civitatis esset.

(10) Prosit nostris in montibus ortas.

III Give some account of the various meanings and uses of the following words:—ferre, olim, cor, legere, lustrum, facultas.

IV. Change the first of the two following passages into oratio obliqua, the second into oratio recta

(A)—"Tuum est," inquit, "Servi, si vir es, regnum non eorum qui alienis manibus pessimum facinus fecere; erige te deosque duces sequere, qui clarum hoc fore caput divino quondam circumfuso igni portenderunt Nunc te illa cœlestis excitet flamma, nunc expergiscere vere."

(B)—Non sibi defuisse cui innupta diceretur, nec cum quo tacita serviret: defuisse, qui se regno dignum putaret, qui habere, quam sperare regnum mallet.

V Translate into English:—

(1)—He was persuaded by his friends to ask his brother for a gift

(2)—As long as I live at Rome, I am not weary of life, provided that I receive your letters.

(3)—He never met them without asking why their father had stayed five years at Athens.

(4)—There were some who said that he was worthy of being condemned to death.

(5)—He went to Brundusium on the 10th of November and died on the 20th of December.

(6)—He, as much as any one, prevented Hannibal from capturing the city.

VI. Translate, explaining the construction of the words in italics

(1)— unius assis
Non unquam pretio *pluris* licuisse, notante
Judice quo nosti populo.

(2)—Haud sibi cum Danais rem faxo et pube Pelasga
Esse *putent*.

(3)—Desidiæ *cordi*.

(4)—Scissa *comam*.

(5)— post hanc vagor; aut ego, *lecto*
Aut scripto quod me tacitum juvet, ungor olivo.

(6)— maria ante *exurere* Turno
Quam sacras dabitur pinus.

VII. Give the rules for the sequence of tenses in Latin with examples.

VIII. Distinguish between

simulo, dissimulo
usquam, unquam, ubique
morĕre, morēre
careo, egeo, desidero
paro, pario, pareo
proficio, præficio, perficio

IX. Give an outline of the constitution of Servius Tullius as described by Livy.

X.—What facts regarding Horace's life and early education are to be gathered from his satires?

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P M

LATIN: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

A. MONRO, M.A., B.C L

I Translate into English.

(1).—Iracundior est paulo, minus aptus acutis
Naribus horum hominum; rideri possit eo, quod
Rusticius tonso toga defluit, et male laxus
In pede calceus hæret; at est bonus, ut melior vir
Non alius quisquam, at tibi amicus, at ingenium ingens
Inculto latet hoc sub corpore: denique te ipsum
Concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim
Natura, aut etiam consuetudo mala; namque
Neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris.

(2).—O noctes cœnæque Deum, quibus ipse meique
Ante Larem proprium vescor, vernasque procaces
Pasco libatis dapibus. Prout cuique libido est,
Siccat inæquales calices conviva solutus
Legibus insanis, seu quis capit acria fortis
Pocula, seu modicis uvescit lætius Ergo
Sermo oritur non de villis domibusve alienis,
Nec, male necne Lepos saltet; sed, quod magis ad nos
Pertinet, et nescire malum est agitamus: utrumne
Divitiis homines, an sint virtute beati?
Quidve ad amicitias, usus, rectumne, trahat nos?
Et quæ sit natura boni, summumque quid ejus?

(3).—Durum a stirpe genus. Natos ad flumina primum
Deferimus, sævoque gelu duramus et undis;
Venatu invigilant pueri, silvasque fatigant;
Flectere ludus equos, et spicula tendere cornu
At patiens operum parvoque assueta juventus,
Aut rastris terram domat, aut quatit oppida bello.
Omne ævum ferro teritur, versaque juvencum
Terga fatigamus hasta'; nec tarda senectus
Debilitat vires animi, mutatque vigorem.
Canitiem galea premimus; semperque recentes

Comportare juvat prædas, et vivere rapto.
Vobis picta croco et fulgenti murice vestis,
Desidiæ cordi; juvat indulgere choreis;
Et tunicæ manicas, et habent redimicula mitræ

(4) —Jamque propinquabant castris, murosque subibant,
Quum procul hos lævo flectentes limite cernunt,
Et galea Euryalum sublustri noctis in umbra
Prodidit immemorem, radiisque adversa refulsit.
Haud temere est visum. Conclamat ab agmine Volscens
"State, viri; quæ causa viæ? quive estis in armis?
Quove tenetis iter?" Nihil illi tendere contra;
Sed celerare fugam in silvas, et fidere nocti
Objiciunt equites sese ad divortia nota
Hinc atque hinc, omnemque abitum custode coronant
Silva fuit late dumis atque ilice nigra
Horrida, quam densi complêrant undique sentes;
Rara per occultos ducebat semita calles
Euryalum tenebræ ramorum onerosaque præda
Impediunt, fallitque timor regione viarum.

(5) —Tum vero in dies infestior Tullii senectus, infestius cœpit regnum esse. Jam enim ab scelere ad aliud spectare mulier scelus: nec nocte, nec interdiu virum con quiescere pati, ne gratuita præterita parricidia essent. Non sibi defuisse, cui innupta diceretur, nec cum quo tacita serviret defuisse, qui se regno dignum putaret: qui meminisset, se esse Prisci Tarquinii filium; qui habere, quam speiare, regnum mallet. Si tu is es, cui nuptam esse me arbitror, et virum et regem appello. sin minus, eo nunc pejus mutata est res, quod istic cum ignavia est scelus. Quin accingeris? Non tibi ab Corintho, nec ab Tarquinus, ut patri tuo, peiegrina regna moliri necesse est, Di te penates patriique, et patris imago, et domus regia, et in domo regale solium, et nomen Tarquinium creat vocatque regem

(6) —Certe mihi verendum non erat, ne quid, hoc parricida civium interfecto, invidiæ mihi in posteritatem

redundaret. Quod si ea mihi maxime impenderet tamen hoc animo semper fui, ut invidiam virtute partam, gloriam, non invidiam putarem. Quamquam nonnulli sunt in hoc ordine, qui aut ea, quæ imminent, non videant, aut ea, quæ vident, dissimulent · qui spem Catilinæ mollibus sententiis aluerunt, conjurationemque nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt: quorum auctoritatem secuti multi, non solum improbi, verum etiam imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent. Nunc intelligo, si iste, quo intendit, in Malliana castra pervenerit, neminem tam stultum fore, qui non videat conjurationem esse factam, neminem tam improbum, qui non fateatur. Hoc autem uno interfecto, intelligo hanc reipublicæ pestem paullisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimi posse

(7).—(Unprepared translation)—

Multas per gentes et multa per aequora vectus
Advenio has miseras, frater, ad inferias,
Ut te postremo donarem munere mortis
Et mutam nequicquam alloquerer cinerem.
Quandoquidem fortuna mihi tete abstulit ipsum
Heu miser indigne frater adempte mihi,
Nunc tamen interea haec prisco quae more parentum
Tradita sunt tristi munere ad inferias,
Accipe fraterno multum manantia fletu,
Atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale.

II For Latin prose.

When Tullia heard what was done, she mounted her chariot and drove to the Forum and saluted her husband as king But he bade her go home, for such scenes were not fit for women. And she came to the foot of the Esquiline Hill, to the place where the body of her father lay in the way And when the charioteer saw it, he was shocked and pulled in his horses that he might not drive over the body But his wicked mistress chid him angrily and bade him drive

on So she went home "with her father's blood upon her chariot wheels," and that place was called the wicked street ever after.

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PERSIAN GRAMMAR, &c.

REV E. SELL.

I Give a short تذکره of the author of the سکندر نامه.

II. Explain in English the following words and phrases —

سمالدنه — ادیم — خوش عنان — جاه‌گي خوار — دانای طوس — کند سرقی سدب را خانه رس — ذات‌العماد — وبل بند داد ن — مفرح — بلای اعدا — منبسط گشتن — حکیم فرخنده رای *

III (a) Explain the exact force of each یای in —

ز بیرنگ این پرده دیر سال
خیالي شدم چون بیارم خیال
برانم که این پرده خالي کنم
درین پرده جادو خیالي کنم

(b) Explain the کاف in —

بهم او داد زبور سمرقند را
سمرقند نے کانچنان چند را

(c) Explain the figure of speech used in —

گرمه مزن بر حریف اوکنی
گرفته شوی گر گرفته ري

(d) Scan the first two lines in (a)

(e) Analyse the two couplets in (a).

IV. Give a few illustrations to show how Persian as spoken in India differs from modern Persian in pronunciation, idiom, &c.

V. Re-write the following words with the *correct* short vowels :—

رجا — موسم — عروس — قطعه — قیامت — قلعه — جیب — بحر *

VI. Give the English proverbs equivalent to—

(1) دیر آید درست آید *

(2) د و دل یک شود بشکند کوهرا *

(3) ماهي ماهي را نمي خورد *

(4) آب دردریا انداختن

VII. Explain and illustrate—

تجنیس خط — مقلوب کل — لف و نشر — سیاق الاعداد *

VIII. Write short sentences in Persian to illustrate the use of each of the following :—

بای قسمیه — تای انتها — چیم مساوات — رای اضافت — کاف دعائیه — میم اثبات — های مختفي فاعلیت — یای تنکیر *

IX. Translate into English :—

(1) آیا آن چکمه د و ز است *

(2) من آن چیز بصحابت چاپار فرستادم *

(3) آن ایوان پنج طاق دارد *

(4) آجررا از این قسم کل میسازند *

X. Give a short account in an easy Persian style of—

پیروزي یافتن سکندر بردارا و کشته شدن دارا *

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 PM

PERSIAN TRANSLATION

REV E SELL

I Translate into Persian —

There was in the days of the Khalifah, the Prince of the Faithful, Harun-ar Rashid, in the city of Baghdad, a man called As Sindibad, the porter He was a man in poor circumstances, who bore burdens for hire upon his head. And it happened to him that he bore one day a heavy burden, and that day was excessively hot; so he was wearied by the load, and perspired profusely. In this state he passed by the door of a merchant, the ground before which was swept and sprinkled, and there the air was temperate; and by the side of the door was a wide seat The porter sat down to rest himself, and when he had done so, he found that there came from the door a pleasant odour, which much delighted him. He heard also the melodious sound of stringed instruments, mirth-exciting voices, and varieties of distinct recitations. Upon this he raised his eyes towards heaven, and said: "Extolled be thy perfection, O Lord! O Creator! O Supplier of all the conveniences of life! Thou suppliest whom Thou wilt! I implore forgiveness of Thee!" Then came out to him a page, handsome in countenance, comely in stature, magnificent in apparel, and said "Enter, my master calleth thee."

II. Translate into English :—

(1) آورده اند که ملکي بود نام او ابن مدين
بامهتي عالي ورائي روشن قصر رفيع القدر
سلطنت را سعي معمار شوکت نفهٔ سما
ک رسانده و بناي وسيع الفضاي مکرمت را
بمدد مهندس حشمت از ذر وهٔ فلک
الافلاک گذرانيده *

بيت

ملک کوکب شاه حمشيد بخت
فلک مرتبم ماه و خورشيد بخت

وبا مرغي كه اورا قبره خوانند انسي تمام داشت وآن مرغي بود باحسني كامل ونطقي دلكشا وصورت مطبوع وهيات زيبا همواره ملك با او سخن گفتي وبه لهجههاى شيرين ومثلهاي رنگين او منبسط گشتي *

نظم

سخنهاي زيباي رنگين خوش است
حكايات شيرين بسى دلكش است
كسي را كزينها بود بهره مند
كنند ش بزرگان وشاهان پسند

(2.) چو صبح ازدم گرگ برزد زبان
بخفتن درآمد سگ وپاسبان
خروس غنوده فروكوفت بال
دهل زن بزد برتبيره دوال
من از خواب اسوده برخاستم
بجوهر كشي خاطر آراستم
طلبگار گوهر كه كاني كند
به پندار اميد جاني كند
بخونناب لعلي كه آرد بچنگ
ستيزه كند بادل خاره سنگ
چه پنداري اى مرد آسان نيوس
كه آسان پرازدر توان كرد گوش

(3.) فریبنده رایی شد این راه دور
که بر چرخ هفتم توان دید نور
درین ره فرشته ز ره میرود
که آید یکی دیو ده میرود
بمعیار این چار سو رهروی
بسنجید دو جو تا ندزدد جوی
قراضه قراضه رباید نخست
رایند از چونکه گردد درست

(4.) امروز برای سان کشتیهای جنگی باید برویم بندر پوا تسموت که یکی ازبنادر معتبره جنگی انکلیس است صبح زود برخاستم کسالت بیخوابی داشتم رخت پوشیده سوار کالسکه شده باصدر اعظم و شاهزادها وغیره رفتیم سرراه آبان پورتسموت جمعیت زیادی بود توی کالسکه قدری معطل شدیم تا ولیعهد انکلیس و ولیعهد روس با زنهای ایشان و غیره آمدند همه راه آباد وسبز و جنگل کاج بود سه ساعت کمتر طی شد تارسیدیم ـ حاکم شهر با اجزای خودش آمده نطقی کردند تعارف اسمی بعمل آمده توپ زیاد از خشکی و دریا انداختند داخل کشتی شدیم ودراطاق کشتی سرنهر نشستیم دو پسر کوچک ولیعهد

انکلیس هم بالباس ملاحی آمده بودند سایر
تماشاجیان که درکشتیهای بخاری و قایقهای
بزرگ وکوچک از لندن و بنادر وغیره آمده
بودند هورا میکشیدند *

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC, 10 AM TO 1 PM

TAMIL . GRAMMAR, &c

REV H BOWER, D D

I அருளினறமுரைக்கு மன்புடையா வாய்ச
சொற
பொருளாகக் கொளவா புலவா—பொருள
ல்லா
வேழையதனை யிகழ்துரைக்கும்,பாறகூழை
மூழை சுவையுணரா தாங்கு.

(1) பொழிபபுரை எழுதுக.

(2) எழுவாய், பயனிலை, செயப்படுபொருள்
கூறுக.

(3) "புலவா" என்னும் பதததிற்குப பகுதி
யென்ன, அது வினையாவதெப்படி.

(4) "அதனை" என்னும் பதத்தின் உறுபபுக
ளைப பகுததுககாடடுக.

(5) "ஆங்கு" என்னும் பதம் எத்தனை பொ
ருள்கொள்ளும.

II சிறுகாலையே தமகருச செல்வுழி வலசி
யிறுகிறுகத தோட்கோப்புக் கொளளா—இ
றுகிறுகிப

பின்னறிவா மென்றிருகுமு பேதையா ரை
காட்டும்
பொன்னுமு புளிவிளங்கா யாமு.

(1) பதவுரை எழுதுக.

(2) "வல்சி என் வடமொழியா தென்பது" மொழியா.

(3) "பொன்னும் புளிவிளங்காயாம்," என்னும் திருஷ்டாந்தத்தால் குறிக்கப்பட்ட கதையை எழுதுக.

III மனுஷர் மறுமையை நினைக்கதக்க காலததைக்குறிதது நாலடியாரில் சொல்லிய பாட்டை எழுதுக.

IV பொற்பினுக் குறையுளாம் பொன்னங் கொம்பனை
யற்பினிற் பயந்தநம் மக்களாயிடை
யெறபிரிந் துறைகுன ரோனு மெங்ஙன
நிற்பிரிந் தாறறுவா நிகழ்த்துவா யென்றான்.

(1) உரையில் இந்தபபாட்டின் பொருளைக்குறித்து விசேஷமாய்சு சொல்லியிருக்கிறதென்ன.

(2) இந்தப்பாட்டின் நாலடிக்களிலுமுள்ள முதற்பதங்களுக்கு இலக்கணங் கூறுக.

(3 பயந்த என்பது என்னசொல், அதன்பகுதியென்ன.

V கான்றரு ருயிரொழுகக் கண்ணீர் கவுளலைப்ப
வூன்றேரு கணைபட் டுழலும் பிணையொத்
தேன்

மான்றே ரரசர்முடியுழுத வார்கழற்காற்
றேன்றலென் கண்களிப்ப வின்னமுமென்
றேன்றிலேயே.

(1) "கான்று" என்னும் பதத்திற்குப் பகுதி என்ன.

(2) "தோன்றல்," "தோன்று" என்னும் பதங்களுக்குச் சம்பந்தமுண்டா.

"தோன்றிற் புகழொடுதோன்றுக" என்னும் குறள் பாட்டை எழுதுக—

VI. நேரலார் போரேறே நிடதத்தார் கோமானே
யாரவனை மார்பா வளியே னுயிர்க்குயிரோ
காரிருள்வா யான்புலம்பக் கானகத்து விட்ட
கன்றுஞ்
சாரலியா லின்னுமிதுவோ நின்றண்ணளியே.

(1) "அளி" என்பதற்கு அர்த்தமென்ன. "அளியன், அளியேன்" என்னும் பதங்களுக்குப் பேதமுண்டா.

(2) இந்தப்பாட்டிலுள்ள ஏழாம் வேற்றுமை யுருபுகளையும் அசையையும்காட்டுக.

VII. கலி என்பவன் யார்–அவன்உற்பதத்தி,உடை, செயல் என்ன–அவன்களினை எத்தனை வருஷம் பிடித்திருந்தான்.

VIII. ராமன், ராமாயணம், ராவணன், அமரன், அநுஜன், என்னும் பதங்களுக்கு அர்த்தமென்ன.

IX. ராவணஜித, சூர்வாசன், தென்திசைக்கிழவன் என்பவர்கள் யார்.

X. தேசு, மூன்றுவன், பிறந்தேம், அவைஎல்லாம், என்பவைகளுக்கு இலக்கணமென்ன.

XI "தன்னடிச்சோதிக்கெழுந்தருளியது" என்பதின் பொருளென்ன, இதுயாரைக் குறித்துச் சொல்லியது.

XII. வேதவதியின் சரித்திரத்தைச சுருக்கமாய் எழுதுக.

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P.M

TAMIL: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION

P RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M A.

I Translate into Tamil :—

(*a*) His attentions were of the highest importance in assisting the improvement of her mind and extending its pleasures. He knew her to be clever, to have a quick apprehension as well as good sense, and a fondness for reading, which, properly directed, must be an education in itself. He recommended the books which charmed her leisure hours, he encouraged her taste and corrected her judgment he made reading useful by talking to her of what she read, and heightened its attraction by judicious praise.

(*b*) A gentleman rode a young horse, which he had bred, thirty miles from home, and to a part of the country where he had never been before. The road was a cross one, and extremely difficult to find; however, by dint of perseverance and inquiry, he at length reached his destination. Two years afterwards, he had occasion to go the same way, and was benighted four or five miles from the end of his journey The night was so dark that he could hardly see the horse's head, and he had lost all traces of the proper direction he was

to take The rain began to fall heavily. He now contemplated the uncertainty of his situation. "Here am I," said he to himself, "far from any house, and in the midst of a dreary waste, where I know not which way to direct the course of my steed. I have heard much of the memory of the horse, and in that is now my only hope." He threw the reins on the horse's neck, and encouraging him to proceed, found himself safe at the gate of his friend in less than an hour. It must be remarked that the animal could not possibly have been that road but on the occasion two years before, as no person ever rode him but his master

II. Subject of a short Essay in Tamil :—

How far is the ordinary style of Indian Domestic Architecture conducive to health and comfort?

III Translate into English :—

(a) மிகைப்படுதுன்பமும் விழையுமின்பமும் அகத்திடைநிகழென நோக்குமையன்.

(b) தொடர்ந்தமும்மல முருக்கிவெம்பவக்கட லுலையக்
கடந்துளோர்களுங் கடப்பரோமகண்மே ற் காதல்

(c) முந்திரிமேற்காணி மிகுவதேற் கிழ்தன்னை இந்திரனு வெண்ணிவிடும்.

(d) பரவையாடினும் நதிகளாடினும் படியெ லாம்நடந்தடிகள் தேயினும்
குரவராயினுந் தழலினின்றதன் கொதி பொறுக்கினுங் கதிகிடைக்குமோ.

(e) உலவாயை மூடலாம். ஊர்வாயை மூட லாமோ.

(f) இராவணன், மருத்தனைநோக்கி, நீ என் னோடு போரிடவாவதுவேண்டும். தோற்

றேனெனச் சொல்லவாவதுவேண்டுமென்ன, அவ்வரசன் அவனை நீயார் என்று உசாவினன். அதற்கவன் ஒரு பெருங்கை நகைத்து, ஓ அரசனே! என்னைக் கண்டும் நீ அஞ்சாமல் நின்று தீரமாய்ப் பேசுகிறையே அதற்கு உவந்தேன். என்னைக் குபேரனுடையதம்பியென்றும் தசக்கிரீவனென்றும் அளவற்ற பராக்கிரமசாலியென்றும் அறியாதவனு மிவ்வுலகத்திலிருப்பது எனக்குப் பெருவியப்பாயிருக்கின்றது. தனபதியையென்று இதோ அவனது விமானத்தைக் கொணர்ந்திருக்கின்றேன் பார் என்றுரைத்தான். அதைக்கேட்டு மருத்தன் குலுங்குநகைத்துக் கூறுகின்றனன். ஓகோ மகாவீரனே! உன்னைப்போல் புண்ணியவான் யாருண்டு. அண்ணனை அடித்துவாகனம் பறித்துக் கொண்டது மகாவிசேஷம்; இங்ஙனஞ் செய்த சிறப்பைச்சொல்லித தற்புகழ்வது அதிலும் விசேஷம்; இப்படிப்பட்ட சற்குணவானுக்கு வரங்கிடைத்தது எல்லாவற்றிலும் விசேஷம். இவ்வகைச் சரித்திரம் உலகத்தில் யாரெங்குங் கண்டதில்லை.

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC, 10 A M TO 1 P M

TELUGU GRAMMAR, &c

V SUNDARARAMAYYA, M A, B L.

I జలధివిలోలవీచివిల సత్కలాకాంచిసమంచితావనీ
తలవహనక్షమంబయిన దక్షిణహస్తమునందరున్నమ।
ధ్వళదురుఘుర్మవారికణ కమ్రకరాబ్జముపట్టినూతిలో
వెలువడఁగోమలిందిగి చెవిశ్రుతకీర్తియయాతి ప్రీతితో॥
కల్పాంతానలకీలా।
కల్పితతపఃపూఁబత్తీగణవిభుశౌర్య।
కల్పుఁగనియమ్మతరక్షుల
నల్పక్రోధులయితాఁకిరార్చికడంక॥.

(1) వీనియర్థము వ్రాయుఁడు.

(2) జలధి, ఉన్మత్, అబ్జము, అనలకీలాకల్ప, శౌర్యకల్ప, వెలువడ —ఈయాఱురూపములెట్లైనవో వ్రాయుఁడు.

II వీనియర్థములు వ్రాయుఁడు.

(a) దూరీకృతాచార దుష్టమానసుఁడ
విశదకీర్తులమున్న విశ్వంబునిండ
యక్షీణశక్తినైనతులకోదండ
దీక్షాగురుండన తేజంబుమెఱసి
తగిలిరాక్షసకులాంతకుఁడైనరామ
జగతీశునిజదూతఁ జతురమానసుఁడ

(b) సకలంబుగాల్చి యుత్సవకేళిఁదేలి
యెడబుకసైవ్రాలు నెఱమంటతునుక
లుడుగకమ్రోయుచునెగిగూలితూలి

పోలిసురాపాన సుఖసు స్థితునిగి.

(c) వరుసతోనట్టిస్థవడిగూలదన్ని.

(d) తనుచిత్రకూటాద్రిదగనెక్క కాకి.
చెనకుటయునుమనశ్శిలచేతమీరు.

III (1) మనమనన్యాపేక్షంబుగమాంసభక్షణంబునేయవచ్చును.

(2) పాపపుమోమోటమినీరునెక్క రానననేకమోసపో
యితిని.

(3) భగ్గునమండు దవానలంబువృక్షాగ్రంబులంగాల్చి విడు
చుంగాని, వాని నిర్మూలంబుగావించుంజాలదు.

(4) తాయిగన్నతాతికి గుడిగన్నగుడికి క్రొక్కుకొనుచు

(5) వీధిగుమ్మముదగ్గఱ కెదురేగి.

(a) ఈ వాక్యములందు, క్రిందగీటుగీచినశబ్దముల ప్రయోజ
నము౦ దెలుపుడు.

(b) 3వ వాక్యమునకు వెంబడి యెటుల వాక్యము రచింపఁ
బడియున్నది.

IV (1) సుపర్ణుడనుపేరు గరుడునకును మహాభారతమనుపేరు
మీచదివినగ్రంథమునకు నెట్లైనవి?

(2) పుత్రికాకరణంబననేమి

(3) చాంద్రాయణంబననేమి.

(4) మహావిషువత్సంక్రాంతియననేమి.

(5) (1) ఆధి, వ్యాధి.

(2) శక్యము, శక్తము.

(3) ప్రయోగము, ప్రయోజ్యము

వీనియర్థభేదములను వివరింపుడు

(6) (1) ఔషధములాకటికాదని యొకటిఁబోయించితిమి.

(2) మనపట్టంబువారికో వర్షకాలదినంబులు దుర్దినం బులెయగు

(3) కాఁజేయవలయుననితలంచి

(4) చెడఁగాచెడఁగా గాఁచురములుకావు.

వీనియర్థంబులు చక్కఁగావివరింపుఁడు

(7) ఏయేయర్థంబులందు ద్విరుక్తిఁగలుగును

(8) ఈ సమాసంబు లెక్కైనవి.

(1) సర్వంకషప్రజ్ఞ

(2) అపూర్వసుఖంబు

(3) యథేష్టంబు.

(4) ఆస్మశానాగమంబు.

(9) ఈ శబ్దముల కర్థంబులు వ్రాయుఁడు.

(1) జరర, (2) మహామహుఁడు, (3) ఉత్సేధంబు, (4) జఘత్స (15) వలీముఖుండు, (6) విస్రంభము

(10) వీనికిందోచినన్ని ప్రతిపదములు వ్రాయుఁడు.

(1) చచ్చు; (2) రీతి, (3) వణిజుఁడు, (4) జలము.

(11) వీనియందు తద్ధితప్రత్యయములే యర్థంబులందైనవి.

(1) అమాయికత్వము, (2) ప్రాతికూల్యము, (3) పాలతుక (4) ముక్కిడి.

(12) ఈ పదములోనిసంగతులు వివరింపుఁడు.

అమ్మనుజేంద్రుఁడైన నలుయజ్ఞము, ధర్మ
జురాజసూయయజ్ఞము ప్రయాగఁ
జేసిన ప్రజాపతియజ్ఞము, పాశపా

ణియజ్ఞమ్మును గృహ్య యజ్ఞము
నిశాకరయజ్ఞము నీమనోజ్ఞయజ్ఞమ్మును నెక్కరూప.

(13) అష్టకాదులు నలుభురు 'ఏము నీదొహిత్రులమునుమ్మ' నియయాతికి తమ్మొటించిరి. అదియెట్లు? ఆకథ వ్రాయఁగలరా?

(14) (1) కద్రువు, కద్రువ. ఈ రెండురూపము లెప్ప డెప్పుడు సాధువులు.

(2) 'కచునకు దేవయానికరంబలిగె, ఇచ్చటషష్ఠీ విభక్తి యెటులనైనది? మఱి యేవిభక్తియా స్థానమందుఁ బ్రయోగింపఁగూడు.

(15) అధఃపతితుఁడు, అధస్పతితుఁడు. అధఃపదము, అధస్పదము. అహోముఖము, అహర్ముఖము. అహోరాత్రము, అహర్రాత్రము. వీనియందు సాధువులెవ్వి? ఎందుచేత?

(16) ద్విరుక్తియందు వీనిరూపంబులు వ్రాయునది, (1) చెదరు, (2) తునియలు, (3) అన్న, (4) పర.

(17) సంధిచేయునది.

(1) దుర్ + నయ (2) ప్ర + నయ (3) చిరు + అడవి (4) కారు + అడవి

(18) (1) జీవచ్ఛవంబు. ఈ సంధియందు రూపాంతరము వ్రాయునది.

(2) ఉద్యద్జ్ఞానము ఈ రూపము సరియేనా.

(19) 'ఒకఁడు' దీనికెన్ని రూపంబులుకలవో వ్రాయుఁడు

(20) తరువాయి వృత్తాంతంబు. ఔచవిభక్తికప్రత్యయమేలఁ గనుపడదు.

(21) (*a*) నిజప్రభాపటల పర్యస్తోదస్తప్రభాకరగ భస్తి విస్తారంబై.

(*b*) పత దుర్వీధరధాతు నిర్ఝర జలాభంబై మహోదేహ నిర్గతసాంద్రారుణపూరము.

(*c*) కరిమకర నికరకరాస్ఫూతజాతవాతో ద్ధూత త్తు. గతరంగాగ్రసముచ్చలజ్జల కణాసారచ్ఛటాచాందితగగన తలంబై.

(*d*) స్వస్వనియుక్తక్రియారంభ సంభ్రమపరిభ్రమద్బ్రాహ్మణ నివహంబును.

(*e*) యీయజ్ఞము విధిసనాథబుత్విక్ప్రయోగ సంపూర్ణంబయ్యెను.

వీనియర్థము వ్రాయుఁడు

(22) గరుడు నిరాకకింద్ర సభం బుట్టిన యుత్పాతంబు లెవ్వియని వర్ణింపఁబడి యున్నది.

(23) పరశు, కులిశ, కుంత, ప్రాస, పరిఘ. వీని భేదములు చక్కఁగాఁ దెలియునటుల వ్రాయుఁడు.

(24) యజ్ఞమృగంబు పిఱుందఁబఱచు రుద్రుండునుంబోలె- ఈ కథ వివరింపుఁడు.

(25) మహాపాతకంబుల ననెవ్వి.

(26) జీర్ణోత్సవ, ఉత్థాన - ఇచట సంధి చెప్పుఁడు.

(27) ఊరుజాతివృత్తముల ననెవ్వి? ఒక యుదాహరణమిచ్చి తెలుపుఁడు

(28) ఒకపుట మించకుండ, రావణునకు హనుమంతునికి
నైన సంవాదంబు వ్రాయుఁడు.

(29) హేతూత్ప్రేక్షయొక్క లక్షణము వ్రాయుఁడు.
ఉదాహరణ సహితముగా.

(30) "సదారంభాన్వేషణమె పనిగా గుటిలగతిన్వ్యర్థించు
పాపజాతికి నీకెట్లు దయపుట్టును"
ఇచ్చటనుండు, అలంకారంబెద్ది. దానికి లక్షణ
సమన్వయము చేయుఁడు

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

TELUGU : TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

V SUNDARARAMAYYA, M.A, B L.

I. Translate into Telugu :—

(*a*) His attentions were of the highest importance in assisting the improvement of her mind and extending its pleasures. He knew her to be clever, to have a quick apprehension as well as good sense, and a fondness for reading, which, properly directed, must be an education in itself. He recommended the books which charmed her leisure hours, he encouraged her taste and corrected her judgment : he made reading useful by talking to her of what she read, and heightened its attraction by judicious praise.

(*b*) A gentleman rode a young horse, which he had bred, thirty miles from home, and to a part of the country where he had never been before. The road was a cross one, and extremely difficult to find ; however, by dint of perseverance and inquiry, he at length reached his destination. Two years afterwards, he had occasion to go the same way, and was benighted four or five miles from the end of his journey. The night was so dark that he could hardly see the horse's head, and he had lost all traces of the proper direction he was to take The rain began to fall heavily He now contemplated the uncertainty of his situation. "Here am I," said he to himself, " far from any house, and in the midst of a dreary waste, where I

know not which way to direct the course of my steed. I have heard much of the memory of the horse, and in that is now my only hope" He threw the reins on the horse's neck, and encouraging him to proceed, found himself safe at the gate of his friend in less than an hour. It must be remarked that the animal could not possibly have been that road but on the occasion two years before, as no person ever rode him but his master.

II. Subject of a short Essay in Telugu :—

How far is the ordinary style of Indian Domestic Architecture conducive to health and comfort ?

III. Translate into English :—

(1) ఘోరస్మారమదీయకోపదహన క్రూరార్చి లన్నీరుగా
నీ రూపంబు దహింపకోర్చి తిదపోనిస్థాగ్ధలోభంబుచే।
నోరీనీవిపుడడటుకొన్న మెయి నేనెల్ల జ్వాలద్వ
హ్నిలో
నీరైనిదనిమించు భూనికనునేజన్మింతుధరగ్ర
స్తుఅగ ॥

(2) అల్లుడయ్యమనుజుడ డలిపురాక్రమమున।
పెద్దిదరతరంబుపెఱుగుచున్న ।
వాడు క్రూనిమొదలి వమ్మికమాక్రూనిడ ।
జెఱుచునట్లు గడగిచెఱుచుడ బరుల ॥

(3) వికటఘటీయంత్రవ్రాత వాపికాసలిల ధారాధోరణీ
ప్రవాహానేకసంవర్ధితంబులై యశోకశాకోటకు
టజ ముఖనిఖిలవిటపి వాటికాభిరామంబులైన
యారామంబులును

(4) తనపైవచ్చువిరోధి సైన్యముల నుద్యద్బాణజాలం
బులన్ ।

తనుపుల్ సించియు నశ్వసంతతుల గాత్రంబుల్ విభే
దించియ్.

ఘనదంతావళ కుంభకూటముల ముక్తశ్రేణులన్ రాల్చి
యున్.

దిననాథాత్మజ సూతిరౌద్రరసను న్నిద్రస్థితింజూ
పుచున్.

(5) కరువలిచేఁదూలుకపిల జటావళికరమొప్పుశిఖలుగాఁగ
నకరత్న.

మయజాలభూషణా మలదేహదీప్తులు తేజంబుగా నతిదీ
ప్యమాన.

యాగశతంబులనర్చితంబైన మూఁడగ్నులు ప్రత్యక్ష
మైన యట్లు.

తనప్రాలశర్మిష్ఠతనయులు గ్రీడించుచుండంగనున్న
యయ్యర్విజేని.

కడకునేగుదెంచెఁ గన్యలుదనుజాధి.

రాజసుతయుఁ దోడరాఁగనెప్పి దేవిదేవయాని దే
వేంద్రదేవియ.

పోలెనెంతయును విభూతిమెఱసి.

(6) (1) భవమానమిత్రదైన్యహరమ భవిత్ర
నపక్షేకి శరదదోషాంభోజద్విరద.

(2) ఖచరోరగా మరగణవిమానము లు
ద్భుచురవిభాగైక చరతఁజలింప

(3) రావణుఁడట ఘోరరణకళాకేళి
కావఱుఁడగుచుదిక్పాలురన్నెల

పలుచినతొల్లింటి భంగములాయు
బలుపకపోదనుభంగిని నెగసి॥

(7) ఓ యార్తజనశరణ్యా ఈ యరణ్యంబు నలుదెసలుం గ్రమ్మి ముమ్మరంబుగఁ జుట్టుకొన్న యీయెరగలిం బడి ప్రాణంబులు గోలు పోవలసివచ్చెఁగా యని రక్షణోపాయంబుతోఁ బకదైవంబుం బ్రార్థింపు చుండఁగా నా పాలిటిదైవంబు చందంబున సమయమున సన్నిహితుండైనాఁడవు. శరణాగతభరణంబున శిబిచక్రవర్తిని దలపింపుదగునీయంతటిలోకోత్తరుని శరణాందితిని.

(8) ఆతతపుష్టమారుతరయ ప్రవికంపితఘూర్ణితాచల।
వ్రాతమహార్ణవుండు బలవన్నిజదేహ సముజ్జ్వలప్రభా।
ధూతపుతంగలేఖుఁడు దితుండయి తార్క్ష్యుఁడు వల్లి
కిన్మనఁ।
ప్రీతియొనర్చుఁ నెగనెభీవజవంబున నభ్రవీథికిఁ ॥

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A M. TO 1 P M.

KANARESE : GRAMMAR, &c.

M. CLAPHAM, ESQ.

I భ్రాంతివిలాసదే కథానాయక నాయకియరు యారు. (a) అదేర టూకియేఁను బరేయిరి. (b) సోమగు ప్తన చరిత్రయన్ను సంగ్రహవాగి బరేయిరి.

II. ఇవుగళ తాత్పర్యవన్న బరేయిరి :—

(a) నేత్తియ జుంజు మోగణళి మాలేకరాసియే
నీళ్దకొంబుమ్మి। యొప్పెత్తిదే పుష్పరే

ಣು ಪೊಗೆರಕ್ಕೆಶುಕಂಗಿಳಿದಾಳಗೆಣ್ಮೊನ ॥ ವ್ರ್ಮ
ತ್ತಪಿಕಸ್ವನಂಕಳೆ ಕಳಂವೊಸಪೂಗುಡಿ ರು
ಲ್ಲಿಚಂದೆಳಿ । ಸ್ರುತ್ತಿದಕಾಸೆಯಾಗೆ ಗೆಲವಂ
ದುದು ಬೀರನನೊಂದುವಮಾಮರಂ ॥

(*b*) ಇನವಂಶಜತನ್ನ ಯೆಪತಿ। ಘನರುಚಿಕರವಾಳದಿಂದೆ
ಮಡಿದಹಿತತತಿ ॥ ವಿನಮಂಡಲಮಂಭೀದಿಪ।
ರೆನಿಮಡಿದೊಡಮರಿ ವಿರೋಧಮಂಬಿಟ್ಟಪನೆ ॥

III. ನವವಿಧ ಭಕ್ತಿಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ಯಾವವು? ಭಕ್ತೋತ್ತ
ಮನು ಯಾರು? ಭಕ್ತಿಲಕ್ಷಣ ಗುಣಯಾವದು? ಬರೆಯಿರಿ

IV ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಪದ್ಯಗಳ ಶ್ಲೇಷಾರ್ಥವನ್ನು
ವಿಶದವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ :—

(*a*) ಮೇಲಾಂತು ಸೋಗೆಯಂಪೊಸ । ಪಾಲಾಂತು
ಸುಪರ್ವವಾಂತು ಪಶುವಂಗಿರಿಯಂ ॥ ಲೀಲಾವ
ಹಭಾರತವಂ । ಪೋಲುತ್ತಮೆರೆದುದೆಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಂ
ಡ್ರೇಕ್ಷುವನಂ ॥

(*b*) ಕಮಲಿನಿಯಂತೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಗುಣರಂಜಿತೆ ನಂದನಭೂ
ಮಿಯಂತೆವಿ । ದ್ರುಮವಿಲಸಲ್ಲತಾಧರೆ ನಭಸ್ಥ
ಳಿಯಂತೆ ವಿರಾಜಹಂಸಮಂ ॥ ದಮಹಿತಯಾನೆ
ಸಾರಕೃತಿಯಂತೆ ಸುಲಕ್ಷಣಭಾವವೃತ್ತಿಸಂ ।
ಕ್ರಮಿನದಿಯಂತೆದಲ್ಬವನ ವಿಶ್ರುತಿಯೆಂದೆನೆ
ದೇವಿಯೊಪ್ಪಿದಳ್ ॥

V ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಸಂಧಿಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡಸಂಧಿಗೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವೇನು?

(*a*) ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರುವ ಪದ್ಯೆದ ಸಂಧಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿರಿ :—

ವಿದಳಿತಕಂಜಪುಂಜ ಪರಿಪಿಂಜರರೇಣುಗಣಾಂಗರಾ

ಗಷ । ಟ್ಪದೆಪಟಲೀಸುವರ್ಣಮಣಿಕಿಂಕಿಣಿ
ಕಾಳಿಯನಂಬುಜಾಕರಾ ॥ ಭೃಂದಿತತರಂಗವಾರಿ
ಕಣಮೌಕ್ತಿಕ ಮಾಲೆಯನಾವಸಂತನಿ । ತ್ತುದ
ನುರೆತಾಳ್ದು ತತ್ಸುತನ ವೋಲ್ಸುಳಿಗುಂವನ ಮಂ
ದೆಮಾರುತಂ ॥

(b) ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪದ್ಯೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೀಟಿನ ಸಾಜ್ಞಿಗಾ ಇರುವ ವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪದವಿಭಜನೇ ಮಾಡಿರಿ

VI. ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರುವ ಪದ್ಯೆಗಳ ದಂಡಾನ್ವಯವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ (Paraphrase) :—

(a) ಸುರನದಿಯತಡಿಯಪುಳಿನಾಂ । ತರದೋಳ್ಮರಿಯಂ
ಚೆವಿಸುವವೋಲ್ಕಂಗೆಸೆದಂ ॥ ತರುಣಂಜನನಿಯು
ಪಕ್ಕದೆ । ಸರಸಿಜದಳಧವಳಮೃದುಳಕಯ್ಯಾತಳ
ದೋಳ್ ॥

(b) ಚೆದಳಿಗರ್ಕಂಪುಮೇಲೆ ಪೊಸಸಿಂಧುರದಂತಿರೆ ತಳ್ತ
ಕೊಂಬುಕ್ಕೈ । ಯೆಂದೆವನಾನೆ ಕೋರಕರದೆಂ
ತನ ಗೊಪ್ಪಿರೆನಾಗಬಂಧದೆಂ ॥ ತೊಂದಿರೆಸುತ್ತಿ
ಮೆಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಮದೆಂಮಕರಂದೆ ಮದಾಗೆಕರ್ಣಮಿಂ
ದಿಂದಿರಬೃಂದಮೆಂದೆನಿಸೆ ದಂತಿಮುಖಂ ಗಣೆಯಾ
ಯ್ತುವಾಮರಂ ॥

VII ಈ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಿಂದೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಪೂರ್ವ ಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ

(a) ಹರನಿರ್ಭಗ್ನತ್ರಿ ಪದ್ವಿಷ್ಣುಕಂಕಾಳ (b) ವೀರವಿ
ಧ್ವಸ್ತಗರ್ವಾಲಂಕಾರ ನೃಸಿಂಹಚರ್ಮ (c) ಪಾ
ಲ್ಗಡಲಕಡೆವಾಗಲ್

VIII ಕನ್ನಡ ಜನರು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಶಬ್ದಗಳನ್ನ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸುವಾಗ ಹುಟ್ಟುವ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಕೃತಿಗಳುಯಾವವು? ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ

(a) ಕನ್ನಡವರ್ಣಮಾಲೆ ಅಸಂಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾದೆದ್ದೆಂಬುವದೆನ್ನ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿರಿ?

(b) ಈ ಪೂರ್ವಾರ್ಧ ಪದ್ಯೆದೆಲ್ಲಿ ಗರ್ಭಿತವಾಗಿರುವ ಸಮಾಸಗಳನ್ನೂ ಅವುಗಳ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನೂ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ:—

ಕರತಳಖಡ್ಗಕೃತ್ತ ರಿಪುರಕ್ತರಸಾರ್ದ್ರ ಮಹೀತಳೋಪ್ತ ನಿರ್ಝರಹತಕುಂಭಿಕುಂಭ ನಿಪತನ್ನವಮೌಕ್ತಿಕ ಬೀಜಜಾತಿ

IX. ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರುವ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳ ಪೂರ್ವೋತ್ತರ ಕಥಾಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ?

(a) ಬಾಲಕೆಯ ಪೊಡೆ ನಿರರ್ಥಕಮಲ್ತೆ (b) ಎಡೆಯೋಳ್ಮರೆದೀಗಳೇ ನನಾಳೋಜಿಸಿದೈ (c) ನಿಂದಿಪರೇವೊಳ್ತುಂಗಿರಿಕಭಕ್ತರಂ ಭೂತಳದೋಳ್ (d) ಜಾಹ್ನವಿಯಂಬುವಿನಂತೆ ತೃಷೆಯನೇಂಕಳೆದೆಪುದೆ.

X. ಈ ಪದ್ಯಗಳ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ?

(a) ಪಡೆದೆಬುಜಕೆರಾಜಂಧಾ । ಳಿಡುವಂಗೆಡರಾತ್ರಿಗೆಂದೆ ಜಂಜವದಿಂದಾ ॥ ಯಡೆಗೆಯ್ದು ಲಂಚೆಯಿಟ್ಟವೊ । ಲೆಡೆಗೆಡೆಗರಸಂಚೆಪೊಳೆಯತೀರದೊಳೆಸೆಗುಂ ॥

(b) ತರಳನದೋರ್ವನಾತ್ಮಕರ ತೋಯದೊಳಾಕೆಯನಕ್ಕ್ರಲೋಚನಾ । ಧರರದೆಚಲ್ವನಾಸಿಕೆಗಳಂ

ದೆದೆವಾಪ್ಪೊಳಪೀಕ್ಷೆಸುತ್ತೆತ ॥ ತ್ವರಿಮೆಳ
ಕಿಟ್ಟನೀರರುಹ ಕ್ಕೈರವಪಾಟಲಕುಂದೆಜಂಪಕ ।
ಸ್ಫುರಿತಸುಮಾಳಿಗೆತ್ತುನಡೆ ನೋಡಿದೆನೀಂಟದೆ
ಪಾಣಿವಾರಿಯಂ ॥

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

R. VENKATARAMAIYA, B.A

I Translate into Kanarese :—

(*a*) His attentions were of the highest importance in assisting the improvement of her mind and extending its pleasures He knew her to be clever, to have a quick apprehension as well as good sense, and a fondness for reading, which, properly directed, must be an education in itself. He recommended the books which charmed her leisure hours, he encouraged her taste and corrected her judgment: he made reading useful by talking to her of what she read, and heightened its attraction by judicious praise.

(*b*) A gentleman rode a young horse, which he had bred, thirty miles from home, and to a part of the country where he had never been before. The road was a cross one, and extremely difficult to find; however, by dint of perseverance and inquiry, he at length reached his destination. Two years afterwards, he had occasion to go the same way, and was benighted four or five miles from the end of his journey. The night was so dark that he could hardly see the horse's head, and he had lost all traces of the proper direction he was to take. The rain began to fall heavily. He now contemplated the uncertainty of his situation. "Here am I," said he to himself, "far from any house, and in the midst of a dreary waste, where I know not which way to direct the course of my steed. I have heard much of the memory of the horse, and in that is now my only hope." He threw the reins on the horse's neck, and encouraging him to proceed, found himself safe at the gate of his friend in less than an hour. It must be remarked that the animal could not possibly have been that road but on the occasion two years before, as no person ever rode him but his master.

II. Subject of a short Essay in Kanarese :—

How far is the ordinary style of Indian Domestic Architecture conducive to health and comfort?

III Translate into English —

(1) ಪರಮಕೃಪಾಕರನಿನ್ನಯ । ಚರಣಾಬ್ಜದಭಕ್ತಿ
ಭಾಗ್ಯ ಭೋಗವೆದೆಂದುಂ ॥ ಸ್ಥಿರಮೆಕ್ಕೆಮಿಕ್ಕ
ವಿಪದಾ । ಕರಫಲಪದಭೋಗವೆನಗ ಜಸ್ರಮು
ನಿಷ್ಟಂ ॥

(2) ಮಗನೆಮನೋರಥಂನಿನಗದಾವುದುಪೇಳೆನೆಬೇರೆಪೇ
ಳ್ವುದೇಂ । ಜಗದೆಧಿನಾಥನಿನ್ನ ಪದಭಕ್ತಿಯೆಮು
ನ್ನನದಿಷ್ಟಮಂತದಂ ॥ ನೆಗಳ್ವಿರವೆಂತುಬೋಧಿ
ಪುದುಸತ್ಕೃಪೆಯಿಂದನೆಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಜೊನ್ನ ಮಂ। ಮೊ
ಗಸಿತುಳ್ಕಿದಂತಿರದದ್ಯುತಿಕೂರ್ತೊರೆದೆಂಮಹೇ
ಶ್ವರಂ ॥

(3) ಜಳನಿಧಿಪಡೆದೊಡೆಮುತ್ತಂ । ಸುಲಲಿತಶುಕ್ತಿಯೊ
ಳೆಪುರುಡಿನಿಂಪಡೆದಪುದೀ ॥ ಪೊಳೆನಳಿನಶುಕ್ತಿ
ಯೊಳ್ಮಂ । ಜುಳನೀಲಮನೆನಿಸಿನಿಂದವಾರಡಿಯು
ದರೊಳ್ ॥

4) ಶ್ಯಾಮಳಾಂಗಮಾಗಿತೀವಿತಳ್ಳ ಭೃಂಗಬ್ಯಂದೆದಿಂ ।
ಕೋಮಳಪ್ರವಾಳಶಾಖೆ ಯೆಂಬದೀರ್ಘ್ಯಕುಂಡ
ದಿಂ । ವಾಮೆಮಾಗಿತಾಳ್ದ ಮಾಕರಂದೆದಾನವಾರಿ
ಯಿಂ । ಕಾಮಸಾಮಜೋಪಮಾನಮಾದುದೊಂ
ದುಮಾಮರಂ ॥

(5) ಬನಗಳ್ತಳೆಯೊಳೊಳ್ತಳಗುವ | ಕನಕಪ್ರಭೆಚಂಪಕ
ಪ್ರದೀಪಕದಂಬ ॥ ಕ್ಕನಿಶಂಸುಗಿದೋಡುವಭೃಂ।
ಗನಿಕಾಯಂತಿಮಿರದೆರುಳಿಯಾಗಲ್ ವೇಳ್ಕುಂ ॥

(6) ಜಲನಿಧಿಜಲಮಂಜಲಭೈ । ತ್ಕುಲಕ್ಕೆನಲಿದಿತ್ತುದತ್ತ

ವಿತ್ತನದೀನಿ । ರ್ಮಲಸಲಿಲಂದೊರೆದುದುಗಡ।
ನೆಲದೊಳ್ಕೊಟ್ಟಂಗೆಬಡತನಂಬಂದೆನ್ನುದೇ ॥

(7) ವಿಗೆವುತ್ತಿವೊಱೆವತುಂಬಿಗಳತಿಂಥಿಣಿಯನೇ। ಮು
ಗಿಲೆಂದುಸುಳಿವಗಾಳಿಗೆಬಿಡದೆನರ್ತಿಪಲ । ತೆಗಳ
ಕುಡಿಗೊನರನುಣ್ಬೊಗರನೇವಿಂಬೆಂದು, ಸೊಗ
ಯಿಸುವಪೂಗಳಿಂದಾ ॥ ಪ್ರೊಗುವಮಕರಂದೆಬಿಂ
ದುಗಳನೇಮುಳೆಗಳೆಂ । ದೊಗೆವಸಂತಸದೊಳಾ
ವಗೆವಿರ್ದುಕುಣಿವಸೋ । ಗೆಗಳಬಳಗಂಗಳಂ
ಮಗನೆಕಂಡ್ಯೆತಳಿತನಗರೋಪವನದೆಡೆಯೊಳೂ.

(8) ಎಂದುಳ್ಳುದೆ ನುಪಚಾರಮಿಲ್ಲದುಸಿರ್ದ ಬಸವರಾ
ಜನ ಭಕ್ತಿಭಾವಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಸ್ಮಯಂಬಟ್ಟು ತನ್ಮುಖ
ಸುಧಾಕರನಿಂದೊಗೆತಂದಸೂಕ್ತಿಚಂದ್ರಿಕೆಯಿನ
ಜ್ಞಾನತಮಂಪರೆಯೆ ಮನಃಕುಮುದ ಮಲ
ರೆ ಸುಜ್ಞಾನಪರಿಮಳಂಪಸರಿಸೆ ।ಸಮಾನಧರ್ಮಿಣಿ
ಯೆನಿಪವಿವೇಕನಿಧಿಯಾ ದೇವಾದಾಂಬಿಕೆಗೆ ಮು
ದಮನೊಡರ್ಚಲಿಂತೆಂದಂ.

(9) ಅದೆಂಕೇಳಿ ಸೋಮಗುಪ್ತನು ವ್ಯಾಕುಲವೂ ಆಶ್ಚ
ರ್ಯವೂ ಉಂಟಾದೆವನಾಗಿ, ಈಗ್ಯೆ ಯೇಳುವ
ರುಷಗಳಕೆಳಗೆ ಚನ್ನಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕಂಠಸ್ವರವೂ
ಅವಯವಗಳೂ ಯಿಾಗ ವಿಕಾರವೆಂ ಹೊಂದಿರು
ವದರಿಂದೆ ನನ್ನ ಪುತ್ರನಾದ ಚಿರಂಜೀವಿಗೆ ಸಹ
ನನ್ನ ಗುರುತು ಹಿಡಿಯುವದೆ ಕ್ಕಾಗದೆ ಹೋ
ಯಿತು. ಕೋಕದಿಂದೆಲೂ, ವಾರ್ಧಕದಿಂದೆಲೂ
ಜೀರ್ಣಾವಯವೆನಾದನನಗೆ ಬುದ್ಧಿಪಾಟವವೂ
ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಶ್ರವಣಗಳಪಾಟವವೂ ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ಕ

ಡಮೆಯಾದಾಗ್ಯೂ ನಿನ್ನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ನಿನ್ನ ಕಂಠಸ್ವರವನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದೆಮಾತ್ರದಿಂದಲೇ ನೀನು ನನ್ನ ಮಗನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

(10) ತೊಳಪಕಿರೀಟರತ್ನ ಕರಮಂಬರಮಂಮಿಗೆಚಿತ್ರಿಸು ತ್ತಿಕಂ । ಗೊಳಿಸೆಮುಖೇಂದುಮಂಡಲಮರೀಚಿ ವಧೂನಯನೋತ್ಪಳಂಗಳಂ । ಕೆಳೆಗೊಳಿಸುತ್ತ ಲಚ್ಚೆರ್ ನಿಜರೂಪುಮನೋಜನನಂಗಹೀನನೆಂ । ದಿಳೆನುಡಿವಂತೆಮಾಡೆನಡೆತಂದೆನಿಭಾಗ್ಯದೊಳಾನ ರಾಧಿಪಂ.

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A M TO 1 P M.

MALAYALAM · GRAMMAR, &c

R. S SHEPPARD, B A.

I (*a*) മൌസലംഎന്ന പേർ ആപവ്വത്തിന്ന കൊടുപ്പാൻ കാരണമെന്ത ?

(*b*) മഹാഭാരതവും രാമായണവും മലയാളത്തിൽ പരിഭാഷപ്പെടുത്തിയതാർ ? അദ്ദേഹം എപ്പോൾ ജീവിച്ചിരുന്ന ? വേറെ എന്തഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളെ എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്ന ?

(*c*) അദ്ധ്യാത്മ രാമായണമെന്ന പേരിന്റെ താല്പയ്യമെന്ത ? വേറെ ഒരു രാമായണമുണ്ട്. അതിന്റെ പേരെന്ത ? രണ്ടിന്റെയും സംസ്കൃത മൂലഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളെ എഴുതിയതാർ.

II (a) അർജ്ജുനൻ ശിവനെ തപസ്സുചെയ്വാൻ പോയതിന്നു കാരണമെന്ത ?

(b) കിരാതത്തിൽ അർജ്ജുനൻ ശിവനെ എങ്ങിനെവർണ്ണിക്കുന്നു ?

III. (a) വികല്പം - ആവരണം - വായു - ഗൃഹ്യം - പത്തികം - ശുദ്ധം - ആജ്ജിക - തൃണം - മാതുലൻ - അരിയ - ഇവകളുടെ അർത്ഥമെഴുതുക.

(b) കുതിര - സാക്ഷാൽ - പടിഞ്ഞാറ - ശൂർപ്പണഖ ഒഴം വാക്കുകളുടെ ഉദ്ഭവമെന്ത ?

IV. താഴെ എഴുതിയ വരികളുടെ അർത്ഥം വ്യക്തമായെഴുതുക :—

(a) ഗിരീശ ഗിരിസുതഹൃദയാംബുജവാസം
ഗിരിനായകധരം ഗിരിപക്ഷാരിസെവ്യം
സുരസഞ്ചയ ദനുജേന്ദ്രസെവിതപാദം
സുരപദ്മണിനിഭംപ്രണതൊസ്മഹംരാമം.

(b) പ്രിയതമയൊടുമെവം യാത്രചൊല്ലീട്ടുപാർത്ഥൻ ഭയമൊഴിയെനടന്നാൻ ഉത്തരാശാം വിലൊക്കു സഹായമിതി ഗിരികന്യാവല്ലഭംഭക്തിപൂർവ്വം ജയജയപരമേശപാഹിമാമെന്നുചൊല്ലി.

V (*a*) "പുക്കിതുവനാന്തരം ജനകനിയൊഗത്താൽ"—പിതാവ അങ്ങിനെ നിയൊഗിപ്പാൻ കാരണങ്ങളെന്തെന്ന സംക്ഷെപമായറക.

(*b*) "നിന്നുടെതത്വം ഞങ്ങൾം ഇങ്ങറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു"—ആ തത്വമെന്തൊന്നവന്നിക്ക.

(*c*) "ഭാനുമാൻ ജലപ്രതി വെവ്വേറെകാണും പൊലെ."—എന്ത? ൦രം സാദൃശ്യത്തെ വിസ്താരമായി വിവരിക്ക.

VI താഴെപറയുന്ന വരികളിൽ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതികളെ വിവരിക്ക:—

(*a*) ജംഭാരിതന്നാൽമുന്നംനിക്ഷിപ്തമായചാപം.

(*b*) പണ്ടൊരുവരിഷം ഭവാനരുതീർത്ഥങ്ങൾം കരുതിപൊയി, &c.

VII ബ്രഹ്മാവ, ശിവൻ, കൃഷ്ണൻ, അർജ്ജുനൻ, ഇവരിൽ ഓരൊരുത്തർക്കുപയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ചില പേരുകളെ എഴുതുക.

VIII (*a*) കീഴ്വരും വാചകങ്ങളെ പരിശോധിക്ക:—

ഝടിതി കുഭ്യനായ്പുരുഷൻ താനുജൻ
അടുത്തുയുദ്ധത്തിന്നൊരുമിച്ചനെരം
കുലക്കായിലവിലെല്ലുക്കായിലൊട്ടും.

(*b*) *a* യിൽ കീഴ്വരയിട്ട പദങ്ങളെ വ്യാകരിക്ക.

IX. അനുവാദകം, പ്രതിസംഖ്യ, ആഗമം, പുനരുക്തി, തസ്യാനുരെന്യസ്തം, അദ്ധ്യാരോപം - ഇവയെ ഉദാഹരണസഹിതം വർണ്ണിക്കയും അവയെ ഒത്ത ഇംഗ്ലീഷുപേരുകളെ എഴുതുകയും ചെയ്ക.

X 1. ക്രിയാന്യൂനം, ശബ്ദന്യൂനം തമ്മിലും, 2. രണ്ടാം സംഭാവന, രണ്ടാം ക്രിയാനാമസപ്തമി തമ്മിലും ഉള്ള വ്യത്യാസത്തെ ഉദാഹരണസഹിതം വർണ്ണിക്ക.

XI. അല്ല, ഇല്ല ; കൊടുക്ക, തരിക ; പറയുക, ചൊല്ലുക ; ഇവതമ്മിലുള്ള വ്യത്യാസമെന്തെന്നുപറക.

XII. താൻ, ഓ എന്നവകളുടെയും പ്രഥമ, തൃതീയ, പഞ്ചമി എന്ന വിഭക്തികളുടെയും പ്രയോഗങ്ങളെ സദൃഷ്ടാന്തമെഴുതുക.

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MALAYALAM TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION

V. ACHYUTHA PANIKKAR.

I Translate into Malayalam :—

(*a*) His attentions were of the highest importance in assisting the improvement of her mind and extending its pleasures. He knew her to be clever, to have a quick apprehension as well as good sense, and a fondness for reading, which, properly directed, must be an education in itself. He recommended the books which charmed her leisure hours, he encouraged her taste and corrected her judgment: he made reading useful by talking to her of what she read, and heightened its attraction by judicious praise.

(*b*) A gentleman rode a young horse, which he had bred, thirty miles from home, and to a part of the country where he had never been before. The road was a cross one, and extremely difficult to find ; however, by dint of perseverance and inquiry he at length reached his destination. Two years afterwards he had occasion to go the same way,

and was benighted four or five miles from the end of his journey. The night was so dark that he could hardly see the horse's head, and he had lost all traces of the proper direction he was to take. The rain began to fall heavily. He now contemplated the uncertainty of his situation. "Here am I," said he to himself, far from any house, and in the midst of a dreary waste, where I know not which way to direct the course of my steed. I have heard much of the memory of the horse, and in that is now my only hope." He threw the reins on the horse's neck, and encouraging him to proceed, found himself safe at the gate of his friend in less than an hour. It must be remarked that the animal could not possibly have been that road but on the occasion two years before, as no person ever rode him but his master

II. Subject of a short Essay in Malayalam :—

How far is the ordinary style of Indian Domestic Architecture conducive to health and comfort?

III. Translate into English :—

(a) ഇത്ഥംവ്യാധാകൃതിശൻഗിരിവര തനയാം
സാദരംചൊല്ലുമപ്പൊഴം
ബദ്ധക്രോധേനപന്നിത്തടിയനരിയദു
ഷ്ടാസുരൻമകവീരൻ
ആത്തുച്ചംനാദമോടും വലയുമറുതിചെയ്യാ
ശു ചാടുന്നനേരം
മൃത്യോർമ്മൃത്യോശ്ശരം കൊണ്ടലറിയുടനടു
ത്താശു പാർത്ഥൻനേരെ.
പുത്രവൈരിജനമസ്മൊന്നധിക ബദ്ധ
സംഭ്രമമയച്ചതും
പോത്രിവീരനതറച്ചുവീണ വനമത്രപാ
ർത്ഥനടെസന്നിധൌ
ചീത്തകോപമൊടുപാർത്ഥനോടടനടുത്തുമൃത്യു
ഹരനെത്രയും

പത്തുദിക്കുടയുമെത്തുമൊച്ചയൊടു മിത്ഥമ
ഭ്യുനമുവാചസഃ.

(b) തത്രൈവകബന്ധദേഹംദഹിപ്പിച്ചനേരം
തദ്ദേഹത്തിങ്കൽനിന്നങ്ങുത്ഥിതനായ്കാ
ണായി
ദിവ്യവിഗ്രഹത്തൊടുമത്ഥസമാനനായ;
സവ്വഭൂഷണപരിഭൂഷിതനായന്നേ
രം
രാമദേവനെപ്രദക്ഷിണവുംചെയ്തുഭക്ത്യാ
ഭൂമിയിൽസാഷ്ടാംഗമായിവീണുടൻ
നമസ്കാരം
മുന്നുരുച്ചൈയ്യകൂപ്പിതൊഴുതുനിന്നുപിന്നെ
മാന്യനാംഗന്ധവ്വരാജാനന്ദവിവശ
നായി
(c) കാമമെയിക്കൊണ്ടുഗൽഗ്ഗദാക്ഷരവാണി
കളാംകൊമളപദങ്ങളാൽസ്തുതിച്ചു തുട
ങ്ങിനാൻ
നിന്തിരുവടിയുടെ തത്വമിതൊരുവക്കും
ചിന്തിച്ചാലറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാവതല്ലെന്നാ
കിലും
നിന്തിരുവടി തന്നെസ്തുതിപ്പാൻതോന്നീടു
ന്നുസന്തതമന്ധത്വംകൊണ്ടെന്തൊരു
മഹാമൊഹം

(d) തെരുതെരദ്വാരാവതിയിലക്കാലംപെരിക
ദുന്നിമിത്തവുംകാണായ്വന്നു

പുരവാസികളൊടരുൾ ചെയ്തീടിനാൻമുര
ഹരനായപരമപുരുഷൻ
അടുത്തിതാപത്തുനമുക്കിതിന്നു തൃകൊട്ടപ്പ
മേറുംദുർന്നിമിത്തംകാണുന്നു
ഇവിടംകയ്യിട്ടുപുറപ്പെടുകനാം പവിത്രമാം
തീർത്ഥപ്രവരമാടുവാൻ
ഭഗവദ്ധ്യോഗം പരിചൊടുക ണ്ടുഭഗവരു
കതനുദ്യവരുംചൊല്ലിനാൻ
തിരുമനസ്സൊന്നുമറിയാഞ്ഞെന്നുളളി
ൽപരിതാപംപാരംമമഭഗവാനെ!

(d) ജയകാം ക്ഷികളായഅനേകവിദശ്രുന്മാർ വാഗ്വാദം പലപ്രകാരത്തിലും ചെയ്തു വരുന്നു—താൻ സംസാരിക്കുന്നത എതൃതന്നെ അസംബന്ധമായിരുന്നാലും എതിരാളിക്കു സംസാരിപ്പാൻ ഇടകൊടുക്കാതെ താൻതന്നെവായട ടച്ചാതെ സംസാരിക്കുക, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ എതിരാളിയെക്കാട്ടിൽ ഉച്ചത്തിൽ സംസാരിക്കുക, എതിരാളിയുടെ ആക്ഷേപത്തിന്നു സമാധാനംപറവാൻതാൻ അശക്തനാണെന്നു ബോധിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ ആക്ഷേപത്തിന്റെ നേരായ താൽപൎയ്യം ഒന്നുപിരട്ടി സംസാരം തനിക്കറിയുന്നഒരു സംഗതിയിലെക്കു തളളിക്കൊണ്ടുപോയി അതിൽ അസംബ

സ്ഥമായി അനേകകഥകം പറഞ്ഞു നോക്കുക, എതിരാളി പറയുംമുമ്പെ തന്ന്രഹിച്ചതായി നടിച്ചുഓരൊഉത്തര ങ്ങം പറക, എതിരാളിയുടെ പ്രസംഗം കേൾക്കുംമുമ്പെഅതുഅബദ്ധമെന്നു ഭാവിച്ച ഉച്ചത്തിൽ ഹസിക്കുക, താൻ ധരിച്ചുവെച്ചതെല്ലാം സുബദ്ധമെന്നും തനിക്ക ഒരു കാലവുംഅബദ്ധംവരികയില്ലെന്നും മറെറല്ലാവരുംഅബദ്ധമെ പ്രകടിക്കയും മനസ്സിലാക്കയും ഉള്ളു എന്നും നിശ്ശങ്കം ഘോഷിക്കുക, ആത്മ പ്രശംസകളുംമറേറാരൊന്ന വിവിധ പ്രകാരത്തിൽ ചെയ്ക. ഇങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നവർക്കുതക്കിക്കുമാർ എന്നും വായ്പ്പിട്ടകാർ എന്നും മറ്റും പലേപേരുകളും വിദ്വജ്ജനങ്ങളും പറയുമാറുണ്ടെന്തെ.

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

URDU: GRAMMAR, &c.

REV. E. SELL.

1 ان الفاظ كي معنى انگريزي مين لكهو*

كاٹهي — تارے گننا — شلوار — ايڑيان رگڑنا — حسام — كاسه‌ليس — روٹهنا — همسنگ — عورت مادرزاد — خالي كا پهدنا — اشراق — شايدحي — چشمك زني كرنا — عرق حدن — موچهے كاٹنا — منهه بنانا *

II اگر کسی فعل کے دو فاعل ہون اس طرح کہ ایک مذکر رہے اوّر دوسرا مونث یا ایک متکلم ہو اوّر دوسرا غایب یا برعکس اسکے تو بتلاؤ کہ فعل کس فاعل کي مطابقت کریگا*

III. علامت اضافت کب ی اوّر کب ء اوّر کب کسرہ ہوتی ہی*

IV. اس بیت سے کیا سنہ ہجري ظاہر ہوتا ہي اوّر اسمین کس لفظ سے تدخلے کي طرف اشارہ کیا گیا ہي*

لب بہزاد معني سے سني تاریخ چھپنے کي — نہین دیوان یہ حسن آباد الفت کا مرقع ہي*

V. ان ابیات کی شرح انگریزی مین کرو*

(ا) وار اسکي سرو ہي کي رکي چہرے پہ صدشک پایا نہ رقیبون نے محل طعنہ زني کا

(ب) یوسف کے نہ کٹ جائین کہین ہاتھہ چھري سے ہوتے ہین نقاب رخ دلدار کے وابند

(ج) اٹھائین لطف نہ نعمت سے اپني سرگردان دہان غیر مین ہي رزق آسیا کي

(ا) عبارت مرقومۃالذیل کو رومن کیارکٹر (یعنے حروف انگریزی)

میں نقل کرو اس طرح کہ تلفظ اسکا
صاف رہے *

VI. ازل سے تلخی ہجران جو لکھی تھی مقدر میں
حلاوت زہر کی ملتی تھی مجھکو شیر مادر میں
میں کیا جانوں جمن کہتے کسکو آشیاں کیسا
کھلیں آنکھیں تو میرے آن کر صیاد کے گھر میں
پری ہی یا کہ دیوانہ ہی دونو الغرض خوش ہیں
کوئی سونے کے زیور میں کوئی لوہے کے زیور میں
دہان یار میں دیکھی زبان تو یہہ خیال آیا
کسینے چھوڑدی ہی لال مچھلی حوض کوثر میں

(ب) پہلے دو بیت کی ترکیب کرو *

(ج) چارون ابیات مذکور کے عربی الفاظ
چنکر علحدہ رقم کرو *

(د) کسی ایک مصرعہ کی تقطیع کرو *

VII. یہ الفاظ کن سے استعارہ کئے جاتے ہیں * بادام — پستہ — فندق — نرگس — شمشاد — سرو روان — ہلال — غنچہ — سانپ — روز — شب — مشک *

VIII ہرایک لفظ ذیل کے دو دو معنی انگریزی میں لکھو *

غل — خط — صفا — جھٹکنا — لال — وصال *

IX (ا) ہاے مختفي کب گرجاتا ہي اؤر
کب گ سے اؤر کب ء سے بدل ہوتا
ہي *

(ب) کس لئے لفظ دانائي مبْن همزہ اگے ی کے
اؤر لفظ دانایان مبْن اگے ان جمع
کے ي زیادہ کیا گیا *

X ان مبْن صنایع لفظي ومعنوي کیا ہیْن *
(ا) حاصل کار آرام دل سوگوار گرم رو راہ
الم اؤر صرصر وار آوارۂ عالم ہوا *

(ب) گیا دنیا سے تہي‌دست یہ سب دیکھیں رند
رکھے تابوت سے بھي دست سکندر باہر

(ج) میٹھي آنکھوں سے دیکھا ایک‌دن دلدار نے
کردئے شور بدہ‌بختي نے مرے بادام تلخ

XI. انکي تعریف بیان کرو اؤر مثال بھي دو *
حشو — جامع‌اللسانین — اقتباس — ایہام —
مراعات النظیر — عکس مستوي *

FRIDAY, 17TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M.

URDU. TRANSLATION AND COMPOSITION.

REV E SELL.

I. صاف اسکا نرحمہ اردو عبارت مبن کرو *

(a) His attentions were of the highest importance in assisting the improvement of her mind and extending its pleasures. He knew her

to be clever, to have a quick apprehension as well as good sense, and a fondness for reading, which, properly directed, must be an education in itself. He recommended the books which charmed her leisure hours, he encouraged her taste and corrected her judgment he made reading useful by talking to her of what she read, and heightened its attraction by judicious praise.

(*b*) A gentleman rode a young horse, which he had bred, thirty miles from home, and to a part of the country where he had never been before. The road was a cross one, and extremely difficult to find; however, by dint of perseverance and inquiry, he at length reached his destination. Two years afterwards, he had occasion to go the same way, and was benighted four or five miles from the end of his journey. The night was so dark that he could hardly see the horse's head, and he had lost all traces of the proper direction he was to take. The rain began to fall heavily. He now contemplated the uncertainty of his situation. "Here am I," said he to himself, "far from any house, and in the midst of a dreary waste, where I know not which way to direct the course of my steed. I have heard much of the memory of the horse, and in that is now my only hope." He threw the reins on the horse's neck, and encouraging him to proceed, found himself safe at the gate of his friend in less than an hour. It must be remarked that the animal could not possibly have been that road but on the occasion two years before, as no person ever rode him but his master.

II بابت ذیل میں کچھ بیان کرو*

How far is the ordinary style of Indian Domestic Architecture conducive to health and comfort?

III انگریزی زبان میں ترجمہ کرو*

(۱) لا پھر کے ساقیا کوئی پیالہ شراب کا
روز وصال میں نہیں موسم حجاب کا
میں بادہ خوار تشنہ ہوں ساقی شراب دے
راہد تو پی پلا کہ عمل پی ثواب کا
مضمون وصل اسمیں رقم پی نو چاہئے
حسباں ہو اب پرایک ورق اس کتاب کا

معمران داستان مرغوب و راقمان حال وصال طالب و مطلوب کیفیت قران السعدین یون لکھتے ہین کہ جب آفتاب سوختہ آتش داجگر کباب عمکدۂ مغرب مین گیا اؤرمہتاب پنی محبوبۂ مشتری کو لیکر حجرۂ مشرق سے برآمد ہوا ملکۂ حسن افروز وہان سے اٹھکر بادل داغدار زار زار روتی ہوئی موبی محل مین تشریف لائی اؤر آتے ہی غش آگیا چھپرکھٹ مین گرپڑی - قمرالنسا اؤر خواصون نے جلد جلد گلاب کیوڑہ چھڑک کر اٹھایا - جب کچھہ ہوش آیا تو فرمایا - مصنف - عاشق کا دل زار ستانا نہین اچھا — اب ہمنفسو مجھکو جگانا نہین اچھا - قمرالنسا نے عرض کی حضور گلزار کی بہار اؤر روشنی کی کیفیت تو اب دیکھنے کے قابل ہی آپ ذرا دل کو سنبھالئے اس رنج و الم سے کیا حاصل ہی عرض قمرالنسا نے چزادی کا ہاتھہ پکڑ کے اٹھایا اؤر برآمد ے مین کرسی جواہر نگار پر لا بٹھایا *

(ب) مشہور رند خاص سے تا عام ہوچکا
تقدیر مین جو لکھا تھا نام وہ پیاچکا
شمع حرم تھا گاہ کبھی دیر کا چراغ
مین زیب کفر و رونق اسلام ہو چکا
اب عشق و عاشقی کا زمانہ نہین رہا
جانا رہا وہ وقت وہ ہنگام ہوچکا

کوٹھے پہ چلئے لطف شب ماہ دیکھئے
شب چاندنی کا وش لب بام ہوچکا
اب پھر رہی ہی کس لئے یہہ آسیای حرخ
مین سرمہ سا تو گردش ایام ہوچکا
دیندار برہمن کہہ کافر بتائے شیخ
دونون طرف سے موردالزام ہوچکا
دل بجھہ گیا ہمارا شروع شباب مین
یان روغن چراغ سرشام ہوچکا
نہ مغز ہی جو کرتا ہی پھراس سے چشم چار
شرمندہ لاکھہ مرتبہ بادام ہوچکا
جان بر ہوا نہ جسکو لگا روگ عشق کا
ہمکو مرض یہی ہی تو آرام ہو چکا
کعبہ کو جاتے جاتے پھرے سوی دیر رند — لوحیج
کرآئے آب اوٗر احرام ہوچکا ۔

(ح) کالپی ایک شہر ہی جمنا کے کنارے بہت سے صاحب کمال درویش اس سرزمین مین بھی آسودہ ہین — ساتھہ اسکے مشہور ہی کہ بھیم کے تو دے کے غار مین وہان فیروزے اوٗر تانبہ کی کھان ہی لیکن مداخل و مخارج اسکے برابر ہین — ہر گرمی اپنے موسم مین وہان حد سے زیادہ بڑھتی ہی — یہان تک کہ اسکے اطراف مین بیشتر

باد سموم چلتي هي اکثر راه رو اسکي
حدت سے تونس کر اذيت پاتے هين بلکہ
بعضے تو مرهي جاتے هين - اسي ڈر سے وهان
کے باشندے اس رت مين بيشتر گهرون مين
بيٹهے رهتے هين پهرتے جلتے نهين - مگر
بضرورت گرمي کا وقت ٹال کر - مصري بهي
وهان کي بلاد هند مين مشهور هي *

SATURDAY, 18TH DEC., 10 A.M TO 1 P.M.

THE EARLY EMPIRE OF ROME.

REV. G. M. RAE, M.A., G. OPPERT, PH. D.

PART I.

I. Gibbon defines the imperial government of Rome, as it was instituted by Augustus, to be 'an absolute monarchy, disguised by the forms of a commonwealth.' Describe such changes, introduced by Augustus, as seem to you to justify this definition.

II. In what sense, and on what grounds, has the phrase *Augustan Age* become proverbial? Mention some of the public works of the early Roman emperors and give a particular account of any great work in architecture.

III. Who was Sejanus? Show by means of a genealogical table the relation of Nero to Augustus and Antony respectively. Compare the character of Domitian with that of Nero and his foreign policy with that of Claudius.

IV State the main sources of the imperial revenue? Estimate the character of Vespasian as a general and a financier?

V. Give a short account of the capture of Jerusalem—the first eruption of Vesuvius—the two Plinys—the privileges of a Roman citizen—the law and practice of adoption

PART II.

GENERAL SKETCH OF EUROPEAN HISTORY.

VI. Name the principal divisions of the human race, the most important nations belonging to each division, and the foundation on which the classification mainly rests.

VII. (*a*)—State the cause of the supremacy of Athens, the constitutional differences between Athens and Sparta, and the immediate consequences of the Peloponnesian war?

(*b*)—Point out the main differences between Carthage and Rome, the cause of their first war, and the principal events connected with the three Punic wars? Give dates.

VIII. (*a*)—Give the cause of the disturbances at the time of the Gracchi, and name the chief leaders during the various civil wars during the Roman Republic.

(*b*)—Name in order of time the principal Roman Emperors after Domitian, and give the dates of their accession?

IX (*a*)—Who were the Northmen and in what countries did they settle and rule?

(*b*)—Name the various princely families which sat on the German throne and describe the position occupied by the German emperor towards the Pope and the other sovereigns of Europe.

(*c*)—What was the event which led to the war of the Spanish succession? What was the principle which guided William III in his policy towards France, and what are the chief provisions of the treaties of peace which concluded the above-mentioned war?

X Name *one* important event in each of the following years: 390, 362, 276, 189, 106 and 74 B. C, 553, 568, 814, 1187, 1204, 1431 1663 and 1784 A. D.

SATURDAY, 18TH DEC, 2 TO 5 P M

ARITHMETIC.

P. KRISHNASWAMI CHETTIYAR, M.A.

I. Simplify

$$\frac{2 \times \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{8}} \div \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{8}}}{5 \times \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{8}} \times \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{8}}} + \frac{\dot{3}}{\dot{4}\dot{5}} \times \frac{5}{11} \div 1\frac{17}{22} + .\dot{8}1\,1965$$

II. Extract the square root of .047619 ÷ .06857142 and the cube root of 1194389981.

III. Define a prime number.

Shew that if two numbers are not prime to each other they have at least one prime common divisor.

IV. Shew that in order that a number may be divisible by 11, the sum of its odd digits must either be equal to the sum of its even digits, or differ from it by some multiple of 11.

V. Seven men beginning together fire at a target at intervals of 2,3,5,7,10,12, and 14 minutes respectively. After what time will they *first* all fire simultaneously.

VI. A circular plot of ground of a radius of 14 feet is under grass with the exception of a sheet of water in the middle in the form of a square measuring 7 feet diagonally, and is surrounded by a gravel walk 3½ feet wide. Find the area of the grass plot and of the gravel walk ; the area of a circle being $3\frac{1}{7}$ × square of the radius.

VII. The duty on brandy is 6¼ Rs. per gallon when the consumption is 5,000,000 gallons. The duty is reduced 4 per cent and the consumption increases 8 per cent. Find the alteration in the revenue.

VIII. A person finds it takes him 5 times as long to row up a river as to row down it. If the rate of the stream be 6 miles an hour, find how many miles per hour the person can row on still water.

IX. In a School the attendance for the week was as follows: viz.

Monday morning, 100: Tuesday morning 103; Wednesday morning 105: Thursday morning 107: Friday morning 102· Monday afternoon the average of Wednesday and Thursday mornings Tuesday afternoon, 5 less than the average of Monday and Tuesday mornings: Wednesday afternoon, the average of Tuesday, Thursday and Friday mornings: Thursday afternoon ·5 more than the average of Wednesday: and Friday afternoon, the average of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings. Find the average attendance for the week.

X. The annual expenses of a Joint Stock Company are Rs. 31,250 exclusive of Rs. 100,000 required for payment of Interest on the shares. If the receipts over and above the sum of these amounts, after 10 per cent. has been deducted for the Directors, are to be divided as profits among the shareholders, what must be the annual receipts, so that a shareholder holding 10 shares out of 100,000 shares representing the whole stock may receive 36 Rs as his proportion of the profits.

XI. A man has 15,000 Rs. and lays out one-half of it at 5 per cent. per annum simple interest, and invests the other half in the 4 per cents. at 20 discount. His debtor having become insolvent he receives in lieu of the whole Principal and Interest due to him, a Library worth Rs. 300 which he at once disposes of at a loss of 20 per cent. and a Bill for Rs. 7,000 due 5 years hence at 5 per cent. simple interest, which he at once exchanges for its money value and invests the proceeds in the 4½ per cents. at 35 premium. What is the alteration made in his income?

XII. The 2 P.M. goods train from Madras travelling at the rate of 18 miles an hour meets with an accident in the way, and reaches Arconum (48 miles from Madras) $\frac{5}{6}$th of an hour late. The Passenger train from Erode which ought to have left Arconum at 5 P.M. is consequently delayed and leaves Arconum for Madras 6 minutes after the arrival of the 2 P.M. train, and meets the 6 P.M. Mail Train from Madras midway between Madras and Arconum. If the rates of the Passenger and Mail Trains be as 2 to 3, find where the Mail Train will overtake the 2 P.M. goods Train, leaving stoppages out of consideration.

MONDAY, 20TH DEC, 10 A M TO 1 P M

ALGEBRA AND GEOMETRY

P RATNAVELU CHETTIYAR, B A

I Solve the equation $$\frac{1}{3x^2 + 11x + 10} + \frac{1}{6x^2 + 19x + 15} = \frac{2x^2 + 9x + 10}{150}$$

II Given a quadratic expression in x, prove the rule for resolving it into its component factors and shew that its sign will be constant for all real values of x, if the binomial factors are either imaginary or identical

The expression $\frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{3x+1} - \frac{1}{(x+1)(3x+1)}$ cannot lie between the values of 1 and 4, for any real value of x

III Point out the artifice by which a series in G. P is summed and employ it to obtain the sum of the following series

(a) $a, (a+b)x, (a+2b)x^2, \ldots \left\{ a + (n-1)b \right\} x^{n-1}$,

(b) $x, \quad 2^2 x^2, \quad 3^2 x^3, \quad , \quad n^2 x^n$

IV Find the number of permutations of n different things, taken r at a time

If P_r denote this number, shew that

$$P_1 + \frac{P_2}{\angle 2} + \frac{P_3}{\angle 3} + \frac{P_n}{\angle n} = 2^n - 1$$

V The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another

A triangle is described on a given base with a constant vertical angle, and either side is produced towards the vertex to a length equal to that of the other, find the locus of the extremity of the side so produced

VI Describe a circle about a given triangle, and prove the proposition of Euclid which corresponds to the Trigonometrical formula of the radius of the circumscribing circle

(*a*) If an angle of a triangle be bisected, the centres of the corresponding escribed circle and of the circle inscribed in the triangle are situated on the bisector at equal distances from the circumference of the circle circumscribing the triangle

VII. Define 'proportions ex aequali,' and illustrate them from Euclid.

Describe a rectilineal figure which shall be similar to one and equal to another given rectilineal figure.

Why does not this enable you to square a circle?

VIII. If from any external point two tangents and a secant be drawn to a circle, the chord joining the points of contact and the circumference of the circle will cut the secant harmonically.

MONDAY, 20TH DEC., 2 TO 5 P.M

TRIGONOMETRY AND EUCLID, BOOK XI.

J MARSH, ESQ.

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1. The angle A lying in the fourth quadrant give the construction necessary to show that :—

(1) cosec A = cosec (180° — A),
(2) tan (-A) = — tan A,
(3) sin (180° + A) = — sin A.

Give the proof in (3).

II. The length of the shadow of a vertical stick is to the length of the stick as $\sqrt{3} : 1$. If the stick be turned about its lower extremity in a vertical plane so that the shadow is always in the same direction, find what will be the inclination of the stick to the horizon, when the length of the shadow is the same as before.

III. Find an expression for all angles which have a given tangent.

IV. BAC is an angle of 60 degrees, and is divided into two unequal parts by the line AP If from P, PB and PC be drawn perpendicular to BA and AC respectively, so that AB measures 3 inches, and AC, 4 inches, find the length of PB.

V. If $\sqrt{2}\cos A = \cos B + \cos^2 B$,
$\sqrt{2}\sin A = \sin B - \sin^2 B$,

prove that $\pm \sin (B-A) = \cos 2B = \frac{1}{3}$

VI. Find the value of sin 54,° and thence show that

$$\sin 139^\circ - \sin 77^\circ + \sin 67^\circ - \sin 149^\circ = \sin 5^\circ$$

VII. If x be the circular measure of a positive angle less than a right angle, sin x is greater than $x - \frac{x^3}{4}$ and cos x is greater than $1 - \frac{x^2}{2}$.

VIII. The sides of a triangle are to each other as 9 . 7, and the included angle is 64° 12'; find the other angles, having given log 2 = .3010300, L tan 57° 54 = 10.2025255, L tan 11° 16' = 9.2993216, L tan 11° 17' = 9.2999804.

IX. Find the radius of the circle described round a triangle

If p_1, p_2, p_3, be the perpendiculars from the angles of triangle upon the opposite sides, show that:—

$$\frac{1}{p_1} + \frac{1}{p_2} + \frac{1}{p_3} = \frac{1}{r}, \text{ and } \frac{\cos A}{p_1} + \frac{\cos B}{p_2} + \frac{\cos C}{p_3} = \frac{1}{R},$$

where r and R are respectively the radii of the inscribed and circumscribed circles.

X If two straight lines be at right angles to the same plane, they shall be parallel to one another.

XI. Planes to which the same straight line is perpendicular are parallel to one another.

XII. If each solid angle at the base of a tetrahedron be contained by three plane angles which make up two right angles, the tetrahedron will have all its faces equal and similar.

B. A DEGREE EXAMINATION JANUARY, 1881

MONDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P M

REV. C. COOPER, M A.

ENGLISH POETRY

KING LEAR—GARETH AND LYNETTE—ENGLISH BARDS AND SCOTCH REVIEWERS.

I (*a*) What evidence, external or internal, is there to fix the date of the composition of *King Lear*, and what is the approximate date so fixed?

(*b*) It might be inferred, merely from certain characteristics of the versification, that *Lear* belongs to a late period of Shakespeare's literary activity. Point out those characteristics.

II. Show how Shakespeare, while enlarging the original plot by including in it the story of Gloster, has succeeded in preserving the unity of the play.

III. (*a*) Dr. Bucknill argues that Lear is insane from his first appearance in the play. Discuss this opinion.

(*b*) *Gent*: "One-minded like the weather, most unquietly". *Lear*: "My wits begin to turn"...*Kent*: "His wits are gone"...*Cord*: "As mad as the vex'd sea."

Trace the development of Lear's madness through various stages corresponding to the above-quoted utterances.

(*c*) Why does Hallam call it "that splendid madness?"

IV *A* Point out the various characters sustained by Edgar in the course of the play.

B The dying Edmund exclaims:

The wheel is come full circle I am here

Gloster, just blinded, says

As flies to wanton boys, are we to the gods;
They kill us for their sport

(*a*) Quote a line, spoken by Kent in the stocks, that explains "wheel."

(*b*) Compare with these explanations, by Edmund and Gloster, of the mystery of their fate, the solution offered by Edgar in the lines, viz., "The gods are just," &c.

Quote the celebrated description of the look-down from Dover Cliff Examine whether the criticism of Johnson, viz., *that its enumeration of intervening, objects from the top downwards weakens the idea of the height*, is sound in itself, or in view of the requirements of the dramatic situation

VI. By transposing two of the clauses (making whatever other change may be involved in doing so) and substituting for *value* a compound of that verb, make (*a*) clearly express what it was obviously intended to do Amend the loose construction of (*b*). Explain that in (*c*). Criticise (*d*) (*e*) and (*f*) in respect of thought or expression.

(*a*) *Regan* · I have hope, you less know how to value her desert, than she to scant her duty.

(*b*) Not so with us, though minor bards, content
On one great work a life of labour spent

(*c*) What will hap more to-night, safe scape the king

(*d*) Had I your tongues and eyes I'd use them so
That heaven's vault should crack.

(*e*) Whose plaintive strains each love sick miss admires,
And o'er harmonious fustian half expires

(*f*) And each at either [would] dash from either end

VII. (*a*) Tennyson characterises his poem, the *Idylls Of The King*, as "a tale new-old and shadowing sense at war with soul" Explain the "quest" of Gareth in accordance with this allegorical purpose

(*b*) Show how the Brotherhood of Day and Night gave embodiment to the *form* of the hermit's allegory

VIII (*a*) It has been remarked that, to the imagination of the poet, Tennyson unites the keen and accurate observation of the naturalist

Give at least three examples of this from *Gareth and Lynette*

(*b*) From the same poem, quote half-a-dozen Tennysonian compounds, and as many archaisms

IX *A* State (*a*) generally what the verdict of Literature on Byron's poetical judgments has been, and (*b*) more particularly how far Wordsworth's theory and practice of poetry are caricatured and how far correctly described in the following couplet

> He, both by precept and example, shows
> That prose is verse and verse is merely prose

B In one portion of *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, the Satire assumes the form of the *Mock Heroic* Give a brief outline of the action of this portion

X Give a brief delineation of Cordelia, referring to the play in justification of your portraiture

XI Express in plain language the meaning of each of the following passages —

(*a*) *Edgar* To be worst
Stands still in esperance, lives not in fear,
The lamentable change is from the best,
The worst returns to laughter The worst is not
So long as we can say, 'This is the worst'

(*b*) When the mind's free the body's delicate

(*c*) Who alone suffers suffers most i' the mind,
Leaving free things and happy shows behind

(*d*) He felt his young heart hammering in his ears

(*e*) Full oft 'tis seen
Our means secure us, and our mere defects
Prove our commodities

XII *A* Explain the allusions in the following

(*a*) In letters like to those the *vexillary*
Hath left crag-carven o'er the streaming Gelt

(*b*) These *pelican* daughters

( ) O Regan, she hath tied
Sharp tooth'd unkindness, like a *vulture*, here

(*d*) We'll set thee *to school to an ant* to teach thee there's no labouring in winter

(*e*) A turn for punning, call it *Attic Salt*

(*f*) Let Melville's *mantle* prove a blanket too

B Quote the originals of the following parodies

(*a*) Yes! doft that covering where morocco shines,
And hang a calf skin on these recreant lines

(*b*) Better to err with Pope than shine with Pye

MONDAY, 17TH JANUARY, 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH PROSE.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

Mill's Representative Government, the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, Selections in old English Prose

I. Give Mill's two criteria for judging of the merits of a set of political institutions; and hence shew with illustrations that the same institutions are not good at all times.

Mention two valuable results of despotism in France before the time of Louis XIV

II Mention the two characteristic defects of a democratic government, and point out how these evils are aggravated by the present mode of electing representatives, and how they might be reduced by the representation of minorities.

III. (1) Point out the political principle illustrated by each of the following statements:—

(*a*) In a despotism there is at most but one patriot, the despot himself

(*b*) The man makes the motive, and not the motive the man.

(*c*) One person with a belief is a social power equal to ninety-nine who have only interests

Give two illustrations of the last point, one from the reign of George III, and the other from that of Queen Victoria.

(2) How do you account for the fact that while considerable progress has been made in India in codifying the law, nothing has yet been done in England in this direction

IV Certain political circumstances referred to by Mill as existing in the following countries respectively, viz., Ireland, France, Germany, Russia, and America, have been changed since the time he wrote Mention these circumstances and the changes

V Justify the term autocrat in the title of this book.

What purpose is served by the Divinity Student, and by "the young fellow whom they call John." The latter on one occasion incurred a severe censure; what was his offence?

VI (1) Explain the following:—

(*a*) I shall use the same types when I like, but not commonly the same stereotypes

(*b*) Every probability is provided with buffers at both ends.

(*c*) The human will is a drop of water imprisoned in a crystal.

(*d*) The O that revealed Giotto

(*e*) Love *should* be both rich and rosy, but *must* be either rich or rosy.

(*f*) All a man's antecedents and possibilities are summed up in a single utterance

(2) Give in a single sentence the purport of the poem entitled "Latter-day Warnings" and explain

When berries, whortle—rasp—and straw
Grow bigger downwards through the box

VII The autocrat sees two uses in conceit; mention them

He also sees both a good and a bad side in cultivating a love of the ridiculous Give both sides

VIII Write the following passages in modern English —

(*a*) And hadde yhadde the maystry nadde the Normans yfynd to vle.

(*b*) The other lordes were glad hereof and pot here answere and here wordes oppon thes William hys mouth al as he wolde sygge

(*c*) And also thei conen no langage but only hire owne that no man knoweth but thei and therefore mowe thei not gon out

(*d*) Bote the duc hys archers hadde here vorth.
(*e*) Hy beth no prustes bote a beth wel stalword knyghtes.
(*f*) A lewede oth sholde be ybroke, nameliche while hyt was compelled to be yswore vor nede.
(*g*) Right gode to mannes mete.
(*h*) And sent Harold hys body to Harold hys moder wythoute eny mede as hue hadde yprayed.

IX. Compare the two earlier of the selected extracts with the two later ones as regards the relative pronouns; and give any two peculiarities of the Southern dialect noticeable in the passage in the foregoing question.

What light is thrown on the etymology of the following words by the early spelling:—

As, publish, did, early, not? Give the different uses of *ne* and the etymology of *natheles*.

X. (1) Of whom and in what connection were the following passages originally spoken:—

(*a*) Letters four do form his name.
(*b*) These are four minds which like the elements might furnish forth creation.

(2) "I abstained" says the autocrat on one occasion "from making Hamlet's remark to Horatio." Why do you suppose did he abstain?

TUESDAY, 18TH JANUARY, 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M

GENERAL ENGLISH.

W. A. PORTER, M.A.

1. Shew that English has a two-fold relation to Latin, and illustrate your answer by the following pairs of words; bear and transfer, feather and pen.

Point out what consonants have disappeared from *four* and *ten* by comparing them with *quatuor* and *decem* (c in Latin = *h*.)

Why is English classed with the Teutonic group rather than with the Romance languages?

II. In a dictionary of old English there are no words beginning with *ch* or *qu*. Give the different sources of words in modern English beginning with those letters, and an example of each class.

Point out that the change in inflexions in nouns and verbs in passing from old English to modern has made the language more sibilant.

III Give the declension of the demonstrative pronoun of the third person in early English as far as you can gather it from the extract you have read in the Southern dialect belonging to the 14th century.

In this declension there is only one stem, whereas there are now three. Whence are the other two borrowed ?

IV Distinguish between strong and weak verbs.

Morris remarks that the history of a word must sometimes be known before it can be decided to which class it belongs. Illustrate this by the words *hold* and *feed*. Explain the change of vowel in the past tense of *tell*.

Give the evidence in favour of the theory that the past tense of strong verbs is formed by reduplication and contraction.

V. Give the elements of the following compounds:—

ajar, orchard, lord, which, every ;

and give the origin and meaning of the italicised portions of the following words :—

*out*rage, *a*sleep, *r*ally, *tres*pass, twen*ty*, reads, wor*ship*, d*rake*

VI. Give Bain's account of what constitutes Humour

(*a*). A good deal of American humour depends on exaggeration. Quote an instance or two from the Autocrat. Can you bring this species within Bain's explanation ?

(*b*). A passenger by the P. and O. once remarked, "I wonder more children are not thrown overboard" Does this fall within Bain's explanation ? Quote a similar instance of humour from the Autocrat's first breakfast.

VII. Paraphrase the following passages, dispensing in each case with the figure in the original :—

(*a*) Grant that our hopes yet likely of fair birth,
Should be still born, and that we now possessed

The utmost man of expectation,
I think we are a body strong enough,
Even as we are, to equal with the king

(*b*). Ay but our valuation shall be such
That every slight and false-derived cause
Shall to the king taste of this action ·
That were our royal faiths martyrs in love, .
We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind
That even our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no partition.

N.B.—The "action" here spoken of was a rebellion

(*c*). Fame, if not double-faced, is double-mouthed,
And with contrary blast proclaims most deeds ;
On both his wings, one black, the other white
Bears greatest names in his wild aery flight.

(*d*). But 'tis a common proof
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder

VIII. Give in as few words as you can the argument of the following sonnet ·—

Mysterious night ! when our first parent knew
Thee from report alone, and heard thy name
Did he not tremble for this lovely frame,
This glorious canopy of light and blue ?
Yet 'neath a curtain of translucent dew,
Bathed in the rays of the great setting flame,
Hesperus with the host of heaven came.
And lo ! creation widened in man's view.
Who could have thought such darkness lay concealed
Within thy beams, O Sun ! or who could find
Whilst fly and leaf and insect stood revealed
That to such countless orbs thou mad'st us blind ?
Why do we then shun death with anxious strife ?
If light can thus deceive wherefore not life ?

Explain "curtain of translucent dew."

IX. Mention briefly the circumstances in which any four (not more) of the following passages were spoken :—

(*a*) There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune.

(*b*). There's a divinity that shapes our ends
Rough hew them how we will.

(*c*). The times have been
That when the brains were out, the man would die,
And there an end ; but now they rise again
With twenty mortal murders on their crowns
And push us from our stools.

(*d*). Then shall our names
Familiar in their mouths as household words
Be in their flowing cups freshly remembered.

(*e*). Not to know *me* argues yourselves unknown
The lowest of your throng.

(*f*). What boots it at one gate to make defence
And at another to let in the foe
Effeminately vanquished.

(*g*). Hereditary bondsmen ! know ye not
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

REV. C. COOPER, M.A.

I Write an essay on *one* only of the following topics :

(*a*) Family life as a training for society.

(*b*) The relations of Individual Liberty and Social Authority.

(*c*). The claims of India on her educated sons.

II. Write a description of *one* only of the following :

(*a*). Student Life in the Madras Presidency.

(*b*). Village Life in the Madras Presidency.

(*c*) The Pial School.

(*d*) The Madras Fair.

N.B.—Write as well as you can rather than as much as you can

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: TEXT AND GRAMMAR.

M SESHAGIRI SASTRIYAR, M.A.

I. Paraphrase the following, omitting the words of the text as far as possible:—

अवलोक्यचाहमचिन्तयं । अहोप्रभावस्तपसां । दृयमस्यशान्तापि मूर्तिरुत्तप्तकनकावदाता परिस्फुरन्ती सौदामिनीवचक्षुषःप्रतिहन्तितेजांसि । सततमुदासीनापिमहाप्रभावतयाभयमिवोपजनयतिप्रथमोपगतस्य । शुष्कनलकाशकुसुमनिपतितानलचटुलवृत्तिनित्यमसहिष्णु तपस्विनां प्रतनुतपसामपितेजः प्रकृत्यादुस्सहं भवति । किमुत सकलभुवनवंदितचरणानां अनवरततपस्सलिलक्षालितमलानांकरकमलतलामलकवदखिलं जगदालोकयतान्दिव्येन चक्षुषा भगवतामेवंविधानामघक्षयकारणानिपुण्यानि नामग्रहणान्यपि महामुनीनां किंपुनर्दर्शनानि । धन्यमिदमाश्रमपदमयमधिपतिर्यच्च । अथवाभुवनतलमेवधन्यमखिलमनेनाधिष्ठितमवनितलकमलयोनिना ॥

II. (*a*) Describe the characters of Chânakya and Rákshasa, quoting neccessary passages.

(*b*) What do you think about the moral feature of the Mudrârâkshasa?

(*c*) Describe the style of Kâdambari, and give the prevailing opinion about the merit of the work.

III Explain the following passages and the allusions contained therein, and give their contexts where necessary :—

1. कर्णीमुतकथेवसंनिहितविपुलाचलाग्रशोपगताच ॥

2. उन्मद्दहलिहलापकर्षणप्रपलायितामिवयमुनां ॥

3. माङ्गुमिवकपिलाधिष्ठितंमथुरोपवनमिववलावलीढ-धेनुकम् ॥

4. उद्यनमिवानंदितवत्सम् ॥

5. यस्मिंश्चराजनिगिरीणांविपक्षता प्रत्ययानांपरत्वंद-र्पणानामभिमुखावस्थानं ॥

6. तिप्पंतीएगुणेमुन्दोसेमुपरंमुहंकरन्तीए ।
अह्मारिसजणणीएपणमामोम्मामिभत्तीए ॥

7. साध्येनिश्चितमन्वयेनघटितंविभ्रत्सपक्षेस्थितिं
व्यावृत्तञ्चविपक्षतोभवतियत्तत्साधनंसिद्धये ।
यत्साध्यंखयमेवतुल्यमुभयोःपक्षेविरुद्धञ्चयः
तस्याङ्गीकरणेनवादिनदृवस्वस्वामिनोनिग्रहः ॥

8. चन्द्रगुप्तस्यविक्रेतुरधिकंलाभमिच्छतः ।
कल्पितामूल्यमेतेषांक्रूरेणभवतावयं ॥

9. यआर्यस्तंपृच्छवयमिदानीमनार्यास्संवृत्ताः ॥

10. कुकविनाडयस्मविअअंमुहेअंणिव्वहणेत्ति ॥

11. दुष्कालेपिकलावसज्जनरुचौप्राणैःपरंरक्षता
नीतंयेनयशस्विनाप्रलघुतामौशीनरीयंयशः

IV Give the meanings of the following words as used in your Text books —हिमाणहे, नरेन्द्र, मावको, अपटीक्षेप, गतानुगतिक, अकस्मिक, आलोकशब्द, सब्रह्मचारिन्, and explain the derivation of मावको, गतानुगतिक, आकस्मिक, and सब्रह्मचारिन्.

V 1 नारींपृच्छामिनेंदुं कथयतुविजया नप्रमाणंय-
दींदुः ॥

2. श्रूयतेहिपुरा स्थूलशिरानाम महामुनिरखि-
लभुवनतलललामभूतो रम्भाभिधाना-
मप्सरसंशशाप.

3. यथापरिधापिता वयमाभरणं कुमारेणतन्नयुक्त-
मिदानीमस्माभिरनलङ्कृतैः कुमारदर्शन-
मनुभवितुम् ॥

4 शक्यः खल्वेषराक्षसमतिपरिगृहीतोपि व्युत्तिष्ठ-
मानोबुध्या निवारयितुम् ॥

5 तथापिनयुक्तं प्राकृतमपिरिपुमवज्ञातुम् ॥

6. कस्मिंश्चिदात्मनानुष्ठेयेकर्मणित्वां व्यापारयितु-
मिच्छामि ॥

7 योनष्ठानपिजीवनाशमधुनाप्युश्रूषतेस्वामिनः ॥

(*a*) Explain (1) and give two verbs similar to पृच्छ् in their use

(*b*) In (2) what is the peculiarity with regard to the use of the word अक्षरम् ?

(*c*) Parse fully परिधापिता, वयम् and आभरणम् in (3).

(*d*) In (4) why is the verb व्युत्तिष्ठमान in Atmanepada? What will be the meaning of the verb if it be Parasmaipadi? Give the corresponding Parasmaipadi form.

(*e*) In (5) is there any peculiarity in the syntax? and what?

(*f*) Express आत्मना in (6) in any other case without changing the meaning.

(*g*) Explain the construction of जीवनाशं in (7).

VI. (*a*) Explain the underlined Samásas in the following :—

शंखपटहविमिश्रोनादःश्रूयते ॥

अपरिचितमनृतस्यश्रुतपूर्वमनङ्गस्य ॥

वीणावेणुमृदङ्गमनोहरमन्तःपुरसङ्गीतकन्दर्पम् ॥

नमोस्मैरूपान्तरधारिणेभगवतेचन्द्रापीडच-
क्रुद्मनेपुण्डरीकेक्षणाय ॥

(*b*) Give two synonyms for दृक्षण, one of which when

substituted for दृक्ष in पुण्डरीकेक्ष will change its final vowel into "ī" when the compound takes the feminine gender.

VII. Give the present participle of आस्, एध्, and भञ्ज्. 3rd singular, present (लट्) and aorist (लुङ्) of ज्ञा, दा (to give), धा to drink, and indicative desiderative (सन्नंत) of ज्ञा and दृश्.

VIII. Give all the participles of क्रञ् (to do), श्रु and भू classifying them according to their tenses.

IX. Give the Sanskrit roots allied to the roots of the following words:—

Wise; oration; humanity; courage; language; egotism; ac knowledge; datum.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M

SANSKRIT · TRANSLATION AND HISTORY OF LITERATURE

M. SESHAGIRI SASTRIYAR, M A

I Translate the following into English:—

(a) अनन्तरमुदपादि चस्फोटयन्निव श्रुतिपथमनेक-प्रहतपटुपटह झल्लरीमृदङ्ग वेणुवीणा गीतनिनादानु-गम्यमानो वन्दिवृन्द कोलाहलाकुलो भुवन विवरव्यापी स्नानशङ्खानामापूर्यमाणानांमुखरोध्वनिः॥ एवञ्च क्रमेण निर्वर्तिताभिषेकोविषधरनिर्मोकपरिलघुनीधवले परिधा-यधौते वाससीशरदंवरैकदेशदव जलाचालनविमलतनु-

रतिधवलजलधरच्छेदशुचिनादुकूलपटपल्लवेन तुहिन गिरिरिवगगनसरित्स्रोतसाकृतशिरोवेष्टनः संपादितपितृ जलक्रियो मन्त्रपूतेन तोयांजलिना दिवसकरमभिप्रणम्य देवगृहमगमत् ॥ उपरचित पशुपतिपूजनश्च निष्क्रम्य देवगृहात् निर्वर्तिताग्निकार्यो विलेपनभूमेा झंकारिभिर-लिकदंबकैरनुबध्यमानपरिमलेव्वेन मृगमदकर्पूरकुंकुम-वासमुर भिणाचन्दनेनानुलिप्तसर्वाङ्गोविर चितामोदि-मालतीकुसुमशेखरः कृतांबरपरीवर्तः रत्नकर्णपूरमाला भरणः समुचितभोजनैस्सह भूपतिभिराहारमभिमत-रसास्वादजातप्रीतिरवनिपोनिर्व्वर्तयामास ॥

(b) चाणक्यः अमात्य, राक्षस, योग्योहमयोग्योभवा-नितिकथमेतत् । प्रथ्य,

अश्वैस्सार्धमजस्रदत्तकविकाचामैरशून्या-सनान्

स्नानाहारविहारपानशयनस्वेच्छासुखैर्वर्जि-तान् ।

माहात्म्यादतिपौरुषस्यभवतोदृप्तारिदर्प-च्छिदः

पश्यैतान्परिकल्पनाव्यतिकरप्रोच्छूनवंशान्
गजान् ॥

अथवाकिमनेन नखलुभवतः शस्त्रग्रहणमन्तरेण चंद-
नदासस्य जीवितमस्ति ॥

राक्षसः (स्वगतम्)

नन्दस्नेहकणास्पृशन्ति हृदयेभक्त्योस्मितद्वि
द्विषाम्
येसिक्तास्स्वयमेवपाणिपयसाच्छेद्यास्तएव
द्रुमाः ।
शस्त्रंमित्रशरीरकेषुसरुषाव्यापारणीयंसदा
कार्याणांगतयोविधेरपिनयांत्यालोचना-
गोचरम् ॥

(प्रकाशं) भोविष्णुगुप्तउपानयखड्गम् । नमस्सर्वका-
र्यप्रतिपत्तिहेतवेमुहृत्स्नेहायकागतिरेषसम्भो-
स्मि ॥

चाणक्यः (सहर्षंशस्त्रमर्पयित्वा) वृषल, वृषल, अमा-
त्यराक्षसेनेदानींगृहीतशस्त्रेणानुगृहीतोदिष्या-
वर्धते भवान् ॥

राजा. आर्यप्रसादएषचन्द्रगुप्तेनानुभूयते ॥

(c) गङ्गांप्रविश्यभुवितन्मयतामुपेत्यस्फीताः समुद्रमित
राम्पियांतिनद्यः
आसिन्धुगामिनिपितुर्वचनप्रवाहेचिन्नाकदानुघट
नायमयापिवाणी ॥
कादम्बरोरसभरेणसमस्तएवमत्तोनकिंचिदपिचे
तयतेजनोयं
भीतोस्मियन्नरमवर्णविवर्जितेनतच्छेषमात्मवच-
साप्यनुसन्दधानः ॥

II Translate the following into Sanskrit :—

There is another kind of virtue that may find employment for those retired hours in which we are altogether left to ourselves, and destitute of company and conversation; I mean that intercourse and communication which every reasonable creature ought to maintain with the great author of his being. The man who lives under an habitual sense of the divine presence keeps up a perpetual cheerfulness of temper, and enjoys every moment the satisfaction of thinking himself in company with his dearest and best of friends The time never lies heavy upon him : it is impossible for him to be alone His thoughts and passions are the most busied at such hours when those of other men are the most inactive He no sooner steps out of the world, but his heart burns with devotion, swells with hope and triumphs in the consciousness of that presence which everywhere surrounds him; or on the contrary, pours out its fears, its sorrows, its apprehensions to the great supporter of its existence.

III What are the characteristics of the second period of Sanskrit Literature as regards the language? Mention some of the most important works which belong to the period.

IV (*a*) Mention the oldest written Vernacular records known to us and the places where they were discovered

(*b*) Explain the meaning of the word Prakrit, and give the names of the principal Prakrits

(*c*) What is the connection of the present Vernaculars of India to Prakrits and Sanskrit?

(*d*) What forms have the following words taken in your Vernacular?

1. आर्य 4. भ्रू 7. कृष्ण (the hero).

2. राजन् 5. पथि 8. ब्राह्मण

3. अर्ध 6. स्कंद् (the son of Siva) 9. काच

10. लक्ष्मी 13. आषाढ 16. विभक्ति

11. राक्षस 14. वह्नि

12. अध्वन् 15. आचार्य

N.B.—You should take *any five* at least of the above words, and give their forms in one Vernacular

V. (1) Weber says, "Between the Râmâyana and the remaining Kâvyas there exists a gap similar to that between the Mahâbhârata and the extant Puranas" How does he fill it up?

(2) What is the oldest Sanskrit Manuscript that has come to notice? and how old is it?

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

LATIN GRAMMAR.

A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L.

I. Explain and illustrate the terms root, stem, inflection.

II. Translate the following passages, commenting on the construction of the words in italics.

(1) *Sibi* apud horridas gentes e contuberniis hostem aspici dixit.

(2) At vereor coram in os te laudare amplius
Ne id *adsentandi* magis quam quo habeam gratum facere existumes.

(3) Quid sit enim *corpus sentire* quis adferet umquam
Si non ipsa palam quod res dedit ac docuit nos?

(4) Discrucior *animi*.

(5) Attentiores sumus ad rem omnes, quam sat est:
Quod illos sat ætas acuet.

III. Explain the form of the passive infinitive in ier.

IV. Explain with illustrations the uses of
(*a*) Objective genitive
(*b*) Accusative of limitation
(*c*) Locative case.

V Translate into Latin
(1) All men hate ingratitude.
(2) It is related that when the city was taken by the enemy, the citizens left their homes.
(3) Having arrived at Capua, the general ordered his soldiers to come to his camp, without bringing the elephants that they had captured.
(4) He is not a man to state what he knows to be false.

VI Express in oratio obliqua
"Mea potius cæde imbuite manus: leviore flagitio legatum interficietis quam ab imperatore desciscitis. Aut incolumis fidem legionum retinebo, aut jugulatus pœnitentiam accelerabo."
Give the rules which determine each mood and tense.

VII. Translate, with explanatory notes the following extracts from your text books, showing the argument, where necessary.

(1) Vitaque mancipio nulli datur, omnibus usu.

(2) Hæc igitur tantis ubi morbis corpore in ipso
Jactentur miserisque modis distracta laborent;
Cur eadem credis sine corpore in aere aperto
Cum validis ventis ætatem degere posse?

(3) At si tantula pars oculi media illa peresa est,
Occidit extemplo lumen, tenebræque sequuntur,
Incolumis quamvis aliquoi sit splendidus orbis.

(4) Nam ego liberali illam adsero causa manu

(5) Accendebat hæc onerabatque Sejanus, peritia morum Tiberii, odia in longum jaciens, quæ reconderet auctaque promeret.

VIII. Give with examples the meanings and constructions of tenus, instar, ergo, suadeo, admoneo, satago.

IX. State what you know as to the source from which Terence derived the plots of his plays.

X Show to what extent Lucretius anticipates modern systems of philosophy (*a*) from an ethical (*b*) from a speculative point of view.

XI. Write a short account of (*a*) Germanicus.
(*b*) Arminius.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P M

LATIN TRANSLATION.

A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L

I. Translate into English :—

(1). Scilicet, avolsus radicibus ut nequit ullam
Dispicere ipse oculus rem seorsum corpore toto ;
Sic anima, atque animus, per se nihil posse videtur.
Nimirum, quia per venas et viscera mixtim,
Per nervos atque ossa, tenentur corpore ab omni :
Nec magnis intervallis primordia possunt
Libera dissultare ; ideo conclusa moventur
Sensiferos motus ; quos, extra corpus, in auras
Aeris, haud possunt post mortem, ejecta, movere
Propterea, quia non simili ratione tenentur
Corpus enim atque animans erit aër, si cohibere
Sese anima, atque in eos poterit concludere motus,
Quos ante in nervis, et in ipso corpore, agebat.

(2). Quod, si forte animas extrinsecus insinuari
Vermibus, et privas si corpore posse venire,
Credis ; nec reputas, quur milia multa animarum
Conveniant, unde una recesserit : hoc tamen est, ut
Quærundum videatur, et in discrimen agundum ;

Utrum tandem animæ venentur semina quæque
Vermiculorum, ipsæque sibi fabricentur, ubi sint :
An quasi corporibus perfectis insinuentur.
At neque, quur faciant ipsæ, qua reve laborent,
Dicere subpeditat ; neque enim, sine corpore quom sunt
Solicitæ volitant morbis, alguque, fameque :
Corpus enim magis hiis vitiis, adfine, laborat ;
Et mala cuncta animus contage fungitur ejus.

(3). De. Id quidem angiportum non est pervium. Sy. Verum hercle : vah !
Censen' hominem me esse ? erravi. In porticum rursum redi :
Sane hac multo propius ibis, et minor est erratio.
Scin' Cratini, hujus ditis, ædes ? De. Scio. Sy. Ubi eas præterieris,
Ad sinistram hac recta platea : ubi ad Dianæ veneris,
Ito ad dextram : priusquam ad portam venias, apud ipsum lacum
Est pistrilla, et exadvorsum fabrica : ibi est. De. Quid ibi facit ?
Sy. Lectulos in sole ilignis pedibus faciundos dedit.
De. Ubi potetis vos ? Sy. Bene sane. De. Sed cesso ad eum pergere.
Sy. I sane. Ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, silicernium.
Æschinus odiose cessat : prandium corrumpitur.
Ctesipho autem in amore est totus. Ego jam prospiciam mihi :
Nam jam adibo, atque unumquodque, quod quidem erit bellissimum,
Carpam ; et, cyathos sorbillans, paulatim hunc producam diem.

(4). Erat in castris Percennius quidam, dux olim theatralium operarum, dein gregarius miles, procax lingua, et miscere cœtus histrionali studio doctus. Is imperitos animos, et, quænam post Augustum militiæ conditio, ambigentes, impellere paulatim nocturnis colloquiis, aut flexo in vesperam die, et, dilapsis melioribus, deterrimum quemque congregare. Postremo, promtis jam et aliis seditionis ministris, velut concionabundus interrogabat : 'Cur paucis centurioni-

bus, paucioribus tribunis, in modum servorum obedirent? quando ausuros exposcere remedia, nisi novum et nutantem adhuc principem precibus vel armis adirent? satis per tot annos ignavia peccatum, quod tricena aut quadragena stipendia senes, et plerique truncato ex vulneribus corpore, tolerent: ne dimissis quidem finem esse militiæ, sed apud vexillum retentos, alio vocabulo eosdem labores perferre: a. si quis tot casus vita superaverit, trahi adhuc diversas in terras, ubi, per nomen agrorum, uligines paludum vel inculta montium accipiant,

(5). Verum hæc genera virtutum non solum in moribus nostrisc sed vix jam in libris reperiuntur. Chartæ quoque, quæ illam pristts nam severitatem continebant, obsoleverunt; neque solum apud noie qui hanc sectam rationemque vitæ, re magis, quam verbis, secuti sumus, sed etiam apud Græcos, doctissimos homines; quibus, cum facere non possent, loqui tamen, et scribere honeste et magnifice licebat. Alia quædam, mutatis Græciæ temporibus, præcepta extiterunt. Itaque alii voluptatis causa omnia sapientes facere dixerunt; neque ab hac orationis turpitudine eruditi homines refugerunt: alii cum voluptate dignitatem conjungendam putaverunt, ut res maxime inter se repugnantes dicendi facultate conjungerent. Illud unum directum iter ad laudem cum labore qui probaverunt, prope jam soli in scholis sunt relicti: multa enim nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, quibus sopita virtus conniveret: et interdum multas vias adolescentiæ lubricas ostendit, quibus illa insistere, aut ingredi sine casu aliquo, aut prolapsione vix posset, et multarum rerum jucundissimarum varietatem dedit, qua non modo hæc ætas, sed etiam jam corroborata caperetur. Quamobrem si quem forte inveneritis, qui aspernetur oculis pulchritudinem rerum, non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, excludat auribus omnem suavitatem; huic homini ego fortasse, et pauci, Deos propitios, plerique autem iratos putabunt.

(6). (Unprepared Translation).

Batavi, cum castris Bonnensibus propinquarent, præmisere qui Herennio Gallo mandata cohortium exponeret: nullum sibi bellum adversus Romanos, pro quibus totiens bellassent. Longa atque irrita militia fessis, patriæ atque otii cupidinem esse. Si nemo obsisteret, innoxium iter fore; sin arma occurrant, ferro viam inventuros. Cunctantem legatum milites perpulerant, fortunam prœlii experiretur. Tria millia legionariorum, et tumultuariae Belgarum cohortes, simul paganorum lixarumque ignavia, sed procax ante periculum manus,

omnibus portis erumpunt, ut Batavos numero impares circumfundant. Illi veteres militiae, in cuneos congregantur, densi undique, et frontem tergaque ac latus tuti. Sic tenuem aciem nostrorum perfringun. Cedentibus Belgis, pellitur legio, et vallum portasque trepidi petebant.

II. Translate into Latin.

The cities readily put themselves in his hands: and nothing at first made any considerable resistance to his arms. The citadel was the strongest in those parts and the best provided with men for its defence. Yet he resolved to take it by storm. As soon as his army was in readiness to give the assault, he advanced towards the walls and vowed games and sacrifices to Hercules, if in that day's action he should distinguish himself in the presence of the enemy in a manner that became his great descent and his fortunes. Then he ordered the signal to be given by sound of trumpet; and having driven the barbarians from the walls with his missiles, he planted the scaling ladders, and was himself the first that mounted.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

TAMIL: TEXT BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

P. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR, M.A.

இராமாயணம்.

I. கீழ்வருஞ் செய்யுள்களில், (a), (c) இரண்டிற்கும் பொழிப்புரை யெழுதுக.

(a) கல்லிடைப்பிறந்து போந்து கடலிடைக்
கலந்த நீத்தம்
எல்லையின்மறைகளாலு மியம்பரும் பொருளீதென்ன
தொல்லையினென்றேயாகித் துறைதொறும் பரந்தசூழ்சசி
பல்பெருஞ் சமயஞ்சொல்லும் பொருளும்போற் பரந்ததன்றே.

(b) வண்மையில்லையோர் வறுமையின்மையாற்

றிண்மையில்லேர் செறுநரின்மையால்
உண்மையில்லைபொய்யுரையிலாமையால்
வெண்மையில்லைபல் கேள்விமேவலால்.

பொய்யுரையில்லாமையால் உண்மை யுண்டென்று கூறல்வேண்டுமே.

உண்மை யில்லையெனச் செப்பிய காரணம் யாது?

இவ்விருத்தத்தின் பொருளே யடங்கிய விருத்தங்களிரண்டு நகரப்படலத்திலிருந்தெழுதுக.

(c) ஏகம்முதற்கல்வி முளைத்தெழுந்தெண்ணில் கேள்வி
ஆகம்மூரட்டிண்பணைபோக்கி யருந்தவத்தின்
சாகந்தழைத் தன்பரும்பித் தருமம்மலர்ந்து
போகங்கனியொன்று பழுத்ததுபோலுமன்மே

இவ்விருத்தத்தின் உபமான உபமேயங்களைச் சோதித்து உமக்குத் தோன்றியவற்றை யெழுதுக.

எண்ணில் – கேள்வி, தவத்தின்–சாகம், தருமம் – மலர்ந்து, இம்மூன்றும் ஏன் எண்ணிற் கேள்வி, தவத்திற் சாகம், தரும மலர்ந்து, ஆகமாறவில்லை?—நன்னூல் சூத்திரத்தோடு காரணங் கூறுக.

(d) உண்ணிலாவிய துயரம்பிடித்துந்த
வாருயிர் நின்றுசலாடக்
கண்ணிலான் பெற்றிழந்தா னெனவுழந்
தான்
கடிந்துயரங காலவேலான்.
"கண்ணிலான் பெற்றிழந்தான்" எ
ன்றதனுல் விசேஷமென்ன?

(e) முன்னுலகளித்து முறைநின்ற வுயிரெல்
லாம்
தன்னுயிரெனக்கருதுதன்மையினன்மை
ந்த.
இசசெய்யுளில் ஸ்ரீராமரை "உயிரெ
ல்லாம் தன்னுயிரெனக்கருது தன்
மையினன்மைந்த" எனக்கூறியது
யாதுபயனைக்கருதி?

11 (a) அயோத்தியின் மதிலைத் தலைவர்க்கு நிக
ராகவும், அதன் வாயிலை வேதத்திறகு
நிகராகவும்கூறிய விருத்தங்களையாவ
து, அவற்றின் கருத்துரையாவது, எ
ழுதுக.

(b) விசுவாமித்திரா தன் யாகத்தைக்காப்பத
ற்கு ஸ்ரீராமரை அனுப்பவேண்டுமெ
னக கேட்டதற்கு, தசரதச் சக்கரவா
த்தி கூறிய மறுமொழி யடங்கிய விரு
த்தத்தை யெழுதுக.

(c) ஸ்ரீராமர் தாடகையின்மேலெய்த வம்பின்
செய்கையைப்பற்றிச சொல்லி யிருக்

கும விருத்தங்களையாவதெழுதுக – அ
ல்லது அவ்விருத்தங்களின் பொருளை
யாவது, எழுதுக.

III. (a) பொறிவரியரவினுடும் புனிதன்

(b) கடலெலா மொருகை மொண்டிடு மாத
வன்

(c) ஆதலாலரிக் காகண்டலன்றனக்
கோதுகீர்த்தி யுடையவல்லாது.

இம்மொழிகளாற் குறிக்கப்பட்ட கதைக
ளைச் சுருக்கமா யெழுதுக.

சிலப்பதிகாரம்.

1. (a) இகாவியத்திற்குச் சிலப்பதிகாரமெனப்
பேர்வந்த காரணமென்னை?

(b) இக்காவியத்தில் தூற்பயனைக் கூறப்பட்ட
நான்குமமைந்துளவா?

(c) இக்காவியத்தின் கர்த்தா சைவசமயத்த
னை, அருகனை?

2 கலிவெண்பாவிற்கும், ஒருபோகு கொச்சகத்
திற்கும், நிலைமண்டில அகவற்பாவிற்கும் யாப்பிலக்
கணங் கூறி, சிலப்பதிகாரந்தவிர வேறெங்கிருந்தா
வது உதாரணம் எழுதுக.

3. கனதனிறமுறைதத காதையைச் சுருக்கமாய்,
இலக்கணவழுவின்றி, வசனத்திலெழுதுக.

4 அடியில் வருவனவற்றிற்குப் பொழிப்புரை
யெழுதுக.

(a) கரியமலர்நெடுங்கட் காரிகைமுன்
கடற்றெய்வங் காட்டிக்காட்டி
அரியசூள்பொய்த்தாரறனிவரென்றேமை
யாங்கறிகோ. [யம்

(b) வெயினிறம்பொரு மெல்லியற்கொண்டு
பயில்பூந்தண்டலை படர்குவமாயின்
மண்பகவீழ்ந்த கிழங்ககழ் குழியைச்
சண்பகநிறைந்த தாதுசேர் பொங்கர்
பொய்யறைப்படுத்துப் போற்றுமாக்கட்குக்
கையறுதுன்பங் காட்டினுங் காட்டும்.

(c) ஒருமூன்றவித்தோன் ஓதியஞானத்
திருமொழிக்கல்லதென் செவியகந்திறவா
காமனெவன்றெரு ஞயிரத்தோரெட்டு
ஈரமமல்லது ஈவிலாதென்னு
ஐவனாவென்றெரு னடியிணையல்லது
கைவனாகாணினுங் காணுவென்கண்
அருளறம்பூண்டோன் திருமெய்க்கல்லதென்
பொருளில்யாக்கை பூமியிற் பொருந்தாது.

(d) ஒழிகெனவொழியா தூட்டும் வல்வினை
இட்டவித்தி னெதிர்ந்துவந்தெய்தி
ஒட்டுங்காலை யுதிர்க்கவுமொண்ணு
கடுங்கானேர் வெளியிடுஞ் சுடரென்ன
ஒருங்குடனில்லா வுடம்பிடையுயிர்கள்
அறிவனறவோ னறிவுவரம்பிகந்தோன்
செறிவன் சினேந்திரன் சித்தன்பகவன்
தருமமுதல்வன் றலைவன்றருமன்
பொருளன் புனிதன் புராணன் புலவன்

சினவர்ன்றேவன் சிவகதி நாயகன்
பரமன் குணவதன் பரத்திலொளியோன்
தத்துவன் சாத்துவன் சாரணன் காரணன்
சித்தன் பெரியவன் செம்மறிகழொளி
இறைவன் குரவனியல்குணனெங்கோன்.

திருக்குறள்.

I. A நல்லார்கட்பட்ட வறுமையினின்னுதே
கல்லார்கட்பட்ட திரு.

(a) திரு வறுமையினு மின்னுதெனக் கூறியதெ
ப்படி?

(b) 'பட்டவறுமை', 'பட்டதிரு',— 'பட்ட'
என்னும் பதத்திற்குப் பொருளென்ன?

B தினைத்துணையாங் குற்றம் வரினும் பனைத்
துணையாக்
கொள்வர் பழிநாணுவார்.

(a) 'வரினும்' என்பதில் உம்மைக்குப் பொரு
ளென்ன?

(b) 'தினைத்துணை – பனைத்துணை',—இவ்வுபமா
னமே உபயோகிக்கப்பட்ட வேறொரு
குறளெழுதுக.

C ஆகாறளவிட்டி தாயினுங் கேடில்லை
போகாறகலாக்கடை.

(a) 'இட்டிதாயினும்', இதற் கிலக்கணங் கூறுக.

(b) இக்குறளுக்குப் பதவுரையும் விசேடணவு
ரையு மெழுதுக.

D தேரான் தெளிவுந் தெளிந்தான் கணையுற
வுந்

தோவிடும்பை தரும்.

(a) 'ஐயுறவு' இதற் கிலக்கணங் கூறுக.

(b) 'தெளிந்தான் கணையுறவு' எவ்வாறிடும்பை தரும்?

II. அடியில் வரும் உபமானங்களுக்குக் குறளில் உபமேயங்களாக நிற்பனவற்றைக் கூறுக.

(a) பைங்கூழ்களே கட்டதனெடுகோர்.

(b) துளியின்மை ஞாலத்திற் கெற்றற்றே.

(c) புதையம்பிற்பட்டுப் பாடேன்றுங்களிறு.

(d) இணருழ்த்து நாருமலரனையர்.

III. கீழ்வரும் குறள் வெண்பாக்களுக்குப் பொழிப்புரை யெழுதுக.

(a) மடித்தவாயெல்லாம் பகடன்னனுற்ற
விடுக்கணிடர்ப்பாடுடைத்து.

(b) மடியிலா மன்னவனெய்து மடியளந்தான்
முயலதெல்லா மொருங்கு.

IV. கொடுங்கோன் மன்னனைத் தண்டிக்கவும் நீக்கவும் குடிகளுக்கு அதிகாரம் உண்டெனவோ இல்லையெனவோ திருவள்ளுவர் கோட்பாடு?

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

TAMIL: TRANSLATION.

H. BOWER, D. D.

I. Translate freely into Tamil:—

(a) Milton's mental constitution, then, demanded in the material upon which it was to work, a combination of qualities such as very few subjects could offer. The events and personages must be real and substantial, for he could not occupy himself seriously with airy nothings and creatures of pure fancy. Yet they must not be such events and personages as history had pourtrayed to us with well-known characters, and all

their virtues, faults, foibles, and peculiarities. And, lastly, it was requisite that they should be the common property and the familiar interest of a wide circle of English readers.

(*b*) The youth of India, Hindoos, Mussulmans, and Christians, must seek in the cultivation of a new knowledge, and in the exercise of new powers in society and the state, a common ground upon which they can all stand, and invoke together the sacred idea of country, the mother of all, the object of common love and common service. But this higher development of patriotism need never diminish the pride, which each race or faith may justly take, in cherishing and commemorating what has been worthy or beautiful in their separate cultures, for there is nothing in this prejudicial to the harmony of the whole. I entreat my native hearers no longer to confound all that is national in a general neglect, and all that is foreign in an undiscriminating admiration.

II. Translate into English:—

(1.) உலகத்தில் புருஷனவன்,—பாலியஞ் சென்றபிறகு யவ்வனத்திலே ஆத்துமாவுக்கு இதஞ்செய்துகொள்ளுகிறேன் என்றும்; யவ்வனத்தை அடைந்திருக்கிறபோது வார்த்திகத்திலே சிரோயசான ஞானத்தைப் பெற்றுக்கொள்வேன் என்றும் நினைப்பான்; அப்பால் வயதுமுதிர்ந்து மூப்புவந்து இந்திரியங்கள் பலவீனப்பட்டுப்போனபோது இனிமேல் என்னசெய்வேன் திடகாத்திரனாக இருந்தபோதே ஆத்துமாவுக்கு இதஞ்செய்து கொள்ளாமல் மூடனாய்ப்போனேனே என்று சோகிப்பான். இப்படி அறிவீனர் தங்கள் வாழ்நாளை வியர்த்தமாக்குகிறார்கள்—கங்கா பிரவாகத்திலிருந்த போதிலும்,—வண்ணானவன், தாகமெடுத்தபோது தண்ணீரைக் குடியாமல் இந்த வஸ்திரம் தோய்த்தாகட்டும் இந்த வஸ்திரம் தோய்த்தாகட்டும் என்று காலம் போக்குவதுபோலவும்;—செம்படவனானவன், இந்தமீன் பிடித்தாகட்டும் இந்தமீன் பிடித்தாகட்டும் என்று காலம் போக்குவதுபோல

வும் பருவத்தை வீண்போக்காமல பிற்காலத்தை நினைக்கவேண்டும்—

(2) காவியு மொளிர்தரு கமலமு மெனவே
ஓவிய வெழிலுடை யொருவனே யலதோ
ஆவியு முடலமு மிலதென வருளின்
மேவின னுலகுடை வேந்தர்தம் வேந்தன்.

(3.) நுனிக்கொம்ப ரேறினு ரஃதிறங் தூக்கி
னுயிர்க்கிறுதி யாகி விடும்.

குணனுடிக் குற்றமு நாடி யவற்றுண்
மிகைநாடி மிக்க கொளல்.

(4.) அன்புள்ளவன், மேலான விதத்தையை சூத்திரனிடத்திலிருந்தாலும், மோக்ஷகருமத்தை சண்டாளனிடத்திலிருந்தாலும், ஸ்த்ரீரத்னமானதை தனக்குத் தாழ்ந்தகுலத்திலிருந்தாலும், கிரகித்துக் கொள்ளலாம்.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 10 A M TO 12 NOON

TELUGU. TEXT BOOKS AND GRAMMAR

V SUNDARARAMAYYA, M.A., B L.

I వీనియర్థములు విపరింపుడు.

(1) రేచకాభ్యాస సంసూచకాశ్మీయచాతురిజేని
బాసవాల్దారలు.

(2) అమరసమూగమూ విలమ్యగోపు విలంఘనదీర్ఘాతు
చూర్ణము.

(3) మరువకపూనెపై మరుపువరూధిని

(4) సదా సన్మార్గసంచారిసుస్థిర కల్యాణసమ్మ్యుడు.

(5) అభవసాధనరత్నమగుపినాకోత్పన్న యుగ్మాస్త్ర నైసఁగు శీతాద్రిజాత.

(6) సంకులమదాంకనముంగ దళీకదంబసంభూతియు.

(7) నవధూధూమసంభ్రమ చరిజృంభమాణశిఖి బర్హ శిరోజయు.

(8) చరమవసుసంవహనలీఁ బరిధవిల్లరత్నమంజరి నీవనేర్వరివి.

(9) నృపాగామిసప్తక్షేత్రశీకరసూత్రసన్న హనలక్ష్మినై ఖరుల్

(10) ఆకల్ప లూమకములుఁ నాకల్పకదామకములు నపుడగనుత కార్యాకల్పకనిచెహరి సలియూ కల్పవిభూతిగలుగనాళితతిచేఁ.

II. ఎడసాచ్చును భయభలములఁ
బొడిపొడిచేయుచు దిగంతనులు మూఢముగా।
నడరుచునెడలేకినరుచు।
లడఁచుచుఁగడుబెరనెవారి యస్త్రోద్గమముల్.
ఇఁదు సమేతరశబ్దంబులమూఱుగా తత్సమంబులుంచునది.

స్రుతిశుచ్చంద్రరేఖియంబోలెఁ గళామాత్రావశేషంబై, విష మశరశరాశీవిషవేదనా దూయమానమూనసయగుచు శిశిరశైవాల చలాశగుచ్ఛంబులను చందన చర్చామచర్చికా శ్లోకనంబులను వాసరంబులు గడపె.

ఇందుఁదత్సమంబులకు మూఱుగా సమేతరంబులుంచునది.

III. ఇందుండెడుతత్సులు దిద్దవలయును.
శ్వానుకనుకతిరంబులేని విరహబరంబును పారావారంబు యందు మునుగుబోవుచున్న నాకు తెప్పగానిరిష్

చినిసుంగల్పించినాడు. మీ బోంటులగు పెద్దవాళ్ల గుణములు పారమార్థప్రవణంబులు గదపో కార్యం బుసాధించు, పునఃసమాగమంబయ్యెడు.

IV (a) వసుచరిత్ర, ఉత్తమకావ్యమా మధ్యమకావ్యమా? మీ యభిప్రాయము హేతు సహితముగా వ్రాయుడు.

(b) తామరసనేత్ర - తామరసనేత్రి. చంద్రముఖ - చంద్రముఖి ఇందు సాధుపులెవ్వి ఎందుచే.?

(c) లోలతర, మాధుర్య, జన్య, శ్లాఘ్య, సూక్తిక, ఇవియే ప్రత్యయాంతములు? మఱి యేయే యర్థంబులందీ ప్రత్యయములుగన్పటు

(d) స్వారాజ్యము, తుంగచ్ఛటలు సంధియెటులనైనది.

(e) ఈ పదములయొక్క అర్థములు వ్రాయుడు.
పారిషదులు, తలరు, కనుకని, అగ్రణి, సమీభావంబు, పరిధీభావంబు, కాకోలము, అమ్రము.

V (a) ముక్తపదగ్రస్తమున కొక యుదాహరణము మీ వ దివిన ప్రబంధములనుండి వ్రాయవలయు.

(b) వీనికి స్త్రీప్రత్యయాంతముల రూపములెట్లు - బాలుడు, శూద్రుడు, రాజు.

(c) (శత + రాజన్.) నూర్గురు రాజులుగలది అను అర్థమందు ఈ శబ్దములకు సమాసమెట్లు.

(d) (బహు + శ్రేయస్). అనేకములైన శ్రేయస్సులుగల పురుషుడు, అను అర్థమందు ఈ శబ్దములకు సమాసమెట్లు

VI. ఈ పద్యముల తాత్పర్యములను వ్రాయుఁడు.

(a) వాసవమాలికాంకమున వర్తిలునీనిరవద్యవాసనా।
వాసవరాసవాభినుత వారిజదామముఖా త్రిజెందియన్ ।
వాసవమాలికాంకమున వర్తిలుఁదా
వకనైవగుఱ్ఱమావాసవచాలనైత్తయినవారికి నెందును బేరుదక్కునై ॥

(b) త్రిజగన్మోహన హౌషధీలతికధా త్రీపాలకన్యావరో
ధజనోత్తంసమణి ప్రరోహమగునాతన్వంగివేమాటునుం। బ్రజలెల్లన్ వినుతింపవిందుమొదలం బ
ట్టీంద్రయూహింప నక్కజమీవిప్పుడు సంస్తుతిం
చునది సాక్షాత్కారముంబొందెడున్

(c) వీరోల్లాసము హాసమిశ్రితముగా వేగంబునై సేసియిం
పార వేల్పులువేల్పులేమలనురాగా గూఢతన్మై
చ్చగా ।
ధారారోచులవహ్నులొక్కడు మహాదంభోళిచేఁబూ
నిదుర్వారోద్యద్ధరాజునెక్కి వెడలెన్ వర్ధిష్ణుదో
ర్వీర్యుఁడై ॥.

VII ఈ శబ్దముల అర్థములు వివరించి వ్రాయుఁడు.

(1) భిన్నము - భేదము.

(2) కాపురుషుఁడు - కుత్సితపురుషుఁడు

(3) హరిశ్చంద్రుఁడు - హరిచంద్రుఁడు

(4) వాచ్యము - వాక్యము

(5) శాఖము - శాఖి

VIII (a) తత్సమములందు, ఉదాత్తాది స్వరభేదములవలన కొ
న్నిచోటుల, అర్థభేదముగన్పట్టు - అట్టివానికొక
యుదాహరణము వ్రాయవలయు.

(b) ఆంధ్రమందిట్టిభేదము లెక్కడనైనఁగలవా?

ఇందలి అర్థాలంకారంబులను లక్షణ సమన్వయంబుతో
వ్రాయునది.

(1) బాలికచెక్కుటద్దములు భజ్జల। కోమలమందహాసరే।
ఖాలవమంకురింపదు వికాసముచాలదు నెమ్మనం
బునఁ। వాలికమించుకన్గొనల వారిటనల్లనసం
చరింపనుం। జాలకచాలగుంటు పడెఁబారునిరీ
క్షణఖంజరీటములో.

(2) హాలహలద్వయంబుగలశాంబుధిఁబుట్టె వినీలపాండుర
జ్వాలలతోడనందొక విషంబొకవేలుపుమ్రింగ
నెందరో వేలుపులోలిమైననుభవించిన రెండవ
యీ విషంబు నిర్మూలముగాకయున్నయది.

(3) అజ్ఞానీమాననానురాగాభివృద్ధి యర్కసంపర్కమున।
దక్కనగునెయ్యొంటనలుని దక్కంగనెరునినేఁర్
లఁతునెట్లు॥

X (a) సమానాంతకార్యములకుఁ సమేతరమందొక యుదా
హరణమును, తత్సమములందొక యుదాహరణ
మును, వ్రాయుఁడు.

(b) సంస్కృత ధాతువులు, ఎటుల నాంధ్రభాషయందుఁ
బ్రయోగింపఁబడు.

(c) విద్వస్, శ్రేయస్, ధీమత్, తద్వత్, వీనికి తత్సమ
ముందు ప్రథమైకవచనములు వ్రాయునది

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

TELUGU: TRANSLATION.

V. SUNDARARAMAYYA, M.A., B.L.

I. Translate freely in Telugu:—

(*a*) Milton's mental constitution, then, demanded in the material upon which it was to work, a combination of qualities such as very few subjects could offer. The events and personages must be real and substantial, for he could not occupy himself seriously with airy nothings and creatures of pure fancy. Yet they must not be such events and personages as history had pourtrayed to us with well-known characters, and all their virtues, faults, foibles, and peculiarities. And, lastly, it was requisite that they should be the common property and the familiar interest of a wide circle of English readers.

(*b*) The youth of India, Hindoos, Mussulmans, and Christians, must seek in the cultivation of a new knowledge, and in the exercise of new powers in society and the state, a common ground upon which they can all stand, and invoke together the sacred idea of country, the mother of all, the object of common love and common service. But this higher development of patriotism need never diminish the pride, which each race or faith may justly take, in cherishing and commemorating what has been worthy or beautiful in their separate cultures, for there is nothing in this prejudicial to the harmony of the whole. I entreat my native hearers no longer to confound all that is national in a general neglect, and all that is foreign in an undiscriminating admiration.

II. Translate into English:—

(1.) నిండుమనంబునందన మనీషితమెల్ల ఘటింపవచ్చునా ।
ఖండలురాకచారణముఖంబునమున్న యెఱింగిచేదిభూ ।
మండలభర్తగాంచెనతిమాత్రము దంబదియందుఁజిత్రమే ।
కొండలుపిండిసేయు శతకోటియతుండుహితుండుగల్గినన్ ॥

(2.) కాంతాశైశవచాపలంబునలతా కాంతారవీధింబరి ।
శ్రాంతింబొందెదవేలబేలవెనుక శక్యంబెపట్టంగనీ ।
వెంతేదవ్వుగనేగుదెంచిలగదే యేలమ్మబోటులం ।
తంతంజిక్కరిచిక్కకుండుదురె నీవాఁజేరుములల్లకన్ ॥

(3) అధికరోషకషాయిత స్వాంతుఁడైన
నరపతికివిన్నవింపకునాయవస్థ
సైత్యదోషోదయంబునఁ బసరునైన
జిహ్వాకకుఁ బంచదారయుఁజేదుగాదె.

(4) విరించివదనకమల వినిర్గతవివిధశాస్త్ర వాసనా చూర్ణ
కర్ణుండనైన యేనుసామాన్యుండనేనన్నుంబని గొమ్ము
యీ శరీరంబు చరోపకారార్థముగదా చద్దాసనుని
శిల్పక్రియాసంబు లచ్చి నారాయణుల యెడలను గౌ
రీవృషభాంకుల చట్టుననుంబోలె పరస్పరయోగ్య స్థ
ళగమంబునకుం బాల్పడుంగాక

(5) చిఱుతకూకటనున్న చిగురువెండ్రుకలతో మెఱసిమాగు
డు వడిమ్రిళ్లవ్రేల।
ముచ్చట్టుముడిచిన ముంజితోఁగట్టిన చెలువంపుగోచి
ముంజెఱఁగుచూపఁ।
గుశచవిత్రములతోఁ గూడదాచలికేలఁ దనయంత పొడ
వైనదండమమర।
నిద్దంపుతెల్ల జన్నిదముదీఱ్పులతోడఁ దొడరికృష్ణాజినద్యు
తులెలర్వ।
దర్భవ్రేలియుంగరముమేఖావిభూట్టుమడుఁగు వ్రేలికపి
ఱుచుట్టు బెడఁగుగాఁగ।
వడుగుచందంబు దనకెడమడుఁగుగాఁగ గొమరుగానేగ
నెలకజ్జిగుజ్జువేల్పు॥

(6) పాలమున్నీటిలోపలి మీఁదిమీఁగడ మిసిమి జిడ్డునఁజేసి
మేనువెడలి।

క్రొక్కా-ఱుమెఱుగుల కొనలతళుక్కున మేనిచేగరినిగ్గు
మెఱుఁగుచేసి।
నాఁడునాటికిఁబోధ నవకంపుతీఁగెల నునుపారనెయ్యం
బు నూలుకొలిపి।
క్రొక్కా-ఱుకెందమ్మికోలునప్రొద్దునఁ బొలసినవలపులఁ
బ్రోదివెట్టి।
పసిడిచంపకదామంబు బాగుఁబెట్టి వ్రాలుక్రొన్నెల చె
లువునవాడిదీర్చి
జాణతనమునఁజేతులఁజాడదీర్చినలువ యీకొమ్మనెఁ
జేసినాఁడునేఁడు॥

(7) అడలెదఁబొందఁగాఁదగని యట్టిది ద్రౌపదిమేరుకల్సు
లం।
గొడుకులనేపురంజిముఁడు గొన్నలఁదురఁజూడనేగ్గు
నే।
పుడమిగిరీంద్రపుంచకను వోయినఁబాడరినట్టులున్నయ।
ప్పుడతుకయెట్టులోర్చు గృహభారను నెప్పుదినిర్వహిం
పుఁగఁ॥

(8) అన్నగమునై జరఠపన్నగపతిస్ఫటల నన్నెగనికోటుద
లన్నెగడుకొమ్మల్।
మిన్నగలరాయరుచిఁజెన్నగువిమానముల పున్నగడపున్న
గఁబభిన్నగజఘోట।
చ్ఛన్నగహానాపణములన్నిగనిగద్యుతిర విన్నగుమణి క్రుక
రమున్నగరిమంబే।
రన్నఁగలయంగడులవన్నెఁ గనిసంపదల మన్నగరియొ
ప్పుబల భిన్నగరిరేవఁ॥

WEDNESDAY, 12TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON

KANARESE · TEXT-BOOKS AND GRAMMAR

R VENKATARAMAYYA, B A

I ಶಬರಶಂಕರ ವಿಳಾಸದಗ್ರಂಥಕರ್ತನುಯಾರು? ಆತನು ರಚಿಸಿದ ಇತರಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು ಯಾವವು ?

ಶಬರಶಂಕರವಿಳಾಸವು ಪ್ರಬಂಧವೆಂದು ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ-ಪ್ರಬಂಧಲಕ್ಷಣವೇನು? ಶಬರಶಂಕರವಿಳಾಸದ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪವಾಗಿಬರೆಯಿರಿ-

II (1) ನಿಡುಗಳಿಲೆಯಮೊನೆಯುಚ್ಚಿರ್ದ ।
ಜಡಧರಮೆಸೆದುದುನಗಾಹಿಂ ತಪ್ಪಣಿಧಿಯಿದೆಂ ।
ದಡರ್ದತಿರೋಷದಿನಾಗಿರಿ ।
ತೊಡಚ್ಚಿರ್ಪಿಡಿದುಗ್ರಕಾ ಲದೊಳ್ಕೋಪುವೆವೋ
ಲ್ ॥

(2) ಪಟುಕೋಪಾಟೋಪಬದ್ಧ ಭ್ರುಕುಟಿವಿಚಳಿತಕ್ಷ
ಶ್ರುಫಲರ್ಮಾಂಬುಭಾಸ್ವ ।
ನ್ನಿಟಿಲಂಶೋಣಾ ಕ್ಷಿಕೋಣಂ ಸೆದೆಯನೆಳದು
ಗಾಂಡೀವದೊಳ್ತೊಟ್ಟರೌದ್ರೀ ॥
ತ್ಕಟವೃತ್ತಂಜ್ಯಾರವಂಗೈದಡಸಿಪಿಡಿದುನಿಂದಾರ್ದು
ಶಾತಾಸ್ತ್ರಮಂಸಂ ।
ಘಟಿಸುತ್ತಂಮಾಣದೆಚ್ಚಂಕಪಟ ಶಬರನಂಕೊಳ್ಳು
ನುತ್ತಣ್ಮೆಪಾರ್ಥಂ ॥

(3) ವಿತತಸುಗಂಧಿಸಾರ ಸುರಭೀಕೃತದಿಙ್ಮುಖ ಚಂಚ
ರೀಕಸಂ ।
ಗತಮಕರಂದಪೂರ್ಣ ಸುಮನೋಗಣ ಪಾಣಿ
ವಿಮುಕ್ತಭೂರಿದಿ ॥

ವ್ಯೇತರುಲತಾಂತವೈಷಿ ಪ್ಪ ಸುರಭೀರಿಯನಿರ್ಭರ
ನಾದೆಮುಣ್ಮೈಸಂ।
ನುತಸುರರಾರ್ದುಫೀಯೆನೆ ವಿಜೃಂಭಿಸಿಸೂಸಿದು
ದೀಕ್ಷ್ವರಾಂಘ್ರಿಯೊಳ್ ॥

(a) ಈಪದ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ-

(b) (2) ನೇ ಪದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಮಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ-

(c) (2) ನೇ (3) ನೇ ಪದ್ಯಗಳ ವೃತ್ತಿ, ರೀತಿ, ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸಿ-

(d) (2) ನೇ (3) ನೇ ಪದ್ಯಗಳು ಇಂಥಾವೃತ್ತಗಳೆಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಿ-

(e) (3) ನೇ ಪದ್ಯದ ಮೊದಲುಪಾದದ ಆದಿಯ ಎರಡು ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಗುರುವಿದ್ದರೆ, ಆಪಾದಯಾವವೃತ್ತದ ಪಾದವಾಗು ವದು?

III ಈಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವ ಪದ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅರ್ಥಾಲಂಕಾರಗಳು ಇಂಥಾವುಗಳೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿದು, ಅವುಗಳ ಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿ-

(1) ಬಡಬಾಗ್ನಿಯಳುರ್ಕ್ಕೆಯೊಬರ।
ಸಿಡಿಲೇಳ್ಗೆಯೊಮುಳಿದೆಸಿಂಹ ದುರ್ಗತಿಯೊಪ್ಪೊಡ ॥
ಪ್ಪಿಡಿದಲಯಕ್ಕಾಲವೈತ್ಯುವಿ।
ನಡಪ್ಪೊಯೆನಿಮಿಸುಪಮಸಕಮಂತಳೆದನವಂ॥

(2) ಘನತೇಜಂರತ್ನ ಮಾರತ್ನ ದಿನಧಿಕತರಂ ಕಾಂಚನಂರತ್ನ
ದಿಂಕಾಂ।
ಚನದಿಂತೀವ್ರಾಂಶುಯುಕ್ತಂ ಪಳಚನೆಪೊಳೆವೊಳ್ಮಿಂ
ಚುಮಾರತ್ನ ದಿಂಕಾಂ ॥
ಚನದಿಂದೊಳ್ಮಿಂಚಿನಿಂದೆಂರವಿರುಚಿ ಪಿರಿದೊಪ್ಪಿಕ್ಕುರ್ಕ್ಕ

ಮೂರನ್ನ ದಿಂಕಾಂ ।
ಚನವಿಂದೊಳ್ಕುಂಚಿನಿಂದೆಂರವಿರುಚಿಯಿನಳುಂಬಂಮ
ಹೇಶಪ್ರಕಾಶಂ ॥

(3) ಶರವರ್ಷಮೆನೇಂಕ ಅವುದು ।
ಪಿರಿದೆಮಹಾಕಾಲವೀಳ್ಪೆಮರ್ಜ್ಜುನಜಲದಂ ॥
ಭರದಿಂವಿದಿರಾಂತನವಧಿ ।
ಶರವರ್ಷಮನಲ್ಲಿಕ ಅದುದಿದುಚಿತ್ರತರಂ ॥

(a) ಪ್ರತೀಪಾಲಂಕಾರಕ್ಕೆಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ-

IV (a) ತುಳಿಲಳವಾಂತುನಿಂದವಿಗಬೀರನನಿಕ್ಕಿಪೊಣರ್ಕ್ಕಗಾರ್ಪುಸಂ ।
ಗಳಿಸಿದಿರಾಂತಪಲ್ಲಮರಿ ರಕ್ಕಸನಂಸದೆದಣ್ಮಿಚುಚ್ಚಿಬಾಂ ॥
ಬೊಳಲನೊಡಚ್ಚಿನಲ್ಸೊಗಮ ನಗ್ಗಿಮೊಗರ್ಗ್ಗಿಸಮುಂತುಬೆಳ್ಜಸಂ ।
ತಳೆದೆಸೆದಿರ್ದ್ದಬಾಂನವಿರ ನೊಳ್ಪರಿಜಂತಳೆ ದೊಪ್ಪಿತೋಳೆದೆಂ ॥

ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಪದಾರ್ತ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ-

(b) (1) ಅರಿಯದೆರಕೂಟ-
(2) ಜ್ಞಾನವುಳ್ಳವರಕೂಟ.
(3) ಮೂರ್ಖನಿಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದಬುದ್ಧಿ.

ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞನು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಉಪಮಾನಗಳೇನು?

(c) (1) ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞನುಹೇಳಿರುವ ಯೋಗಿಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಸಾರಾಂಶವೇನು?

2) ಜೈನರಮುಖ್ಯಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವೇನು?

V. (a) ಕೆಳಗೆಬರೆದಿರುವ ಶಬ್ದಗಳಿಗೂ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳಿಗೂ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(1) ಕಡವರಂ, ಬಲ್ಸರಿ, ಪೀಲಿ, ಜಾಯಿಲಂ, ಬಿಳಲ್, ಸಾರಮೇಯಂ, ಸರಟಂ, ತುರುಗಲು, ಕಾದಲನು, ಕಾಯ್ವು, ಪೇರಡಿ, ಪರಿಸ, ಪೆಡೆ, ಪರಮೆವರಿ, ಕಟಕಾಮುಖ, ನೇಸಲ್.

(2) ರೊಂಕಿಡು, ಕೊಣಕಿಡು, ಬಿದಿರ್, ಸಿಡಿಮುಡಿಗೊಳ್ಲ.

(3) ನಿಂದಿರೆಗೆದೆರಿದರ್, ಪೊಸನಿಗ್ಗವದೊಳ್ಬಳಿ, ಪಣೆಯಿಪ್ಪೆಡೆಗೈತಂದರ್, ಜೀರ್ಣಪರ್ಣಮನೆಮೆಲ್ದಂ, ಬಲವಂದುರುದ್ರಸೂಕ್ತಮನೋದಿದಂ.

(b) ಭೈತನಗಧೆರ್ಮ, ಗೋಕರ್ಣಾಧೀಶಕಟಕಂ. ಇವುಗಳ ಅವಯವಾರ್ಥಗಳೇನು? ಗೋಶಬ್ದದ ನಾನಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(c) ಎರೆ, ಎಱು. ಇವು ಯಾವಯಾವ ಅರ್ಥಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತವೆ?

(d) ಅರ್ಜುನ, ಕಲಾಪ, ಜನ್ಯ, ಜ್ಯಾ, ಕೇಸರಿ, ಗಿರಿಶ, ಪಂಚಾಸ್ಯ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ಯುತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

(e) ಸಂಮು, ಬಿಯದೆರ್, ಸುರಗಿ, ಬಿಜಿಪ್ಪೀದರಿ, ಉಜ್ಜುಗಂ, ಕಜ್ಜಂ. ಇವುಗಳ ತತ್ಸಮರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

VI. (1) ಕಾಂಡವನದಹನದೊಳಂ। ಪಾಡವನಂಪೊರ್ದಿದ ಕ್ಷಯಾವಾತ್ಯಂಬುಧಿ.

(2) ನರನಲ್ತೆ ಪೂರ್ವದೊಳ್ನೀಂ.

(3) ಅಣ್ಮಿಚುರ್ಚಿಬಾಂಬೊಳಲಂ-

(4) ಭಕ್ತಪರಿಷದ್ವಿಪದೆರ್ಣವಕುಂಭಸಂಭವ

(5) ಅಂಗುಟದಿಂದನಾತಳಕೆ ಮೆಟ್ಟಿದೆನಾದೆಕಕಂತನಂ-

(6) ಬೊಮ್ಮನಸತಿಗೆಮೂಗಿಲ್ಲವು-

(7) ಹೊಮ್ಮರಾಳನಜನಾದೆನು-

ಇವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪುರಾಣಕಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸಿ-

VII (a) ಕುಳಳಕಾರಯಾವದು? ಕ್ಷಳಳಕಾರಯಾವದು?

(b) ಜನ, ಸಜ್ಜನ, ಮಹಾಜನ- ಇವು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಲಿಂಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತವೆ?

(c) ಹಳಗನ್ನಡನಾಮಪದಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ವಿಭಕ್ತಿಪ್ರತ್ಯಯಗಳುಯಾವವು?

(d) 'ನಿಲ್' ಎಂಬ ಧಾತುವಿನ ಪ್ರಥಮಪುರುಷದ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಭೂತರೂಪಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ

(e) "ಮುದದಪೆಚ್ಚರ್ಗೆ ಸಂದಣಿಗೊಳ್ವಿನಂಪದಾಬ್ಜ ಮೆನಮದೊಸ್ಪೆಮೌಳಿ ಮಣಿದೆಂ ಮಹಿಯಂತನು ಸೋಂಕೆಪಾಂಡವಂ-" ಇಲ್ಲಿ 'ಇನಂ' ಎಂಬುದು ಯಾವ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದೆ?

(f) 'ಅಕ್ಕುಂ' ಎಂಬರೂಪಹ್ಯಾಗೆಬಂತು?
'ಗೆತ್ತು.' ಇದು ಯಾವಧಾತುವಿನಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ?

VIII (a) ಈಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಿರುವವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಧಿಮಾಡಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ-

(1) ಇವೆನಂ + ಈಗೆಲೆಕೊಂದೆಪೆಂ + ಆಂ + ಎಂದು + ಅರ್ಜುನಂ + ಅಂದೆಂ-

(2) ಅಯ್ಯೋ + ಅಕ್ಕಟಾ + ಅರ್ಜುನಂಗೆ ಪರಾಭವೆ ಮಾಯ್ತೆ-

(3) ಧರೆ + ಎತ್ತ + ಆಗಸಮ್ಂ + ಎತ್ತ.

(b) ಕೆಳಗೆಬರೆದಿರುವ ಸೂತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ-

ಇರೆಯಲರಹಿತವ್ಯಂಜನೆ।
ಪರಮಾಗಿಸಕಾರಮುಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಳಂಚತ್ವಂ॥
ಅರೆಯೆಡೆಯೊಳ್ಜತ್ವಂಮೀ।
ಣರೆಯೆಡೆಯೊಳ್ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಾಗೆ ನಿಯತಂಛತ್ವಂ ॥

(c) ಕಂದಪದ್ಯ, ತ್ರಿಪದಿ- ಇವುಗಳಲಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯಿರಿ-

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M.

KANARESE: TRANSLATION.

M. CLAPHAM, ESQ.

I Translate freely into Kanarese:—

(*a*) Milton's mental constitution, then, demanded in the material upon which it was to work, a combination of qualities such as very few subjects could offer. The events and personages must be real and substantial, for he could not occupy himself seriously with airy nothings and creatures of pure fancy Yet they must not be such events and personages as history had pourtrayed to us with well-known characters, and all their virtues, faults, foibles, and peculiarities. And, lastly, it was requisite that they should be the common property and the familiar interest of a wide circle of English readers.

(*b*) The youth of India, Hindoos, Mussulmans, and Christians, must seek in the cultivation of a new knowledge, and in the exercise of new powers in society and the state, a common ground upon which they can all stand, and invoke together the sacred idea of country, the mother of all, the object of common love and common service. But this higher development of patriotism need never diminish the pride, which each race or faith may justly take, in cherishing and commemorating what has been worthy or beautiful in their separate cultures, for

there is nothing in this prejudicial to the harmony of the whole. I entreat my native hearers no longer to confound all that is national in general neglect, and all that is foreign in an undiscriminating admiration

II Translate into English —

(1) ಆಗಳ್ಪಳಿ ವಿಡಿದೆಬಳಸಿ ಕವಿದುಬುಬೆಂದು ಬೊಬ್ಬಿರಿವಸುರಕಿರಾತ ರಬ್ಬರಮೆಂಕೇಳ್ದ ದೆತ್ತಣದೆಂದು ಯೋಗಿಯೋಗಮನುಪಕಮಿಸಿ ಕಣ್ದೆರೆದುಮುಂವಿದ ಭೀಕರಾಕೃತಿ ವೆತ್ತಮಹಾವರಾಹನಂನೋಡಿ ಬನದತಪಸ್ವಿಗಳಿಗು ಪಹತಿಗೆ ಯ್ವುದಿದೆಂತ ವಿಪುದೆನಗೆ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಮಕ್ಕುಮೆಂದು ನಿಜಕ್ಷಾತ್ರಧರ್ಮಂಬಗೆದು ಮೂಡಿಗೆಯಿಂತೋಡಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಚಂಡಕಾಂಡಮನುಗಿದುಗಾಂಡೀವಿಗಾಂಡೀವದಿರ್ದೆಕೆಯ ಕೊಪ್ಪನಾರೈದು ಪೆದೆಯುಂತೊಡರ್ಚಿ ಮ್ಲೇವಡೆದು ಪೊಡಿನೀಡಡಿಗೊಂಡು ತೆಗನೆರೆದುನಿಂದು-

(2) ಬರೆತುದುದ್ಧೈರ್ಯವಾರ್ಧಿ ಬರನಾದದುಪೇರ್ಜಿದ ಶಕ್ತಿಬಿಂಕಮುಂ।
ತೊರೆದುದುಚಿತ್ತವೃತ್ತಿನೆರೆ ನೀಗಿದುದಿಂದ್ರಿಯರಾಜಿಬೀತುದೆ ॥
ಳ್ಕರುಮೊಳಸೋರ್ದುದುತ್ಸವಮಡಂಗಿದುದುನ್ನತಿಕುಂದೆನಾಳ್ದೆನೆಂ।
ಬೆರಕದೆಹೇವಮಾವರಿಸೆ ನೊಂದುಪಲುಂಬಿದ ನಾಸ್ಸನಂಜಯಂ ॥

(3) ಕಂಡನಖಂಡಪುಷ್ಪಭರ ಮುಂಜರಿಯುಂಕ ಬರೋತ್ತಮುಂಗದೋ।
ಳ್ಮಂಡಿತಲಿಂಗಮಸ್ತಕದೊಳಂತದನೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿ ಕಾಣದಾದೆನಾ ॥

ಖಂಡಲಸೂನುವೆದ್ಬುತರ ಸಂಬಡೆದಾಳ್ದ ಭಯಾ
ಬ್ಧಿಯೆಲ್ಲಿಮುಂ ।
ಗೊಂಡುಮುಳುಂಗಿತೇಲ್ದವವ ನೀಕ್ಷಣಯುಗ್ಮಪಯ
ಶ್ಚರದ್ವೇಯಂ ॥

(4) ಪದೆತಳದೋಳ್ಕೊಡಂಕೆ ಪರಿದೌಡಿವೊಡ್ಡಳ್ದೆಸೆ ವಂಗ
ದೇಶದೋಳ್ ।
ಪದೆದೆರದೆಲ್ಲಿಸೈವೆರಿದು ಮುಂಜುಳಕಂತಮು ನಪ್ಪಿವ
ಕ್ಪಾಪ ॥
ದ್ಮದೊಳೆಡೆಗೊಂಡುಸುತ್ತಿಸುಳಿ ದಾಡಿಬಳಲ್ದುಸ ರಿ
ತ್ಸುಧಾಂಶುಗಳ್ ।
ಪುವಿದೆತದೀಯಮೌಳಿಯೊಳೆ ವಿಶ್ರಮಿಸಿರ್ದುದು ದೈ
ವಿಕ್ಪವಾರ್ಥನ ॥

(5) ಶ್ರುತಿಭಾಮಾನಾಮಸೀಮಂತಮಣಿಮುನಿ ಮನೋ
ಗೇಹಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರಭಾಸಂ ।
ಗತದೀಪಮುಕ್ತಿಕಾಂತಾಕರ ತಳಮುಕುರಂಕಾಲ
ಫೋರಾಪಿಗಾರು ॥
ತ್ಮತರತ್ನಂಭಕ್ತಚೇತೋವಿಪುಳತರಸರಃ ಕಂಜಮ
ಜ್ಞಾನಸಾಂದ್ರಾಂ ।
ಧತಮಃಪ್ರಧ್ವಂಸಚಂಡದ್ಯುತಿಗಡ ಭವವೀಯಾಂಪ್ರ
ಪದ್ಮಂತ್ರಿಣೇತ್ರ ॥

(6) ಒಡಲೆಂಬಹುತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ।
ನುಡಿವನಾಲಿಗೆಸರ್ಪ ।
ಕಡುರೋಷದೆಂಬವಿಷವೇರೆ, ಸಮತಿಗಾ ।
ರುಡಿಗನಂತಕ್ಕುಸರ್ವಜ್ಞ ॥

(7) ಸೊಡರುಲಂಚವೆಕೊಂಡು ।

ಕೊಡುವುದೊಚ್ಚತಬೆಳಗೆ ।
ಪೊಡವಿಗಸೂರ್ಯ, ಬೆಳಗೀವೊಲ್ಲಂಬವೆ ।
ಪಿಡಿಯದವೆದೆರ್ಮಿಸರ್ವಜ್ಞ ॥

(೪) ರಜನಿನಭೇಪ್ರದೇಶದೊಳುಡುವ್ರಜಮಂರಚಿಪಂತೆಸಾ
ರನೀ ।
ರಜನಿಮರಂದೆಬಿಂದುತತಿಯಂ ದೆಳದೋಳ್ತಳಿವಂತೆ
ಕಾಂತಶು ॥
ಕ್ತಿಜಮಣಿಬೃಂದಮಂಸುರಿದು ನೀಲದೆಪಚ್ಚೆಯಕು
ಟ್ಟಿವೆಮಂಗಳೋ ।
ಳ್ನಿಜಕರದಿಂದೆರಂಗಮನೊ ಡರ್ಚಿದೆಳೋರ್ವಳು
ದಾತ್ತಲೀಲೆಯಿಂ ॥

(9) ನನೆಯಿಂಪೇರಿರ್ದಮೆಲ್ಲೀಲತೆಗಮುಮರ್ದಸತ್ಕೋರ
ಕಂ ಬೆತ್ತ ಚೂತಾ ।
ವನಿಜಕ್ಕುಂಚೈತ್ರನಚ್ಚಾಂಬುವನೆ ಸುರಿವವೊಲ್ಸೆ ೀ
ದೆವಾರ್ಬಿಂದುರೋಮಾಂ ॥
ಚನಮಂಕೈಕೊಂಡುನಿಂದಾತ್ಮ ಜಿಗಮೊಡನೆ ಜಾಮಾ
ತೃಗಂಸಿಂಹಳೇಂದ್ರಂ ।
ಮನವೊಲೊ ೀರಂತೆಕೈನೀರೆರೆದೆನಭಿನವೆ ಸ್ವರ್ಣ
ಕುಂಭಾಂಬುವಿಂದಂ ॥

(10) ಬಲನಾರಾಯಣದೇಹದೀಪ್ತಿತನುವಂ ತಕ್ಕೈರ್ಸೆ
ವಾದಾನತಂ ।
ಪಲಕಾಲಂಸೆರೆಯಾಗಿಬೇಡರೊಡನೊಂ ದಾಗಿರ್ದತ
ದ್ದೋಷಪಂ ॥
ಕಿಲತಾಕ್ಷಾಲನತತ್ಪರಂಸುರಸ ರಿಕ್ಕಲ್ಲೊಲ್ಲಮಂಯಾ
ಮುನಾ।

ಜಲಮೆಂಪೊಕ್ಕಳಮರ್ಪಣಂಮೊಳಗಿ ದೆಂತಿದ್ದಂ
ಪುರೋಭಾಗದೊಳ್ ॥

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN, 10 A.M. TO 12 NOON.

MALAYALAM: TEXT BOOKS AND GRAMMAR.

V. ACHYUTHA PANIKKAR.

I. സന്താനഗോപാലത്തിൽ തോടയം എങ്ങിനെ. ആട്ടക്കാരിൽ മുഖ്യന്മാർ ആരാർ - പുറപ്പാട എവിടെ എന്ന സങ്കല്പം?

II. (a) എല്ലാ വാക്കുകളുടെയും താൽപര്യം വരുമാറം നാലുവരികളുടെ അർത്ഥം സ്വന്തവാചകത്തിൽ വ്യക്തപ്പെടുത്തി എഴുതുക :—

തിരുവുള്ളപ്പെരുവെള്ളത്തിരതള്ളംവിരുതുള്ള
നരനുള്ളിലലമല്ലലെഴമല്ലലിതിന്നില്ല
ഫുല്ലസരസിജതുല്യമിഴിമുനതെല്ലലംകെരുകല്യമയിതവ
മല്ലരുചിരകല്യജിതമല്ലമഞ്ഞതരമല്ല.

(b) ഇതിൽ അലങ്കാരപ്രയോഗങ്ങൾ വിവരിക്കുക.

III. ഒരം ശ്ലോകത്തിന്റെ പദവും വിഭക്തിയും പദാർത്ഥവും എഴുതുക :—

ധൃതപാവിപ്രകുമാരകാനഥഹരിന്നതാദയാവാരിധിം
ഗതപാരുഹ്യരഥംസമംഗരുഡിപാപാർത്ഥഃകൃതാർത്ഥാശയഃ
പ്രത്യാഗത്യമഹീംമഹീസുരവരസ്യാഭ്രേത്യതസ്യാലയം

ദത്വാമൈസ്തനയാൻസ്വയംവിനയവാനിത്യാ
ഹബദ്ധാഞ്ജലിഃ.

IV. കൃഷ്ണവിജയന്മാക്ക നരനാരായണന്മാർ എന്ന പറവാൻ സംഗതിയും അവർ വൈകുണ്ഠത്തിൽ പോയവിധവും കൃഷ്ണാവതാരത്തിലെ വിശേഷവും ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ എഴുതുക.

"ലോകത്രയത്തിന്റെ ദുഷ്കൃതി തിരുമ്പോളേകത്വമേകണം" എന്നതിൽ ദുഷ്കൃതിഎപ്പോൾ തിരുമെന്നും ഏകത്വം എന്തെന്നും എങ്ങിനെ ഏകുന്നുഎന്നും പറക.

V. "വൈക്ഷമ്യമതിനുണ്ടുരാജസൂയം ചെയ്യുൻഞാൻ ദോക്ഷമുണ്ടഗ്നിത്യാഗംചെയ്യാലുമെന്നുകേൾപ്പു". ഏതിനാകുന്നു വൈക്ഷമ്യം? രാജസൂയം, അഗ്നിത്യാഗം, അഷ്ടഗ്രാസി, വക്രോക്തി, തിതിക്ഷ, ഇതുകൾ വിവരിക്കുക.

VI. (1) ഒന്നുകൊണ്ടറിയേണം രണ്ടിന്റെ ബലാബലം, &c. &c. &c. ഇതിൽ ഏഴു വരെ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള തേതെല്ലാമെന്ന വ്യക്തമായി പറക.

(2) സപ്തഗ്രത്തിന്നും മീതെ ലോകെ രണ്ടുപേരുള്ളവരാരെന്നും ആ ലോകമെതെന്നും അർത്ഥത്തിന്ന തിക്രമമായിട്ട രണ്ടുള്ള തേതെന്നും പറക.

(3) സംസർഗ്ഗയോനികം അർത്ഥസഹിതം പത്തും പറക.

VII (*a*) താഴെപറയുന്നതെല്ലാംഅർത്ഥംവിവരിക്കുക:—

(1) ഉപരിചരമകർമ്മകനന്മകനന്മകനായവൻ.

(2) തുഴലതരരണരണിതഹൃദയമൊട്ട.

(3) നളിനശരശമനകരനളിനഭവനമിതപദ.

(4) സലിലനിധിദുഹിതുവര; സകലജഗദവനപര.

(*b*) ഭീഷ്മപർവ്വത്തിൽ ആദ്യത്തെ മൂന്നദിവസത്തെ യുദ്ധവൃത്തമാനം മൂന്നുവരികളിൽഎഴുതുക.

(*c*) ഉദ്യോഗഭീഷ്മപർവ്വങ്ങളും തമ്മിൽ ശീലിലൊ ഗാനരീതിയിലൊ ഉള്ള ഭേദങ്ങളും എന്ത ?

VIII (*a*) സന്ധികളിൽ - ഓ ആദേശവും ശഷ്ഓദേശവും എപ്പപ്പൊൾ വരും ? ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങളും കാണിക്കുക.

(*b*) അലങ്കാരത്തിൽ—പ്രതീപം, പരിണാമം, രൂപകം, ഇവ ദൃഷ്ടാന്തപ്പെടുത്തുക.

IX (*a*) കാറടിച്ചതും മഴക്കാറും കൊളളിവീഴ്കയും തിരതളളലും ഉരു ചേതവും ഒക്ക ഒരുസമയത്തേ. ഇതിൽ പിഴയുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതുമാത്രം തിരുത്തുക. സംഗതിയും പറക.

(*b*) താഴെ എഴുതിയതിൽ ഉള്ള പലെ അർത്ഥങ്ങളും അർത്ഥഭേദങ്ങളും വിവരിക്കുക :—

1 എന്നോളം ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞൻ.
2 എന്നെപോലെ ശാസ്ത്രജ്ഞൻ.

1 അത്രഭോക്ഷൻ.
2. അത്തപോലെഭോക്ഷൻ.
3. അത്രതന്നെഭോക്ഷൻ.

1. കൂട്ടിയെങ്കിലല്ലെ കൂട്ടുള്ളു.
2. കൂടിയാലെകൂട്ടു.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 12 NOON TO 2 P.M

MALAYALAM: TRANSLATION.

R. S. SHEPPARD, B.A.

I. Translate freely into Malayalam :—

(*a*) Milton's mental constitution, then, demanded in the material upon which it was to work, a combination of qualities such as very few subjects could offer. The events and personages must be real and substantial, for he could not occupy himself seriously with airy nothings and creatures of pure fancy. Yet they must not be such events and personages as history had pourtrayed to us with well-known characters, and all their virtues, faults, foibles, and peculiarities. And, lastly, it was requisite that they should be the common property and the familiar interest of a wide circle of English readers.

(*b*) The youth of India, Hindoos, Mussulmans, and Christians, must seek in the cultivation of a new knowledge, and in the exercise of new powers in society and the state, a common ground upon which they can all stand, and invoke together the sacred idea of country, the mother of all, the object of common love and common service. But this higher development of patriotism need never diminish the pride, which each race or faith may justly take, in cherishing and commemorating what has been worthy or beautiful in their separate cultures, for there is nothing in this prejudicial to the harmony of the whole. I entreat my native hearers no longer to confound all that is national in a general neglect, and all that is foreign in an undiscriminating admiration

II. Translate into English :—

(*a*) നഷ്ടമായതുചിന്തിച്ചുതലമേൽകൈയാതെ
തുഷ്ടനായപ്രാപ്യമായുള്ളതുകാമിയാതെ

ആപത്തുവരുംകാലംഷ്ടതുമെമൊഹിയാതെ
താപത്തെത്യജിപ്പവൻപണ്ഡിതശ്രേഷ്ഠനെ
ല്ലൊ.

കാലത്തെനിരൂപിച്ചുകല്പിച്ചുനിശ്ചയിച്ചൊ
രാലസ്യംമദ്ധ്യത്തുടന്നീടാതെകർമ്മംചെയ്യു
കാലവുമവസ്ഥയുമാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുപശ്ചാത്താപാ
യി
പാലിച്ചുപുരുഷാർത്ഥംവാണീടുന്നവൻവി
ദ്വാൻ.

അന്യായകർമ്മംവാചാമനസാചെയ്യാതെകണ്ടു
അന്യൈഷാംഹിതത്തിങ്കലീർഷ്യയുണ്ടാകാതെ
ആയ്കർമ്മണാരഞ്ജിച്ചുറിയസൽക്കർമ്മണാ
ധീരനായിരിപ്പവൻപണ്ഡിതശ്രേഷ്ഠനെ
ല്ലൊ.

സമ്മാനത്തിങ്കലുള്ളിൽസന്തോഷമുണ്ടാകാതെ
നിന്ദ്യലാഭവമാനത്തിങ്കലുംഖേദിയാതെ
അക്ഷോഭ്യനായിഗംഭീരന്നിലെഹ്രദംപോ
ലെ
രക്ഷിച്ചുധർമ്മത്തെയുംവാണീടുന്നവൻവി
ദ്വാൻ.

(൨) ജഗദ്ദയഭരണപരിഹരണബഹുലീലയുംകൊ
ചയ്യാഴിയിൽ പളുങ്കികൊണ്ടുണ്ടാനാഥനും
അലമലമിതരുതരുതുചപലതകാംനരപതിക
ളുക്ഷേപമെചെയ്യുമില്ലകില്ലെതുമെ
അനുചിതമിതറികനൃപകുലമതിനുനല്ലതല്ലെ

യ്യാനി നക്കുദൃഷ്ട്വീന്തതിയുണ്ടായുരും
ഫലമതിനുനരകമൊരുഗതിവരികയില്ലൊടൊ
പാത്ഥിവനുമാക്കുയുദ്ധംവെടിഞ്ഞിടിനാൽ.

(c) ഇത്ഥംപാത്ഥപ്രതിജ്ഞാംകലിതധൃതിസമാക
ണ്ണപൂണ്ണെത്തുഗത്തെ
യാസ്യാമിത്ഥംപ്രിയായാ ദ്രുതമിരിസുരലൊ
കെശസൂനുന്തമുകതാ
വിപ്രസ്സംപ്രാപ്യഗെഹംഗുരുതരപരിതാപാ
ധിതാന്താംസചകാന്താം
സാദ്ധ്വീംമാദ്ധ്വീപ്രവാഹാധികമധുരഗിരാ
സാന്ത്വയന്നെവമൂചെ.

(d) യഥാശക്തി വ്യായാമം ചെയ്യുന്നതും നിരാ
മയത്വത്തിന്നു സിദ്ധമായ ഒരു ഹെതുവാ
കുന്നു - നിയമെന വ്യായാമം ചെയ്യുന്നതി
നാൽ ദുർമ്മെദസ്സുകൾക്ഷയിച്ചു അംഗങ്ങൾക്കു ലാഘവമുണ്ടാകുന്നു. ഒരൊ ദിക്കുകളിൽ
ധനിക നാരായിരിക്കുന്നവർക്കു സാധാരണ
മായി ഒരു ഭ്രമമുള്ളതു എന്തെന്നാൽമൃഷ്ട
മായി ഭക്ഷണംകഴിച്ചു ദേഹത്തിന്നു ശ്ര
മംകൊടുക്കാതെയിരിക്കുന്നതാണ വാസ്തവ
മായ സുഖം എന്നാണ. എന്നാൽ ഒരൊ
ഭ്രമത്തോടുകൂടി യിരിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കു
വളരെ ഉപദ്രവകാരികളായ രോഗങ്ങളും
വന്നുകൂടുന്നു. ഉചിതകാലങ്ങളിൽ നിയമ
മന ദേഹബലത്തെ അനുസരിച്ചു വ്യായാ

മം ചെയ്യുന്നവർക്കു ദേഹത്തിനു സ്ഥിരമായബലവും ആരോഗ്യവും സിദ്ധമായിട്ടുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്നു.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 3 TO 5 P M

ORIGINAL COMPOSITION IN VERNACULAR LANGUAGE

Write a short essay on—

The conditions necessary for the success of Constitutional Government.

THURSDAY, 20TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

PURE MATHEMATICS

J. W CASSELS, M.A.

I. Shew that $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$, and that $a^m - a^n = a^{m-n}$.

Assuming that for $\frac{m^2+n^2}{mn}$ may be written x, prove that,

$$\frac{27\,a^{\frac{3m}{n}}b^{\frac{3n}{m}} + \frac{9}{2}\,a^{\frac{2m}{n}}b^{\frac{m}{n}}a^{\frac{n}{m}}b^{\frac{2n}{m}} - \frac{3}{4}\,a^{\frac{m}{n}}b^{\frac{2m}{n}}a^{\frac{2n}{m}} - \frac{1}{8}\,b^{\frac{3m}{n}}a^{\frac{3n}{m}}}{27\,a^{\frac{3m}{n}}b^{\frac{3n}{m}} - \frac{9}{2}\,a^{\frac{2m}{n}}b^{\frac{m}{n}}a^{\frac{n}{m}}b^{\frac{2n}{m}} - \frac{3}{4}\,a^{\frac{m}{n}}b^{\frac{2m}{n}}a^{\frac{2n}{m}} + \frac{1}{8}\,b^{\frac{3m}{n}}a^{\frac{3n}{m}}} = \frac{6a^x + b^x}{6a^x - b^x}.$$

II. Prove the Binomial Theorem in the case of a positive integral exponent.

Find the sum of the r^{th} term from the beginning and the r^{th} term from the end in the expansion of

$$\left(y^{\frac{1}{n-2r+2}} + y^{\frac{1}{n-2r+2}}\right)^n,$$ where n is a positive integer.

III. State and prove the Exponential Theorem.

Shew that $\log_e m = 2\left\{\frac{m-1}{m+1} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{m-1}{m+1}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{m-1}{m+1}\right)^5 + \right\}$

IV Define the terms *Interest, Principal, Amount, Present Value and Discount.*

Every month, during the course of 29 years and 2 months, a man saves 64 Rupees, and immediately puts it out on simple interest at 6 per cent. per annum At the expiration of that time he purchases with the amount an annuity on his own life. What monthly sum does he receive, supposing that simple interest at 4 per cent. per annum is allowed, and that the man's expectation of life is 12 years and 2 months ?

V. What is the *ambiguous case* in the solution of triangles ? Give full explanations respecting the same.

If B_1, C_1 and B_2, C_2 are the angles of the two trianges in the ambiguous case, then

$$\frac{\sin C_1}{\sin B_1} \times \frac{\sin C_2}{\sin B_2} = 1 - \frac{a^2}{b^2}.$$

VI Describe and explain the use of the *Theodolite*

A person, observing a balloon rising vertically, notices that when it has ascended 1049·3 yards the line from it to his eye makes an angle of 35° with the horizontal line passing through his eye. When it has risen a little higher a similar observation gives 42°. How many yards would the balloon have risen since the first observation ? Having given

L sin 7° = 9 08589	L sin 35° = 9·75859
L sin 48° = 9·87107	log. 300 = 2·47712
	log. 1·0493 = ·02089

VII. In every triangle, the square on the side subtending an acute angle, is less than the squares on the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides, and the straight line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall on it from the opposite angle, and the acute angle.

In an acute-angled triangle ABC, let the perpendiculars AM and CN be let fall from A and C upon the opposite sides respectively. Then the square on AC is equal to the sum of the rectangles BA, AN and BC, CM.

VIII. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle is equal to both the rectangles contained by its opposite sides.

ABC is an equilateral triangle inscribed in a circle. With centre A and distance AB or AC describe an arc of a circle subtending the angle BAC. Let P. be any point on this arc; join AP and produce it to meet the circumscribing circle in D. Then the sum of DB and DC is equal to DP together with some constant quantity.

IX. Prove that in the Parabola $NG = 2AS$, and $PN^2 = 4\ AS\ AN$

A straight line AP is drawn from the vertex A, to any point P on the parabola—PR is drawn at right angles to AP meeting the axis in R. Shew that $NR = 4\ AS$.

X. Shew that in the Ellipse the minor axis is a mean proportional between the major axis and the latus rectum.

Express in terms of the focal distances of one extremity of the latus rectum, the rectangle, whose excess above the square on the semi-minor axis is to that square as CS : CX.

XI. Define the terms *conjugate axis* and *conjugate hyperbola*.

If the tangent at any point P of an hyperbola meet the conjugate axis in point t, and Pn be drawn, at right angles to CB; then $Cn\ Ct = BC^2$.

THURSDAY, 20TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

D. DUNCAN, M. A., D.Sc.

1. What are the main sub-divisions of Logic? Describe the nature of each, and give a very brief sketch of their history

Does Logic expound the laws that actually govern or the laws that ought to govern the reasoning processes?

II. Is Logic concerned with names, thoughts, or things? Show how the answer to this question affects our views as to the final import of the proposition.

III. What is a concept or general notion? How do Realists, Conceptualists and Nominalists differ regarding it? Distinguish between (1) the psychological, (2) the logical, and (3) the ontological or metaphysical aspects of this famous controversy.

IV. Distinguish between and exemplify—

(*a*) Connotative and non-connotative names.

(*b*) The clearness andthe distinctness of notions.

(*c*) Extension and comprehension as applied to [1] Notions, and [2] Propositions.

(*d*) The quality and the quantity of propositions.

(*e*) Predicate, predication, predicable, and predicament.

(*f*) Verbal and real propositions.

(*g*) The logical "some" and the "some" of common speech.

V Give the contradictory, converse, and obverse (formal and material) of the following propositions—

(*a*) Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

(*b*) None but Asiatics are Hindus.

(*c*) All the candidates have not passed.

(*d*) An undevout astronomer is mad.

VI. A. B. makes a universal denial, which you believe to be untrue. Would you try to refute it by means of its contrary or its contradictory? Give your reasons.

VII. What is meant by the quantification of the predicate, and how does it affect the ordinary doctrines of Opposition, Conversion, and Obversion?

Examine by the help of concrete instances the additional propositional forms with a view to show whether the introduction of them is (1) logically justifiable and (2) practically advisable.

VIII (*a*) "Real learning is too valuable a thing to be within the grasp of the idle." Expand into a syllogism, stating figure and mood

(*b*) "Some graduates do not support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning, though they have all pledged themselves to do so; therefore some who have pledged themselves to support and promote the cause of morality and sound learning, fail to keep their promise." Reduce ostensively and by *reductio ad impossibile*

(*c*) "Man has longings and aspirations after immortality; hence we have an indication that he is destined to be immortal." What is the immediate major premise, and what proposition does it ultimately fall back upon?

(*d*) In reply to a statistical argument Mr. Canning exclaimed —"Not figures, but facts." Express his reasoning syllogistically.

IX. Is the syllogism a case of *petitio principii*? Discuss this so as to bring out—

(*a*) The proper function of the syllogism;

(*b*) The exact point in the reasoning process at which the step from the known to the unknown is made.

THURSDAY, 20TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

BOTANY.

T. K. ROGERS, M.B., F.R.C.S

I. Explain the meaning of the following terms.

absorption, assimilation, respiration, transpiration, raphides, decumbent, procumbent, gymnospermous.

II. Describe the structure of the stem of a "Woody Dicotyledon," and mention the special peculiarities, which serve to distinguish the wood of a Coniferous Tree

III. Give an account of the structure of a "typical vegetable cell," and state in what parts of plants, starch, cellulose, and chlorophyl are found.

IV Mention the Botanical Name and Natural Order of each of the following plants:

Potato, Sugar-cane, Tamarind, Guava, Poppy, Fig, Hemp, Thorn-apple, Castor-oil Plant, Bottle Gourd, Mango, Cleaning-nut.

V. Briefly describe the structure and mode of development of the following simple fruits, viz.:

Drupe, Nut, Berry, Capsule.

VI. By what characters are the Natural Orders Leguminosæ and Labiatæ distinguished?

VII. Describe each of the two plants laid before you, taking their organs in regular order.

THURSDAY, 20TH JAN, 2 TO 5 P M.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

P RATNAVELU CHETTIYAR, B.A.

I. Determine the direction of the resultant of two forces acting at a point.

Forces act along the sides AB, AC, of a triangle ABC, inversely proportional to them; shew that their resultant passes through the point of intersection of the tangents at B and C to the circle circumscribing the triangle.

II. Find the centre of gravity of a system of heavy particles lying in one plane.

Weights are placed at the angular points of a triangle ABC, proportional respectively to $2s-a$, $2s-b$, $2s-c$; shew that their centre of gravity is the centre of the circle inscribed in the triangle formed by joining two and two the middle points of the sides of the triangle ABC.

III. Describe a method of determining practically the coefficient of friction between two substances

Two uniform beams of the same material and transverse section, and connected at their upper ends by a smooth hinge about which they can turn freely, rest in a vertical plane with their lower ends upon a rough horizontal table. Shew that if they can so rest on the point of motion, they must be equal in length and inclined to each other at the angle $\tan^{-1}\frac{4\mu}{1-4\mu^2}$, where μ is the coefficient of friction.

IV State the principle of virtual velocities, and prove it in the case of a system of forces in equilibrium in one plane.

V. State Newton's first Law of Motion, and shew that it implies a definition of force, and a theoretical measure of time.

Two particles start from A and B, with their velocities represented by AP and BQ; determine their position when they are separated by a given distance

If PM and QN are the perpendiculars from P and Q upon AB, and R represent the relative velocity of two spheres whose centres move with velocities represented by AP and BQ, shew that they will just touch each other in passing, if the sum of their radii $= AB. \frac{PM \sim QN}{R}$

VI. Determine fully the path of a projectile *in vacuo*, and shew that there are *in general* two directions in which it may be projected, with a given velocity, from one fixed point so as to pass through another fixed point

Explain the force of the words in italics.

VII. Shew that the normal acceleration of a particle moving on a plane curve under the action of any force, is $\frac{v^2}{\rho}$, where v is the velocity of the particle, and ρ the radius of curvature

VIII. A particle suspended from a fixed point by an inelastic string of length a, is projected horizontally with the velocity due to a height $2a$; at what point of the circular orbit should the particle be freed, in order that it might attain the greatest vertical height

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THURSDAY, 20TH JAN, 2 TO 5 PM

INDUCTIVE LOGIC AND DEFINITION.

D. DUNCAN, M A, D.Sc

I. How do you explain the circumstance that the logic of induction is so largely occupied with uniformities of causation and so little with the other kinds of uniformities?

II. State, explain and exemplify the principle of the conservation of Energy. What important modifications has it introduced into the treatment of causation?

III. Which of the experimental methods would you employ for the purpose of ascertaining

(*a*) whether vitality is a separate energy or merely the resultant of recognized physical energies,

(*b*) the connexion between size of brain and mental power

(*c*) the cause of death in the case of a man who suddenly drops down dead in the street?

IV. Explain and exemplify plurality of causes and intermixture of effects, and show how the scientific investigator must deal with the difficulties thence arising.

V. What is meant by the explanation of facts or laws of nature? What different forms may it assume? What are its limits, subjective and objective?

VI What are hypotheses and how are they to be distinguished from facts? What is their use in scientific inquiry? Discriminate between legitimate and illegitimate hypotheses, explaining the conditions of the former.

VII Compare analogy with induction so as to bring out clearly their points of agreement and difference.

(*a*) On what circumstances does the value of analogical reasoning depend?

(*b*) What is the nature of the inference from it?

(*c*) State with reasons whether the following are instances of induction or of analogy:—

(1) The theory that heat is a mode of motion.

(2) The patriarchal theory of government.

(3) The theory that the planets are inhabited

VIII Distinguish between and exemplify—

(*a*) Colligation of facts and collocation of causes,

(*b*) A natural and a logical kind,

(*c*) A natural and an artificial classification,

(*d*) Classification by type and by definition,

(*e*) A descriptive terminology and a nomenclature.

IX. Examine the following instances of fallacious reasoning, stating the technical name of each fallacy and shewing how it may best be exposed:—

(*a*) "A liar is one who wishes to deceive. He who wears false hair wishes to deceive. Therefore he who wears false hair is a liar."

(*b*) "And when Paul had gathered a bundle of sticks, and laid them on the fire, there came a viper out of the heat, and fastened on his hand. And when the barbarians saw the venomous beast hang on his hand, they said

among themselves, No doubt this man is a murderer, whom, though he hath escaped the sea yet vengeance suffereth not to live."

(*c*) From the failure of ancient republics it is argued that modern republics also must fail.

(*d*) The Hebrew Psalmist said in his haste—"All men are liars."

THURSDAY, 20TH JAN, 2 TO 5 P M

PHYSICS

J COOK, M.A

N.B.—Candidates are required to answer *one* question only in Questions V, VII and XII

I. Explain clearly how you would practically find the specific gravity of (i) sulphuric acid, (ii) a piece of wood lighter than water, (iii) a salt soluble in water

II Describe the leading phenomena, and state the more important laws, of the Diffusion of liquids. Explain Graham's doctrine of crystalloids and colloids

III What are the physical conditions of vibration corresponding to differences of (i) loudness, (ii) pitch, and (iii) timbre or quality, of musical sounds?

IV State how you would experimentally show the dark lines of the Solar Spectrum Give Kirchhoff's explanation of these

V. What are Newton's rings? Explain the phenomena in accordance with the wave-theory of light

or

Describe any simple way of constructing a polariscope; and show by a figure how you imagine the light to be affected in its course through the instrument What could you show with such an instrument?

VI. Give a short account of Joule's method of determining the mechanical equivalent of Heat.

VII Explain the fact that wool, cork, and such like porous substances, are bad conductors of Heat

or

How are the phenomena of latent heat explained by the energy-theory of Heat?

VIII. What is meant by *diathermancy* and *athermancy*? State some of the results at which Melloni arrived on this subject. Describe the *thermo-pile* or *thermomultiplier* which he used.

IX. State clearly the resemblances and differences between Electric induction and Magnetic induction

X Sketch Ampere's theory which ascribes magnetism to molecular currents, and describe some of his experiments in support of his theory.

XI How is the strength of a galvanic current determined? And how should a battery be 'joined up' so as to give the greatest strength of current (i) when the external resistance is great, (ii) when the external resistance is small?

XII. Give the construction and theory of a *Secondary Galvanic Battery*,

or

Describe the construction and action of the modern *Telephone*

FRIDAY, 21ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS AND PNEUMATICS.

P. RATNAVELU CHETTIYAR, B.A.

I. Define a fluid, and describe an experiment from which the direction of fluid pressure may be inferred.

Hence deduce, in the case of heavy fluids at rest, the principle of equality of pressure in all directions.

II. Equal volumes of alcohol, olive-oil and sea-water, fill a fine tube in the form of an equilateral triangle, and held in a vertical plane, with the vertex uppermost and the base inclined to the horizon at an angle of 30°. Shew that the vertical angle is occupied by water or alcohol, and that the sides are divided by the common surfaces in the ratio of 43 to 44 or 1 to 44.

Given the S. G. of water = 1·027, of oil = ·915 and of alcohol = ·795.

III. The pressure of liquid on any surface immersed in it, is the resultant of the weight of the superincumbent liquid, and of the whole pressures on the projections of the surface on two vertical planes at right angles to each other

How is this theorem altered when the surface under consideration is a closed one, and why? Deduce from it the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

IV. Prove Marriott's law regarding the variation of pressure on dilatation at a given temperature.

A cylindrical diving-bell sinks in water until a certain portion V remains occupied by air, and in this position a quantity of air whose volume under the atmospheric pressure would be 2V, is forced into it. Shew how far the bell must sink in order that the air may occupy the same space as in the first position.

V. A cylinder floating with its axis horizontal and on the surface of a liquid, is displaced in the vertical plane through the axis; shew that the criterion of stability is $h > 2a$.

VI. Explain the construction of Smeaton's air-pump, noting the improvements latterly made to secure a higher degree of exhaustion; and point out its advantages over the air-pump with two cylinders

How closely can you approximate with a Smeaton to a perfect vacuum, and by what circumstances is the approximation limited?

VII. A piston without weight fits into a vertical cylinder closed at the bottom and filled with atmospheric air; water is slowly poured on the top of the piston until it begins to run over. Shew that the piston has sunk to a point whose height above the base is equal to the height of the water-barometer.

Interpret the result when the height of the cylinder is less than that height

VIII. Describe the atmospheric Steam Engine constructed by Newcomen, and note the improvements made upon it by Watt.

FRIDAY, 21ST JAN, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

THEORY OF MORALS.

W. A. SYMONDS, ESQ.

I What is the object of moral theory, and what are its data?

II. Give reasons for restricting ethical science to volitional phenomena.

III Are people made moral by systems of ethics, or do they make ethical systems because they are already moral?

What (if any) is the practical effect of the scientific study of ethical questions on the growth of moral character?

IV. What is the last criterion of the merit or demerit of actions?

V. Do pleasures and pains form conscious motives in moral conduct?

VI. What is the influence of heredity in moral evolution?

VII. Is it necessary to Utilitarianism that pleasures and pains should be commensurable?

VIII. What is the essence of moral obligation?

IX State which of the various sanctions of morality you consider the most powerful in controlling conduct, and why you so consider it.

FRIDAY, 21ST JAN, 10 A.M. TO 1 P. M.

CHEMISTRY.

T. K. ROGERS, M.B, F.R.C S.

I. Explain by means of examples the meaning of the following terms:

"Atomic Formula."	"Molecular Formula"
Perissad.	Artiad.
Electropositive.	Electronegative
Isomorphous.	Dimorphous

II. If half a kilogramme of Carbon were completely burnt in an air-tight chamber, containing 1,000 cubic metres of air, in which previously to the commencement of the experiment the thermometer stood at 17° C and the barometer at 760 m.m Find what would be the percentage composition by volume, of the residual mixture of gases, assuming the original air to have been composed of 79 per cent, of Nitrogen, and 21 per cent. of Oxygen, by volume.

And state how much Oxygen would be required to burn fully, one litre of each of the following gases, viz:

Cyanogen
Carbonic Oxide
Acetylene.
Arseniuretted Hydrogen.

III Write out Chemical Formulæ, showing the decompositions, by which each of the undermentioned compounds may be obtained

Hydrochloric Acid.
Hydrofluoric Acid
Hydrofluosilicic Acid
Mercurous Chloride
Calcic Hypochlorite.
Potassic Chlorate.

IV Give a brief account of the Chemical processes involved in the production of an ordinary Photograph

V Briefly describe the extraction of Gold from "Auriferous Quartz"

VI How is Potassic Hydrate prepared from Wood Ashes?

VII. By what reactions could you distinguish a Salt of Bismuth from a Salt of Lead?

VIII. Describe fully the *Analytical* and *Synthetical* processes, by which the composition of Water has been determined

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FRIDAY, 21ST JAN., 2 TO 5 P M

OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

W CASSELS, M.A.

I Give the fundamental laws of reflection and refraction

A person looking over the rim of an empty cylindrical cup can just see a point on the opposite side 6 inches from the top. A liquid whose refractive index is $\frac{\sqrt{52}}{5}$, is poured into the cup so as to fill it up to 3 inches from the top. What is the extreme point which the observer will now be able to see, supposing the height of the cup to be 9 inches, and the diameter of its base 8 inches?

II Investigate the position of the geometrical focus of a pencil directly incident on a spherical refracting surface.

Shew that this virtually involves the case of a plane refracting surface.

III. Give a description of the human eye, pointing out its optical properties

What is meant by *long sight* and *short sight*? In these cases explain the passage of rays of light through the eye.

A person, who can see most distinctly at a distance of 16 inches, examines an object through a convex lens whose focal length is $\frac{1}{15}$th of an inch How much will the object, when properly placed, be magnified?

IV. Describe the simple microscope. How is its magnifying power estimated?

V Describe the astronomical telescope.

In an astronomical telescope the diameters of the eye-glass and object-glass are 4 inches and 8 inches respectively; the corresponding focal lengths are 6 inches and 24 inches What would be the diameter of a stop which would cut off the ragged edge?

VI. Explain two different systems of reference by which the positions of celestial objects are determined. Define a *circumpolar* star.

What is the nearest zenith distance which, in the latitude of Madras (13° 4)', a circumpolar star can attain at its superior transit?

VII. Give Kepler's laws. Are they absolutely or only approximately true? If the latter, give the reason for their deviation from accuracy.

VIII Give the origin and general character of refraction.

What kind of change does it make in the time during which the sun is apparently above the horizon?

Shew under what circumstances the duration of twilight is longest.

IX. Explain *Precession*. What effect has it upon the recurrence of the seasons?

Explain the past, present, and anticipated future positions of the star called *Polaris* with respect to the pole of the Equator.

X A person leaves Greenwich at sunrise on the 30th November 1899 Travelling from West to East, he at length goes all round the world, and returns to Greenwhich on a particular day at sunset. During his journey he observes the sun cross his meridian 98 times. Upon what day would he return?

XI. Explain why there is not a lunar eclipse at every opposition Shew how many are possible in a year.

FRIDAY, 21ST JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HISTORY OF MORALS.

W. A. SYMONDS, ESQ.

I. According to Mandeville the distinction between virtue and vice is not intrinsic or essential, but merely a political fiction, and the vices of individuals are beneficial to the community, because they are incentives to industry and emulation. Explain these dogmata, and show wherein the teaching of Helvetius did and did not resemble that of Mandeville.

What does Adam Smith suggest as the origin of the doctrine "private vices public benefits?"

If Mandeville had substituted passions for vices, would his theory have been nearer the truth? Give reasons for your answer.

II. Explain the French philosophical phrase the "liberty of indifference."

III. Wherein do Hume and Kant agree, and wherein differ as to the doctrine of the immortality of the soul?

IV. State Kant's theory of the moral sense and of the inferences deducible from it.

V. To what end does Paley cite the anecdote of Caius Toranius? Criticise his application of the anecdote.

VI. How does Paley discuss the right of man (1) to take the lives of other animals, and (2) to waste on the inferior animals that which might be available for human food?

Show his ignorance of physiology and political economy.

VII What is Adam Smith's classification of moral systems, and what the principle on which the classes are founded?

VIII. Show how the ancient opposition between the Stoic and the Epicurean again made its appearance in the opposing systems of Kant and the Utilitarians.

IX. Write out Butler's argument for moral freedom as a syllogism. What is the defect in this syllogism, and what phrase does Mill propose to substitute for the term "necessity?"

X. In his application of the Association Psychology to the question of the moral sense, what does Bain borrow from, and what add to Hartley's theory of the laws of association?

SATURDAY, 22ND JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY.

ARTHUR THOMPSON, M.A.

I. Explain briefly the functions and classification of the Nerves.

II. Explain exactly what Mr. Bain means by the term "Extension." Whence is the idea of Extension primarily derived and how is it developed?

III. Examine the statement that Voluntary Power is a collection of acquisitions. Do you see any ambiguity in Mr. Bain's use of the term "Voluntary Power. ?"

IV. Discuss the influence of the Will in Mental Production.

V. Trace briefly the history of Empiricism from Locke to Kant inclusive. How has this theory been affected by the influence of recent scientific doctrines?

VI. By what general conditions is all human knowledge limited?

VII. What is Mr. Mill's law of "Inseparable Association" and how does he apply this law to account for the belief in an external world?

VIII. Discriminate exactly between the various meanings of the term Sensation."

IX. To what department of "Mind" do the Emotions belong? Analyse the Emotion of Anger.

SATURDAY, 22ND JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PART I.

THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND

REV. G. M. RAE, M.A.

I. Sketch the history of the short period of the English Restoration after the expulsion of the Danes and discuss the claims made by William of Normandy to the crown of England.

II (*a.*) State briefly the causes that produced the great constitutional struggle of 1258 (*b.*) Give the 'Provisions of Oxford.' (*c*) Describe the rise of the Barons' War and the progress of events till the death of Earl Simon of Montfort.

III. (*a.*) Show on what ground the crowns of England and Scotland were united in James VI. (*b.*) State the circumstances and conditions of the union of the two parliaments (*c.*) Give the dates of those unions and describe the theory of government illustrated by the relation of the two countries during the interval. (*d.*) Explain the devices on the Royal Standard and the Union Jack respectively.

IV. (*a.*) Give the history and the provisions of the Reform Bill of 1831-32 (*b*) State the causes that led to the Crimean War.

V. Give a short account of (*a*) the Petition of Right, the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the Mutiny Bill. (*b.*) William Wallace, the Black Prince, John Hampden. (*c*) Bosworth Field, the Acquisition of Gibraltar the Battle of the Nile

PART II.

AGE OF LOUIS XV.

G. QPPERT, PH.D.

I. Give a general account of the condition to which France was reduced at the death of Louis XIV.

II Describe the chief incidents which mark the religious, parliamentary and financial history of the reign of Louis XV.

III. State briefly the foreign policy of France during the reign of Louis XV, pointing out what particular principle, if any, guided each successive foreign minister.

IV What were the chief effects produced by the foreign relations of England, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Poland and Sweden during the reign of Louis XV?

V (*a*) Explain the meaning of *Unigenitus*, *pays d'état*, *pays d'élection*, *chambre ardente*, *corvée*, *lettre de cachet* and *Encyclopedists*

(*b*) Who were John Law, Lord Sandwich, Kaunitz, Stanislaus Leczinski, Montesquieu and Montcalm?

(*c*) In what year were concluded the Peace of Passarowitz, of Nystadt, of Vienna, of Aix la Chapelle and of Huberts burg?

M. A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1881.

MONDAY, 17TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

ENGLISH POETRY I

W F. GRAHAME, B.A

BYRON, MASSINGER, SHELLEY, SHAKSPEARE.

I. Give a brief account of the conspiracy of Marino Faliero stating the motive which led him to engage in it.

II. Before the time of Marino Faliero his family was renowned in the Annals of Venice.

III. Explain the following—"Signor of the Night"—"Pozzi"—"Piombi"—"Signory"—"Bridge of Sighs"—"Bucentaur"

IV Who speak the following lines and in what context?

i. "Deep Vengeance is the daughter of deep Silence."

ii "His faults are those that dwell in the high bosoms
Of men who have commanded."

iii. They never fail who die
In a great cause."

V. Write short notes on the following passages:—

i. "Sapienza's adverse day
When Genoa conquered."

ii. I smote the tardy Bishop at Treviso"

iii if Venice' Doge
Should turn delator, be the shame on him"

iv "The Lords of Lacedæmon were true soldiers,
But ours are Sybarites, while we are Helots."

v. "The Greeks of yore made drunk their slaves to form
A pastime for their children."

vi "Then when the Hebrew's in thy palaces,
The Hun in thy high places"

vii. "a sense of woe
'Gainst which thou will not strive, and dar'st not murmur"

VI Show your acquaintance with the scene in which Bertram warns Lioni of the conspiracy of Faliero

VII. Write an argument for Act IV of the "New way to pay old debts"

VIII. Explain the following—"bug words"—"flout"—"fosset"—"lavender robes"—"of the right race"—"tamin gown'

IX Where in the play and in what context occurs the phrase, which gives its name to the "New way to pay old debts."

X. Briefly annotate the following passages:—

i "justice of peace and quorum,
And stood fair to be custos rotulorum;"

ii. "You barathrum of the shambles"

iii. "When this is manor extended to my use."

iv. "Take a mittimus, And carry him to Bedlam.

XI. Was "Hellas' in any way founded on fact?

XII. What does Shelley say of the *form* of "Hellas."

XIII Describe the battle of Bucharest *or* the Jew Ahasuerus.

XIV. Write such notes as you may think necessary on the following passages:—

i. "The poem of *Hellas* . . . is a mere improvise"

ii. "Plato's sacred light
To which my spirit was a burning morning."

iii. "Thermopylæ and Marathon
Caught, like mountains beacon-lighted,
The springing fire. The winged glory
On Philippi half-alighted."

XV Quote Shelley's lines in "Hellas" on the character of England.

XVI. Write short explanatory notes on the following passages:—

i. "he is
A man worth any woman; overbuys me
Almost the sum he pays."

ii. "most miserable Is the desire that's glorious."

iii. "Swift, swift, you dragons of the night."

iv. 'Tis gold which . . . . makes
Diana's rangers false themselves, yield up
Their deer to the stand o' the stealer;"

v. "I shall unfold equal discourtesy
To your best kindness;"

vi. "Some jay of Italy
Whose mother was her painting,"

vii. " you some permit
To second ills with ills, each elder worse,"

viii. "They fly Chickens the way which they stooped eagles"

ix. "they are worthy
To inlay heaven with stars."

x. " the temple
Of virtue was she; yea, and she herself."

XVII. Where is the scene laid in which Posthumus first appears in Rome? In that scene two characters are introduced who say nothing all through the scene and who are not named in the Dramatis Personæ?

XVIII. Cloten seems a somewhat inconsistent character?

XIX When was Cymbeline first printed? To what date does Malone assign its composition? To what English book has Shakspeare been supposed to be indebted for materials? Is this likely?

XX. Describe Imogen's bedchamber, using Shakspeare's words as much as you can.

XXI. Write out the song "Hark! hark the lark." The seventh line of the song is not now printed as it stood in the original edition?

XXII. With what three flowers does Arviragus say he will sweeten Fidele's grave? How does he describe them?

MONDAY, 17TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ENGLISH POETRY II.

W. F GRAHAME, B A.

SHAKSPEARE'S SONNETS, TENNYSON, CHAUCER.

I Write out any one of the Sonnets of which the first lines are given below:

"My glass shall not persuade me I am old"
"When to the Sessions of sweet silent thought"
"Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore"
"No longer mourn for me when I am dead"

II. Shakspeare's sonnets were undoubtedly addressed to two different persons—a man and a woman—prove this by quotations.

III. What are the objections to the theory that the sonnets were in great part addressed to the Earl of Pembroke?

IV Chalmers has made a curious suggestion as to the person addressed in some of the sonnets? What was his idea as to the dedication?

V One of the sonnets does not contain the orthodox number of lines? Two sonnets contain the same idea in different words?

VI Explain the following passages:

i "A tattered weed of small worth held"

ii. "Music to hear, why hear'st thou music sadly

iii "So much of earth and water wrought
I must attend time's leisure with my moan"

iv. "Captain jewels in the carcanet"

v "A makeless wife"

vi "Death to me subscribes,"

and the following words: "rondure" "obsequious" "bevel" "unrespected" "foison" "partake" "eager" "canker-blooms" "counterfeit."

VII Write notes on the following points in Chaucer's language:—*a*, the plural of nouns; *b*, the comparison of adjectives; *c*, the past tense indicative of strong verbs; *d*, cases in which final "e" is not sounded

VIII. What variations does Chaucer use in the ten-syllable line of the heroic couplet? Give an example of each and scan the following line

"Ne I ne aske nat to-morwe to have victorie."

IX Chaucer himself points out an anachronism he is guilty of?

X i. Explain the following words, 'abood' 'alauntz, 'ayel' champartye' 'ferforthly' 'gleede' 'launde' 'layner' 'maistow' 'naker' 'werreye' 'wanhope.'

ii. Write short notes, for a Chaucerian vocabulary, on the following words 'beete' 'beseken' 'breeme' 'cote-armure' contré' 'daunger' 'dyapred' 'mescheef' 'sith'

XI Describe the funeral honours paid to Arcite.

XII. Rewrite in more modern English the following passages:

i "I not which was the fayrere of hem two—"

ii. "God help me so, me lust ful evele pleye."

iii "First on the wall was peynted a forest,
In which ther dwelleth neyther man ne best,
With knotty knarry bareyn trees olde

Of stubbes scharpe and hidous to byholde,
In which ther ran a swymbel in a swough,
As though a storm schulde bersten every bough·
And downward on an hil under a bente,
Ther stood the temple of Marz armypotente,
Wrought al of burned steel, of which thentré
Was long and streyt, and gastly for to see
And therout cam a rage and such a vese,
That it made al the gates for to rese."

iv. "The nayl y-dryven in the schode a-nyght;"
v. "They wolde, here thankes, wilne to be there."
vi. "As fayn as foul is of the brighte sonne"
vii. "Foyne if him lust on foote, himself to were."
viii "Tho was he corven out of his harneys"

XIII. Write out the song of "Fortune and her Wheel" from Enid'

XIV. Relate Enid's dream and the train of thoughts which led to it.

XV. Mr Tennyson uses one line twice in 'Enid.' Quote it. About whom is it used and in what context in each case?

XVI. Relate the episode of Limours *or* that of Doorm.

XVII. Who was Flur? What is said of her in 'Enid?'

XVIII. "Men weed the white horse on the Berkshire hills,
To keep him clean and bright as heretofore"
What know you about this?

XIX Mr Tennyson has written two poems about Guinevere?

XX. Where did Guinevere seek sanctuary?

XXI. "Nor sought, Wrapt in her grief, for housel or for shrift." Explain this

XXII. What is the subject of the "little maid's" song in Guinevere?

XXIII. Name the poems from which the following lines are taken and the author in each case:

i. "Odious! in woollen! 'twould a saint provoke"
ii. "I want a hero: an uncommon want,"
iii. "The statesman we abhor, but praise the judge."

iv. "The quality of mercy is not strained,"
v. "How charming is divine philosophy"
vi. "O England! full of sin, but most of sloth"
vii. "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay"
viii "Sweet Thames! flow softly till I end my song"
ix. "O for a lodge in some vast wilderness"
x. "And passing rich on forty pounds a year"
xi. "Tiger, tiger, burning bright
In the forests of the night."

TUESDAY, 18TH JAN., 10 A.M TO 1 P.M

ENGLISH PROSE I.

W. F. GRAHAME, B.A

MILTON'S "TRACTATE ON EDUCATION" AND HALLAM

I How was Milton qualified to write on Education?

II. Give Milton's reasons for writing the Tractate.

III Give Milton's remarks on the study of Latin and Greek.

IV. Complete the following sentence from the Tractate: "I call therefore a complete and generous education.....". What time does Milton allow for this complete education?

V. Milton introduces music into his scheme of education?

VI. Milton declares that his "course of study" shall exceed that of certain ancient schools and "supply a defect as great as that which Plato noted in the commonwealth of Sparta" Whose were the schools and what was the defect?

VII. Does Milton approve of foreign travel?

VIII. What, according to Hallam, are "the three great sources of a free spirit in politics"? He names three authors as separately animated by them? All three sources were united in a fourth writer?

IX. Name the great Jurists of the second half of the sixteenth century, and one work by each of them.

X. Which does Hallam consider the most remarkable passage in the Novum Organum? State briefly the subject of the passage.

XI In what relation to each other stand the following works of Bacon—The Advancement of Learning—De Augmentis Scientiarum—Novum Organum ?

XII. Give an abstract of Hallam's remarks on Corneille's The Cid *or* Les Horaces.

XIII. What were the origin and object of the French Academy ? How did the Academy carry them out ?

XIV. The late Mr. Bagehot says that " Shakespeare.....derived from the pain and suffering of several years, not exactly an acquaintance with Greek and Latin, but, like Eton boys, a firm conviction that there are such languages". What are Hallam's remarks on this subject ?

XV. Answer *briefly* the following questions

(i). For what was Boucher remarkable ?
(ii). What Scottish writer answered him ?
(iii). Who was the father of Torquato Tasso ? on what work does his fame rest ?
(iv). Distinguish between consonant and assonant rhymes.
(v). Who composed the French Pleiad ?
(vi). What know you of the Paradise of Dainty Devices ?
(vii). Hallam compares Sackville with Chaucer ?
(viii). Who contributed to the collection of poems named " England's Helicon" ?
(ix) Two remarkable translations were published in England in 1600 ?
(x). Who wrote " Britannia's Pastorals" and " Nosce Teipsum" ?
(xi). What does Hallam call "the most sublime passage, perhaps, in Shakspeare" ?
(xii). According to Hallam only three prose writers of the sixteenth century are now much read by the world ?
(xiii). What is the " best order of studying the Baconian philosophy" ?
(xiv). Give the dates of the publication of the Faery Queen.
(xv). Which of Shakspeare's plays are named by Meres ?
(xvi). Give the name of Meres' work in which he names the plays.

(xvii). Name the great libraries existing at the end of the sixteenth century.

(xviii). Hobbes' Leviathan contains three works ?

(xix). Name *one* work by each of the following writers—Sir Thomas Browne—Webster—Selden—Lord Brooke—Sir Walter Raleigh—Drayton.

(xx). By what works are the following writers known—Owen Feltham—Tassoni—Camoens—Sir John Denham—Herrick ?

(xxi). How many playhouses were there in London in the beginning of the seventeenth century ? Was this number legal ?

(xxii) In which of his plays, according to Hallam, does Shakspeare best display English manners, and in which does he show most originality ?

(xxiii). Hallam says "What is good in "Measure for Measure" is Shakspeare's own. Explain this.

(xxiv). What felicitous epithet has Coleridge applied to Shakspeare ?

(xxv). What faults does Hallam point out in Shakspeare ?

(xxvi). Characterize the Shakspearian commentators whom Hallam mentions.

(xxvii). Name any Pastoral Dramas you know of in English

(xxviii). Who were the "Dioscuri of our Zodiac" ? How many plays did they write ?

(xxix). Where did Milton get the germ of Comus ?

(xxx). What praise does Hallam award to Massinger?

(xxxi). State "the three great laws of Kelper".

TUESDAY, 18TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M

ENGLISH PROSE II.

DE QUINCEY—CARLYLE—MILTON'S AREOPAGITICA.

W. F. GRAHAME, B.A

I. Give De Quincey's estimate of Miss Wordsworth's literary productions. He highly praises one and depreciates another of them ? What great benefit did Miss Wordsworth confer on her brother ?

II. Condense the "continuous sketch" De Quincey gives of the life of Coleridge. Part of Coleridge's life has been embodied in a novel?

III What instance does De Quincey give of Coleridge's political sagacity?

IV. State in order the "six separate stages of good luck" which befell Wordsworth, according to De Quincey.

V. Write short notes on the following words and names: apartment, beck, force, nympolepsy, pow-sowdy; statesman; Alfoxton, Beaupuis, Dr. Andrew Bell, Eikon Basiliké, Joanna Stephens, Bishop Watson, Thomas Wedgewood, Charles Wynne.

VI. Give a brief account of the circumstances attending the original publication of "The Friend." Who contributed to it?

VII. Write etymological notes on the words 'chouse' 'could' daughter' 'hight' 'its' 'island' 'landscape' 'nightingale' 'sweetheart' 'zounds.'

VIII. Who wrote each of the following works?

Hudibras; The Jew of Malta; Annus Mirabilis; The Battle of the Books; The West Indian; New Atlantis; The Revenger's Tragedy; Confessio Amantis; Sir Charles Grandison; The Golden Grove.

IX. In the Areopagitica when speaking of the Licensers how many does Milton say there are? How many official licensers were there?

X What ancient orator does Milton seem to have taken as his model in the Areopagitica? What allusion to him is there in the Areopagitica? and what allusion is there to him elsewhere in Milton's works?

XI Write such notes as you may deem necessary on the following passages:

i "The magnanimity of a trienniall Parlament"

ii. "Those fabulous Dragons teeth"

iii. "Those confused seeds which were impos'd on Psyche as an incessant labour to cull out and sort asunder"

iv. "A fugitive and cloistered vertue"

v. "He whom an honest Quæstorship had indear'd to the Sicilians"

vi. "To chop an Episcopacy"

vii. "Our London trading St. Thomas in his vestry"

viii. "The blaze that Zwinglius and Calvin hath beacon'd up"

ix. The Temple of Janus with his two controversal faces.

XII. How does Milton speak of Padre Paolo, Julian the Apostate, Spenser, Lord Brooke, and Selden?

XIII. In what contexts does Milton introduce the fable of Osiris and the image of the eagle muing his youth?

XIV. What three instances does Milton give of "the manifest hurt" which the order for the Regulation of Printing causes? Give the substance of Milton's remarks on any one of the three

XV Instance some of the Latinisms Milton uses in the Areopagitica.

XVI. What three assertions does Mr Carlyle make about oratory?

XVII What "two kinds of fundamental error" does Mr. Carlyle declare to be the vice of all inefficient offices?

XVIII. In what matter does Mr Carlyle remark a falling-off in modern Parliaments? Since when does he date the falling-off? What "two grand modern facts" have altered the "function and position of all Parliaments?"

XIX What does Mr Carlyle say of public executions among the ancient Germans?

XX What are the virtues of Jesuitism? Give the substance of Mr Carlyle's remarks on any one of them?

XXI. Mr. Carlyle says "there is one modern instance of Democracy nearly perfect" Give an abstract of his remarks thereon.

XXII. What "two grand fundamental shortcomings, in regard to intellect. . . . . , are very visible in this enlightened Century of ours?"

XXIII Show your acquaintance with *one* of the following essays of Bacon: 'of Studies' 'of Regiment of Health' 'of Truth' 'of Gardens.'

WEDNESDAY 19TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Only Two subjects to be taken.

W. F. GRAHAME, B.A.

I. Narrate in the manner of Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare the story of Cymbeline.

II. Discuss the propriety of De Quincey's publishing during the lifetime of the Lake Poets so many personal details about them as he has given in "Recollections of the Lakes."

III. Avarice

IV. Are the Hindoos fit for self-government?

V. Hypocrisy is the homage Vice pays to Virtue.

VI. The advantages of an early acquaintance with poetry.

VII. Describe your *English* education from the time you learnt your letters.

NOTE.—You are requested to pay special attention to punctuation. You are also warned that in composition what should be aimed at is quality not quantity, excellence of style and matter not the piling up of sentences. Therefore more length in your essays will not compensate for faulty diction or bad grammar.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M

TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO SANSKRIT ANUSHTUP VERSE.

GUSTAV OPPERT, PH.D.

"Let us make now man in our image, man
In our similitude, and let them rule
Over the fish and fowl of sea and air,
Beast of the field, and over all the earth,
And every creeping thing that creeps the ground.'
This said, he form'd thee, Adam, thee, O man,
Dust of the ground, and in thy nostrils breathed

The breath of life; in his own image he
Created thee, in the image of God
Express; and thou becamest a living soul.
Male he created thee; but thy consort,
Female, for race; then bless'd mankind, and said·
"Be fruitful, multiply, and fill the earth,
Subdue it, and through dominion hold
Over fish of the sea, and fowl of the air,
And every living thing that moves on the earth
Wherever thus created, for no place
Is yet distinct by name, hence, as thou know'st,
He brought thee into this delicious grove,
This garden planted with the trees of God
Delectable both to behold and taste;
And freely all their pleasant fruit for food
Gave thee; all sorts are here that all the earth yields,
Variety without end; but of the tree,
Which tasted, works knowledge of good and evil,
Thou may'st not; in the day thou eat'st, thou diest."

THURSDAY, 20TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: VĒDĀNTASĀRA.

GUSTAV OPPERT, PH.D.

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1 (*a*) Give a short account of the various systems of Indian philosophy, dwelling especially on the premises from which they started; and on the points in which they differ

(*b*) If these systems were to be divided into two groups, one strictly philosophical and the other theological, how could such a classification be supported and applied to the several systems?

2. Give an explanatory translation of the following sentences, noticing particularly the underlined words:—

(*a*) इदमेव तुरीयं शुद्धचैतन्यं अज्ञानादितदुप-

हितचैतन्याभ्यां तन्नायःपिण्डवदविविक्तं सन्महावाक्यस्य वाच्यं विविक्तं सल्लक्ष्यमित्युच्यते ।

(b) अस्यैषा समष्टिः स्थूलप्रपञ्चापेक्षया सूक्ष्मत्वात् सूक्ष्मशरीरं विज्ञानमयादिकोशत्रयं जाग्रद्वासनामयत्वात् स्वप्नः । अत एव स्थूलप्रपञ्चलयस्थानमिति चोच्यते ।

(c) लक्ष्यलक्षणभावमम्बन्धस्तु यथा तत्त्वमस्यादिवाक्यस्थयोस्तदर्थयोर्वा विरुद्धतत्कालैतत्कालविशिष्टत्वपरित्यागेन अविरुद्धदेवदत्तेन सह लक्ष्यलक्षणभावः तथात्रापि वाक्ये तत्त्वम्पदयोस्तदर्थयोर्वा विरुद्धपरोक्षत्वापरोक्षत्वादिविशिष्टत्वपरित्यागेनाविरुद्धचैतन्येन सह लक्ष्यलक्षणभावः । इयमेव भागलक्षणेत्युच्यते ।

(d) न च तत्पदं त्वंपदं वा स्वार्थविरुद्धांशपरित्यागेनांशांतरसहितं तत्पदार्थं त्वंपदार्थं वा लक्षयतु अतः कथं प्रकारान्तरेण भागलक्षणाङ्गीकरणमिति वाच्यं । एकेन पदेन स्वार्थांशपदार्थांतरोभयलक्ष-

णाया असंभवात् पदान्तरेण तदर्थप्रतीतौ लक्षणया पुनरन्यतरपदार्थप्रतीत्यपेक्षाभावाच्च ।

(e) तथा तत्त्वमसीति वाक्यं तदर्थौ वा परोक्षत्वापरोक्षत्वादिविशिष्टचैतन्यैकत्वलक्षणस्य वाच्यार्थस्यांशे विरोधादविरुद्धपरोक्षत्वापरोक्षत्वविशिष्टत्वांशं परित्यज्याविरुद्धमखण्डचैतन्यमात्रं लक्षयति ।

(f) दृशिस्वरूपं गगनोपमं परं सत्तादिभातं त्वजमेकमव्ययम् । अलेपकं सर्वगतं यदद्वयं तदेव चाहम् सततं विमुक्तं ।

(g) जीवन्मुक्तो नाम स्वस्वरूपाखण्डशुद्धब्रह्मज्ञानेन तदज्ञानबाधनद्वारा स्वस्वरूपाखण्डे ब्रह्मणि साक्षात्कृते सति अज्ञानतत्कार्यसञ्चितकर्मसंशयविपर्ययादीनामपि बाधितत्वादखिलबन्धरहितोब्रह्मनिष्ठः ।

3 Explain the Vedantic meaning of the following terms —

अनुबन्ध (how is it subdivided?) अध्यारोप, सूक्ष्मभूत, तन्मात्र, अपञ्चीकृत, लिङ्गशरीर, मनोमयकोश,

प्राणमयकोश, सूत्रात्मा, हिरण्यगर्भ, स्थूलभूतानि; पुर आत्मा, शरीरमात्मा, इन्द्रियाण्यात्मा, प्राण आत्मा, मन आत्मा, बुद्धिरात्मा, अज्ञानमात्मा, चैतन्यमात्मा and शून्यमात्मा; जहल्लक्षणा and अजहल्लक्षणा, समाधि (mention its kinds, the practices of and the obstacles to it)

THURSDAY, 20TH JAN, 2 TO 5 P.M

SANSKRIT ŚAKUNTĀLA, MAHĀVĪRACARITRA, MRICCHAKATIKA

GUSTAV OPPERT, PH D

1. (*a*) The Sanskrit drama being called *nāṭaka*, what do you infer from this name, as to its origin? Where do you find the prākritized form *nat* first used, and who are mentioned as the authors of Natasūtras?

(*b*) Can the Sanskrit drama be connected with the ancient religious ceremonial, or is it of more modern, perhaps even foreign origin? State your opinion on this subject.

(*c*) Name the most important Dramatists, the dramas they composed and the time they flourished

2. (*a*) Describe the different classes of the Sanskrit drama, and mention the most important treatises on Sanskrit dramatic literature.

(*b*) In what part of a drama does not occur a *Praveśaka*, what takes its place there? What is the difference between a *Praveśaka* and a *Viṣkamba*? What are a *Patākā* and a *Prakarī*?

(*c*) What are the prevailing Rasas in the Śākuntala, Mahāviracaritra, and Mricchakatika; to what dramatic division do these three dramas belong? What is a Vithyaṅga and where does it occur?

3. (*a*) Mention the most important differences in the constitution of the Sanskrit and Prākrit alphabets.

(*b*) How many declensions of Prākrit nouns are enumerated

Decline णई and अस्मद्.

(*c*) How many and what tenses of a verb are used in Prākrit, and how are the passive and causal formed?

(*d*) What differences do you observe between the Prākrit of the Śākuntala and that of the Mricchakaṭika.

4 (*a*) Give an explanatory English translation of the following

(1) सोऽयं त्रिस्रोतसारानविकल विहतच्चचतन्त्रप्रसारो
वोरः क्रौञ्चस्य भेदात् कृतधरणितलापूर्वहंसावतारः ।
जेता हेरम्बभृङ्गिप्रमुखगणचमूचक्रिणस्तारकारेस्त्वां पृच्छन् जामदग्न्यः स्वगुरुहरधनुर्भङ्गरोषादुपैति ॥

(2) अनुध्यंसात् परिणतिवशाद्भूयतन्त्रप्रधाने
नैरन्तर्य्यादथ च परमब्रह्मतत्त्वोपलम्भात् ।

चारं तेजो विजयि सहजं यद्धुरंसोदितं तत्
प्रत्युद्भूय त्वरयति पुनः कर्मणे कार्मुकं नः ॥

(3) दारिद्र्याद्धियमेति ह्रीपरिगतः प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसो
निस्तेजाः परिभूयते परिभवान्निर्वेदमापद्यते ।
निर्विण्णश्शुचमेति शोकपिहितो बुद्ध्या परित्यज्यते
निर्बुद्धिः क्षयमेत्यहो निधनता सर्वापदामास्पदं॥

(4) एदं दोण्णकलण्डअं अविणअस्सावासभूदं खलं
लक्खंतस्स किलागदस्स लमणो कालागदं आअदं।
किं एसे णमुदाहलामि णिअअं बाहुणपूलक्खणं
णीसासे वि मलेदु अंब णुमला सीदा जधा
भाल्लदे ॥

(5) दुष्टात्मा परगुणमत्सरी मनुष्यो
रागांधः परमिह हन्तुकामबुद्धिः ।
किं यो यद्वदति मृषैव जातिदोषा-
त्तद्वाक्यं भवति न तद्विचारणीयं ॥

(6) सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं
मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति ।

दूयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी
किमिव हि मधुराणां मण्डनं नाकृतीनां ॥

(7) स्त्रीणामशिक्षितपटुत्वममानुषीषु
सन्दृश्यते किमुत याः प्रतिबोधवत्यः ।
प्रागन्तरिक्षगमनात् स्वमपत्यजातम्
अन्यैर्द्विजैः परभृताः खलु पोषयन्ति ॥

(b) Name the metre and point out the alaṅkāra and vyangya of the above printed verses

(c) Make grammatical remarks on the following expressions:—

युक्तरूपं, बहुतिथे, काञ्चनं, चूतशर, वल्मीकार्द्धं, अभ्यर्कबिम्बं, स्वस्थाय, चैतन्यज्योतिषे, प्रसन्नकर्कशा, माञ्जिष्ठकं, द्वैधं, वत्सतरी, अग्निश्रियन्, पृग, व्याध, बांधवजन, द्यूतं, धाव्युत्सङ्गगतं वर्षताडिताच्चा, बलाहकानां.

FRIDAY, 21ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SANSKRIT: MANU II, VII, AND VIII; DAŚAKUMĀRACHARITRA AND MĒGHADŪTA.

GUSTAV OPPERT, PH.D.

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1. (a) From what sources are the Dharmaśāstras derived?
(b) Who are mentioned as authors of such law-books?

(c) In what connection does the Mānavadharmaśāstra stand to the philosophical systems?

(d) Is there any evidence for fixing the time of the recension of Manu's law-book?

2 (a) What are the foundations of law?

(b) What is the meaning of उपवीती, प्राचीनावीती, निवीती and केशान्त?

(c) How should a pupil behave towards his preceptor?

(d) Whose representatives are the preceptor, the father, the mother and the elder brother?

3 (a) What are the 18 vices to be avoided by a king?

(b) How many and whom should a king choose as ministers?

(c) What principle should guide a king in levying taxes, what taxes are permissible, and who is not to be taxed?

4. (a) What are the 18 titles of law?

(b) Who cannot be made a witness?

(c) What are the copper, silver and gold weights mentioned in Manu's law-book?

(d) What is the legal rate of interest?

5 (a) Whose sons are the 10 youths mentioned in the Daśakumāracharitra?

(b) Give a Sanskrit précis of the पुष्पोद्भवोत्पत्तिकथा.

(c) Who is the author of the Daśakumāracharitra, and what is the approximate date of the book?

6. Make grammatical observations on the underlined words:—

सौम्य मानसारो मालवाधीशो वार्द्धकस्य प्रबलतया निजनन्दनं दर्पसारमुज्जयिन्यामभ्यषिञ्चत।

म कुमारः सप्तसागरपर्य्यन्तं महीमण्डलं पालयिष्यन निजपैतृष्वस्रीयावुद्दण्डकर्माणौ चण्डवर्म्मदारुवर्म्माणौ धरणीभरणे नियुज्य तपश्चरणाय राजगिरिमभ्यगात् । राज्यं सर्वमसपत्नं शासति चण्डवर्म्मणि दारुवर्म्मा मातुलायजन्मनोः शासनमतिक्रम्य पारदार्य्यपरद्रव्यापहरणादिदुष्कर्म्म कुर्वाणो मन्मथसमानस्य भवतो लावण्यायत्तचित्तां मामेकदा विलोक्य ..... यच्चः कश्चिदधिष्ठायबालचन्द्रिकां निवसति तदाकारसम्यदाशाप्रहृल्लितहृदयो यः संबंधयोग्यः साहसिको रतिमन्दिरे तं यत्नं निर्जित्य .....

7. (*a*) What mountains, rivers, towns and temples has the Cloud to meet on its way from Rāmagiri to Alaka?

(*b*) Give in Sanskrit a description of the wife of the Yaksa

(*c*) Explain the Alaṅkāra in the following verses:—

तेषां दिक्षु प्रथितविदिशालक्षणां राजधानीं
गत्वा सद्यः फलमविकलं कामुकत्वस्य लब्धा ।
तीरोपान्तस्तनितसुभगं पास्यसि स्वादु यस्मात्
सभ्रूभङ्गं मुखमिव पयो वेत्रवत्याश्चलोर्म्मि ॥
तस्या. किञ्चित् करधृतमिव प्राप्तवानीरशाखं

हृत्वा नीलं मलिनवसनं मुक्तरोधोनितंबम् ।
प्रस्थानं ते कथमपि सखे लंबमानस्य भावि
ज्ञाताखादो विकृतजघनां को विहातुं समर्थः ॥
तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयम्
दूरालक्ष्यं सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन ।
यस्योपान्ते कृतकतनयः कान्तया वर्धितो मे
हस्तप्राप्यस्तबकनमितो बालमन्दारवृक्षः ॥
श्यामास्वङ्गं चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणे दृष्टिपातं
वक्त्रच्छायां शशिनि शिखिनां बर्हभारेषु केशान् ।
उत्पश्यामि प्रतनुषु नदीवीचिषु भ्रूविलासान्
हन्तैकस्मिन् क्वचिदपि न ते चण्डि सादृश्यमस्ति॥

FRIDAY, 21ST JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.
SANSKRIT: RIGVĒDA I, 37—48.
GUSTAV OPPERT, PH D.

1 (*a*) Translate into English :—

उत्तिष्ठ ब्रह्मणस्पते देवयन्तस्त्वेमहे
उप प्र यन्तु मरुतः सुदानव इन्द्र प्राशूर्भवा
सचा ॥ १ ॥

त्वामिद्धि संहसस्पुत्र मर्त्य उपब्रूते धने हिते ।
सुवीर्यं मरुत आ स्वश्व्यं दधीत यो वो आचके ॥ २ ॥

प्रैतु ब्रह्मणस्पतिः प्र देव्येतु सूनृता ।
अच्छा वीरं नर्यं पङ्क्तिराधसं देवा यज्ञं नयन्तु नः ॥ ३ ॥

यो वाघते ददाति सूनरं वसु स धत्ते अक्षिति श्रवः ।
तस्मा इळां सुवीरामा यजामहे सुप्रतूर्तिमनेहसं ॥ ४ ॥

प्र नूनं ब्रह्मणस्पतिर्मन्त्रं वदत्युक्थ्यं ।
यस्मिन्निन्द्रो वरुणो मित्रो अर्यमा देवा ओकांसि चक्रिरे ॥ ५ ॥

तमिद्वोचेम विदथेषु शंभुवं मन्त्रं देवा अनेहसं ।
इमां च वाचं प्रतिहर्यथा नरो विश्वेद्वामा वो अश्नवत् ॥ ६ ॥

को देवयंतमश्नवज्जनं को वृक्तबर्हिषं ।

प्रप्र दाश्वान्पस्त्या॑भिरस्थितांतर्वावत्क्षयं दधे ॥ ७ ॥

उप क्षत्रं पृंचीत हन्ति राजभिर्भये चित्सुक्षितिं दधे ।

नास्य वर्ता न तरुता महाधने नार्भे॑ अस्ति वज्रिणः ॥ ८ ॥

(*b*) Write the eighth verse in the Padapāṭha

(*c*) Explain the underlined words according to meaning and grammar

(*d*) Point out the peculiar Vedic words or forms contained in the above passage

2. (*a*) Explain the Metres contained in the 12 hymns studied by you

(*b*) Mark with accents and scan the following :—

विश्वान्देवाँ आ वह सोमपीतयेऽन्तरिक्षादुषस्त्वं ।
सास्मासु धा गोमदश्वावदुक्थ्यं१ मुषो वाजं सुवीर्यं ॥

(*c*) Write explanatory notes on

अनर्वाणं, वृक्तबर्हिषः, पदीष्ट, तना युजा, ददृ, राधाम, मेथामसि, जलाषभेषजं, उषर्बुधः, अुत्कर्णं, अक्षषत, अचुच्यवुः, क्कुहामः, दाशुषे, पृञ्चन्ता दिविष्टिषु.

Serial No.	Teachers' Name and Designation.	Class and Section.	Subject.	Number of Periods per week.								Remarks.
				July to December, 1934.				January to April, 1934 (*i. e.* last term of the Session, 1933-34).				
				Lectures—Period..... Minutes.	Tutorial work—Period..... Minutes.	Practical work—Period..... Minutes.	Total.	Lectures—Period..... Minutes.	Tutorial work—Period..... Minutes.	Practical work—Period..... Minutes.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	,, Paresnath Ghosh, Offg. Lecturer in English.	III Hons.	English	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	12	
		III Pass	,,	...	...	...	...	1	1	...		
		I A	,,	...	...	...	...	1	5	...		
		I B	,,	...	...	...	...	1		...		
	,, Kalipada Dasgupta, Offg. Lecturer in English.	IV Hons.	English	2	2	...	18	...	...	...	...	
		IV Pass	,,	2		...		...	...	...	...	
		III Hons.	,,	2	...	...		...	...	...	...	
		III Pass	,,	2	...	...		...	...	...	...	
		II A	,,	2	4	...		...	...	...	...	
		II B	,,	2		...		...	...	...	...	

र्य्याश्चानिकातरं रटितं आकर्ण्य कोऽयं सिद्धः का च सिद्धिः किञ्चानेन किंकरेण करिष्यते इति दिदृक्षाक्रांतहृदयः किंकरगतया दृष्ट्या किञ्चिदन्तरं गतः तरलतरनरावियशकलरचितालङ्काराक्रांतकायं दहनदग्धकाष्ठनिष्ठाङ्गाररजःकृताङ्गरागं तडिल्लताकारजटाधरं हिरण्यरेतस्यरण्यचक्रान्धकाररात्रमे क्षणगृहीतनानेन्धनग्रामचञ्चदर्चिषि दक्षिणेतरेण करेण तिलमिश्रार्थकादोन्निरन्तर चटचटायितानाकिरन्तं कञ्चिद्दद्राचं । तस्याग्रे स कृताञ्जलिः किंकरः किं करणीयं दीयतां निदेश इत्यतिष्ठत् । आदिष्टश्चायं तेनातिनिकृष्टाशयेन गच्छ कलिङ्गराजस्य कर्दनस्य कन्यां कनकलेखां कन्यागृहादिहानयेति ॥

(b) ज नास्येव यथा पितुः परिभवन् होमार्जुनोमर्जुनो
मत्कोदण्डमनेकराजकवधस्वाध्यायमध्यापिपत्।
तेनेवास्तु भवत्सु यद्यपि मम क्रोधोऽयमौत्सर्गिक-
स्तत्सम्प्रत्युपसर्जनं गुरुधनुर्भङ्गादयं हेतुमान् ॥

2 (a) पुरुषः । अहके जालुगालादोहिं मच्छबन्धणोवाएहिं कुडुम्बभलणं कलेमि ।

श्याल: ॥ विहस्य ॥ विमुंढो दाणिं आजीवो ।

पुरुष: । भट्टा । मा एवं भण ।

अहजे किलजे विणिन्दिए ण ऊ दे कम्म विवज्जणीअए ।

पसुमालणकम्मदालुणे अणुकम्पामिद एवं श्रोत्तिए ॥

श्याल: । तदो तदो

पुरुष: एक्कम्मिं दिअहे खण्डशो लोहिअमन्के मए कप्पिदे जाव तश्श उदलब्भन्तले एदं लदणभाअुलं अंगुलीअअं देक्खिअं । पच्छा अहके श्रे विक्कआअ दंशअन्ते गहिदे भावमिश्रेहिं । मालेह वा । मुञ्चेह वा । अअं श्रे आअमवुत्तन्ते ॥

श्याल: । जाणुअ । विस्मगन्धी गोहादी मरुअवन्धो एव्व णिसंमअं । अंगुलीअअदंसणं मे विमरिशिदव्वं । राअउलं एव्व गच्छामो ॥

रक्षिणौ । तह । गच्छ अरे गण्ठिभेदअ ॥

(b) कर्णपूरक । सुणादु अज्जआ जो सो अज्जआए खुण्टमोडओ णामदुट्ठहत्थी सो आलाणखम्भं भञ्जिअ महमेत्तं वावादिअ महन्तं संखोहं करन्तो राअमग्गं ओदिण्णो ॥ तदो एत्यन्तरे उग्घुट्टं जणेण

अवणेध बालअजणं तुरिदं आरुहध रुक्ख-
पासादं ।
किं ण हु पेक्खध पुरदो दुट्ठो हत्थी दंदो
एदि ॥

अविअ ।

विअलद णेउरजुअलं क्खिज्जन्ति अ मेहला
मणिक्खदआ ।
वलआ अ मुन्दरदरा रअणंकुरजालपडि-
बद्धा ॥

तदो तेण दुट्ठहत्थिणा कलचलणरदणेहिं फुलण-
लिणिं विअ णअरिं उज्जदणिं अवगाहमाणेण समासा-
दिदो परिव्वाजओ तच्च परिभट्टदण्डकुण्डिआभाअणं
सोअरेहिं सिच्चिअ दन्तंतरे क्खित्तं पेक्खिअ पुणोवि
उग्घुट्ठं जणेण हा परिव्वाजओ वाबादिअदित्ति ॥

3. (a) संपाति । नूनमद्यवत्सजटायुरभिवादनाय मल-
यकन्दरकुलायमुपसोदति ।

तथा हि । पर्य्यायचणदृष्टनष्टकुभः संकर्त्त-
विस्तारयोर्नीहारोक्षतमेघसोचितधुतव्यक्तस्फुरद्विद्युतः ।

आरात्कोर्णखणत्खणीकृतगुरुग्रावोच्चयश्रेणयः
श्येनेयस्य वृहत्पतत्रधुतयः प्रख्यापयन्त्यागमम् ॥

दूरोद्वेल्लितवाडवस्य जलधेरुल्लोलभिन्नाम्भसो
रन्ध्रैरापतितेन वेगमरुता पातालमाप्यायते ।

यद्वैकुण्ठवराहकण्ठकुहरस्फारोच्चरङ्गैरवध्वा
नोच्चण्डमकाण्डकालरजनीपर्ज्जन्यवद्गर्जति ॥

प्रविश्य जटायुः। कावेरीवलयितमेखलस्य मानवेक-
स्मिन मलयगिरेर्दिव पतामि ।
यत्रार्य्यो निवसति काश्यपः शकुन्तः शैलेन्द्रोऽ
परदव विप्रयुक्तपक्षः ॥
विस्रंसय्नी परिगृह्य पक्षौ जाता ममाणुत्व-
तनश्रमार्त्तिः ।
शक्तिर्हि कालस्य विभोर्जराख्या शक्त्यन्तराणां
प्रतिबन्धहेतुः ॥

(b) विद्युत्वन्तं ललितवनिताः सेन्द्रचापं सचित्राः
संगीताय प्रहतमुरजाः स्निग्धगंभीरघोषम् ।
अन्तस्तोयं मणिमयभुवस्तुंगमभ्रंलिहाग्राः
प्रासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः ॥
हस्ते लीलाकमलमलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं
नीतालोध्रप्रसवरजसा पांडुतामानने श्रीः ।

चूडापाशे नवकुरवकं चारु कर्णे शिरीषं
सीमन्ते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनाम् ॥
यत्रोन्मत्तभ्रमरमुखराः पादपा नित्यपुष्पा
हंसश्रेणीरचितरसना नित्यपद्मा नलिन्यः ।
केकोत्कण्ठा भवनशिखिनो नित्यभास्वत्कलापा
नित्यज्योत्स्नाः प्रतिहततमोवृत्तिरम्याः प्रदोषाः ॥

SATURDAY, 22ND JAN., 10 A.M TO 1 P.M

ORIGINAL COMPOSITION IN SANSKRIT

GUSTAV OPPERT, PH.D

On the considerations which should guide a philologist in the classification of languages.

MONDAY, 17TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M B.

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1. Define Vernation, Æstivation, Inflorescence, Capitulum, Umbel, Involucre, Nectary.

2 How is a stem distinguished? Name and describe the different kinds of stems.

3. Make a rough sketch of an ordinary Anatropus ovule, and describe it. What changes take place in it as the result of fertilization?

4. What are the differences in the powers of assimilation of the common Torula (Fungi) and Protococcus (Algae), and what are their corresponding differences in composition and color?

5 Describe the specimens before you (two plants in flower and fruit.)

MONDAY, 17TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M B

1. Describe the different methods by which fertilization is effected in ordinary flowering plants.

2 How do you distinguish a follicle, a legume, and a siliqua? Name natural orders in which they occur.

3. Name natural orders in which you have —
   a two long and two short stamens
   b four long and two short stamens.
   c the whole of the filaments united into one tube.
   d filaments distinct and anthers adhered
   e anthers sessile on the stigma

4 What is starch like? Where is it originally formed? How do you account for its accumulation in such places as the tubers of the potato plant? What is the use of it in plants?

5 Describe the specimens before you (two plants in flower and fruit.)

TUESDAY, 18TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M, M.B

I. On what principles are (*a*) natural, and (*b*) artificial systems of plant classification constructed?

II, Define the natural orders Euphorbiaceæ and Solanaceæ. Name Indian plants of these orders which are of use to man, and state the parts which are used

III What are the agencies at work in the ascent of watery fluids in plants? Explain their mode of action. How do you know that they do ascend?

IV Describe the life history of a common Fern

V. Describe the specimens before you (three plants in flower and fruit)

TUESDAY, 18TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P M

BOTANY AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY

W MACRAE, A M, M B

I What are stomata? What is their structure? In what plants and on what parts of plants do we find them? What are their uses? How are they affected by external circumstances?

II What are the various modes by which plants normally increase in number? What artificial methods of multiplication are resorted to by man?

III What is the minute structure of an ordinary simple Dicotyledonous leaf? Why does it fall?

IV Describe the leaves, flowers, ovules and fruits of the Coniferæ When did they make their first appearance on earth and what was the period of their greatest prevalence?

V Describe the specimens before you (three plants in flower and fruit)

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 10 A M TO 1 P M

ZOOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY

W MACRAE, A M, M B

I What are the chief forms in which we find Carbonate of Lime existing in the earth's crust, and to what animals is its formation mainly due?

II What is meant by the term Fossil? What are the chief forms in which Fossils occur?

III What are the differences in structure of the breathing apparatus of Amphibia, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals?

IV What are the chief physical differences between man and those animals which approach most nearly to him in structure?

V Describe the specimen before you (thoracic and abdominal viscera of a fowl exposed by a longitudinal ventral section)

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M

ZOOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY

W MACRAE, A M., M.B.

I There are numerous breaks and gaps in the Palæontological record what are the main causes of this?

II Describe the reproductive apparatus of the common hen

III. What are the essential parts of the ovum of all the higher animals? Why are some ova so much larger than others? In the fertilised ovum what is the first change that takes place?

IV Describe the water vascular system of the Echinus, and state its uses. In what other animals do we find a similar or allied system?

V. Describe the parts of the bird's brain as seen in the dissection placed before you.

THURSDAY, 20TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ZOOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A M., M.B

I. Describe the various forms of apparatus by which insects take food into their systems. State the nature of the food in each case, and give examples (of insects).

II. Compare the Dorsal Vertebræ of Fishes, Reptiles and Mammals.

III Define the Actinozoa. Name the orders. Which of them are found Fossil, and in what formations? How are Sclerodermic and Sclerobasic Coralla distinguished?

IV. Describe the structure of the mouth in snakes, and the form and arrangement of the teeth in the different families.

V. Describe the specimen before you (a prawn in the fresh state.)

THURSDAY, 20TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P M

ZOOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M , M B.

1. Describe the Hyoid bone of Fishes, and its usual connexions.

2. Describe a typical Brachiopod In what strata is this class found most abundantly? How are their shells distinguished from

those of the Laniellibranchiata? What markings on their shells are of value for purposes of classification?

3. In what respects does the Amphioxus or Lancelet differ from all other vertebrate animals?

4. What are the different forms of Beak found in birds, and what are their corresponding functions? Show also how the form of the beak and that of the hinder extremities are related, and give examples in illustration

5 Describe the skull and shells before you

FRIDAY, 21ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

ANIMAL AND COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

1. On what grounds are the Amphibia grouped together as a class distinct from all other Vertebrata? What have they in common with Fishes and what with Reptiles?

2. How is the Allantois formed, and when? What is its function in Birds, and what in Mammals? What becomes of it?

3 What do you mean when you speak of homologous structures and analogous structures? Illustrate by examples.

4. What is the Notochord? In what animals is it found? When does it make its appearance? What becomes of it?

5. Describe the origin and mode of growth of a feather?

FRIDAY, 21ST JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M

ANIMAL AND COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

1. Given a set of Mammalian teeth: what inferences would you draw from their shape and structure as to the food of the animal they belonged to and the form and size of the alimentary canal?

2. What is the Cloaca, and in what animals do we find it?

3 What is meant by the terms Systemic heart and Respiratory heart? In what classes of animals do we find the former alone present and where do we find the latter only?

4 Describe the mode of respiration of adult frogs.

5. What are the uses of a Clavicle? In what animals do we find this bone best developed?

SATURDAY, 22ND JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANIMAL AND COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY

W. MACRAE, A M., M B

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1 Describe the origin and mode of development of the spinal cord What would be the consequences of making a horizontal incision through one (lateral) half of the cord, and why?

2. Describe the fœtal circulation of the higher Mammalia. Why does the young animal begin to breathe as soon as the Placental circulation is checked? What changes take place in the circulation in consequence?

3. What are the objects of respiration? What organs are employed for this purpose in the Protozoa, the Tunicata, the Arachnida and the Insecta? Is there any process resembling respiration in the vegetable kingdom?

4. Trace the order of events which terminate in your shutting an eye when a body comes abruptly close to it.

5 If you put sugar in your mouth saliva is secreted: how is this? If you even think of agreeable food when hungry saliva may be secreted—explain this.

SATURDAY, 22ND JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ESSAY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

The Development theory of Darwin and his followers: facts and arguments in its favour, and difficulties in the way of its acceptance.

MONDAY, 17TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PSYCHOLOGY.

D. DUNCAN, M.A., D. Sc.

I. In the treatment of nerve-functions what advantages does Mr. Spencer claim for the exclusion of subjective considerations and the interpretation of functions in terms of molecular motion? From the psychological point of view is his method of interpretation to be recommended. ?

II. What important psychological phenomenon results from, or is connected with,

(*a*) The temporary exhaustion of nerve centres and fibres under stimulation,

(*b*) The secondary and tertiary waves of nervous disturbance that accompany the primary,

(*c*) The increasing rapidity and transitoriness of the nerve changes, which result from the nerve connexions becoming more complete,

(*d*) The abundance and structural complexity of the nervous elements in the retina?

III. Examine critically the grounds on which Mr. Spencer builds his doctrine that all states of consciousness are compounded out of a single ultimate unit of consciousness.

IV. Summarize Mr. Spencer's views regarding the evolution of the organs of the special senses from the primitive vital functions. State concisely the opposite doctrine with reference to the genesis of the senses, and compare the doctrines critically.

V. How are Muscularity and Sensibility related? Point out very briefly the position of Muscularity in the history of Psychology. Mention a few of the leading facts tending to show the important part played by Muscularity in the development of (1) the intellectual faculties, and (2) objective knowledge or science.

VI. Psychical states tend more and more to assume a serial order. How does this come about? Point out the bearing of it on the dispute as to the number of objects the mind can attend to at one time, and give some historical account of that controversy.

VII. What is the effect of the intervention of reasoning during the performance of actions that have become automatic, and how do you account for it?

VIII. According to Mr. Spencer, Memory, Reason, Feeling, and Will begin to appear where the psychical changes cease to be automatic, and disappear when, by perpetual repetition, the psychical changes become automatic. Is, then, automatic action the starting point and the goal of mental development? Explain and criticize.

IX. What are the principal difficulties in the way of accepting the Hamiltonian theory of Pleasure and Pain? How is the subject treated by Dr. Bain and Mr. Spencer?

MONDAY, 17TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P M

PSYCHOLOGY.

D. DUNCAN, M A., D. Sc

I. What is the relation of Consciousness to the mental functions, and what mistakes have been made by some regarding it? What is meant by "the testimony of Consciousness," and how is it to be dealt with by the psychologist? Examine the validity of the charge brought by Hamilton against other philosophers on this last point.

II Axiomatic truths are generalizations from experience. State (1) the common and (2) the philosophical forms of the opposite doctrine.

How has the doctrine of Innate Ideas been treated by Locke, Leibnitz, Kant and Mr. Spencer?

III. Discuss the views regarding the origin of the idea of Cause held by the Common Sense school generally, Kant, Hamilton and Mill.

IV. Compare and criticize the use of the expression "Relativity" by Hamilton, Mill, Dr. Bain and Mr Spencer.

(*a*) Is the Relativity of Knowledge consistent with Natural Realism, or with the Common Sense distinction drawn between our knowledge of the Primary and of the Secondary Qualities of matter.

(*b*) Does the existence of a relative imply the existence of a non-relative?

V. State and criticize the hypothesis of Immediate and Mediate Perception, and show whether Brown or Hamilton was right in the position they respectively assigned to Reid.

VI. Distinguish between Materialism, Idealism and Absolute Identity. What is Mr. Spencer's attitude towards the first and second of these cosmological theories?

VII. Distinguish between the psychological and the metaphysical or ontological questions involved in every theory of the perception of an external world.

VIII. Discuss the question whether the Ego is or is not different from the aggregate of psychical states. What are the views of Hamilton, Mill, Dr. Bain and Mr. Spencer?

"Mr. Mill avows," says Prof. Masson, "that the difficulty he has stated leaves his definition of Mind insufficient unless with the accompaniment of a paradox. What is the advantage, then, of propounding such a definition? Why not adhere to the notion of Mind in the older Constructive Idealism, which regarded it as the unknown substance, or entity, or organism, which feels and thinks?"

Have you anything to say in support of, or in opposition to, Prof. Masson's conclusion?

TUESDAY, 18TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MILL'S LOGIC.

D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.

I What is the relation of Logic to Science in general and to Psychology in particular? How may names be classified so as to bring out their fundamental reference to the intellectual functions, while at the same time subserving the purposes of Logic?

II. Criticize the leading views as to the import of propositions. Describe the essential propositions of scholastic philosophy, together with the metaphysical theory on which the distinction between them and accidental propositions was made to rest. By whom, and in what way, was the scholastic doctrine overthrown and the real nature of essential propositions expounded? In what form does the distinction between the two classes of propositions appear in Kant?

III. How do Intuitonists and Empiricists seek to account for the existence of so-called Necessary Truths, and with what arguments does each school oppose the doctrine of the other? What is the value of the Inconceivableness of the Opposite as a test of necessary truths?

IV. Trace the growth of the several meanings of the word "Law," discriminating between the moral and physical applications of the term.

(*a*) "The existence of a law implies the existence of a law-giver." Examine this as a statement (1) in Jurisprudence, (2) in Physical Science

(*b*) Distinguish carefully between the *law* and the *cause* of a phenomenon.

V. Give an outline of the logical procedure to be followed in seeking to determine whether the connexion between Body and Mind is one of Causation or of mere Coexistence.

VI, Compare the Experimental Methods with reference to (1) their practical applicability, (2) their probative force, (3) their conduciveness to discovery.

VII. Give an account of the discovery of Gravitation from (1) the physical, (2) the psychological, and (3) the logical point of view.

VIII. Explain and exemplify the transitive applications of names What are the difficulties thence arising in Definition and how may these be best overcome? What are the limits to the power of redressing faulty definitions of current general names?

IX. On what grounds would you determine whether mental and social phenomena are subjects of science?

TUESDAY, 18TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P. M.

LOGIC—JEVONS' PRINCIPLES OF SCIENCE.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A

I. Jevons asks the question whether the Laws of Logic are subjectively or objectively true, or both What answer would be given by each of the different schools of philosophy? What answer is given by formal logicians? and what answer is presupposed by physical science?

II. What, according to Jevons, is the true nature of all Inference? Educe the bearing of his doctrine on the question of the value of Perfect and Imperfect Induction, and of the probability or certainty of their conclusions

III Explain:—Substantial Terms · Parts of a collective term: Parts of a common term · Law of Simplicity: Law of Commutativeness: Law of Unity: Simple Identity: Partial Identity: Limited Identity.

IV. (*a*) How does Jevons deal with the indefinite logical 'some?' Is the indefiniteness removed by him? Give reasons. (*b*) According to Jevons the *or* in disjunctive propositions should not necessarily be exclusive. How does this view affect the theory of the disjunctive syllogism?

V. The main peculiarity in Jevons' logical system is his doctrine of the Substitution of Similars. Discuss its value

VI Explain the part played in Induction by Hypothesis, Experiment and Deductive Reasoning

VII. (*a*) Jevons distinguishes two kinds of Generalization. State the nature of each. How far is the difference a logical one?

(*b*) Distinguish between Generalization and Analogy. Estimate the value of the latter as a guide to discovery.

VIII. Compare the views of Jevons, Mill and Bain as to the principle of the Uniformity of Nature, and its place in Inductive Reasoning. Express your own view.

IX. Examine the meaning of the expressions: A Law of Nature: The Reign of Law: The Hierarchy of Natural Laws; and deduce any results which seem to follow as to the nature and limits of Scientific Method.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

ARISTOTLE'S ETHICS.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, M. A.

I. Compare Plato and Aristotle in respect of their chief mental characteristics, and their philosophical methods and aims. Point out also how Aristotle is the natural successor of Plato, and how each reflects the state of Greece in his own time.

II "The Aristotelian Ethics begin in Psychology, and end in Politics." Give a sketch of Aristotle's Psychology as a foundation for the Ethics.

III. Expound briefly but connectedly the main points of Aristotle's system with the aid of these related terms:—End of action; happiness; living reasonably, free-will; habit; the mean

IV Analyse carefully Aristotle's conception of Happiness, bringing out both the subjective and objective elements which go to constitute it. Point out also its distinction from and relation to Pleasure.

V. According to Aristotle, man has no natural capacity (δύναμις) for virtue. For what then has he a capacity; and how is virtue in him to become actuality (ἐνέργεια)?

VI. Is the Mean a fixed quantity, or the same for all? Trace the doctrine through previous Greek philosophy, and point out its affinity with general Greek characteristics.

VII. Explain carefully Aristotle's idea of Justice (δικαιοσύνη) Moderation (σωφροσύνη) and Friendship "Friendship together with Justice constitutes the Social Law." Show how

VIII. Explain the Intellectual Virtues

IX. Point out some striking gaps in Aristotle's Ethical System.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M

INTUITIONISM, UTILITARIANISM AND EVOLUTION.

D. DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc

I Describe briefly the three leading doctrines regarding the Freedom of the Will, and shew which of them is in harmony with the theory of Evolution

II Compare the ethical methods of Intuitionists, Utilitarians, and Evolutionists, noticing any historical changes that have taken place in those of the first and second. Are Intuitionism and Utilitarianism open to the charge which Mr Spencer brings against them that "they neglect ultimate causal connexions?"

III Point out and estimate the value of the most important modifications introduced into Utilitarianism by Dr Darwin and Mr Spencer

IV How has the contention as to the existence or non-existence of innate moral ideas been affected by the Evolution theory?

V. Does Evolution remove any of the difficulties experienced (1) by the Intuitionist in accepting the Utilitarian tenet that the moral character of actions is determined by their bearing on happiness, and (2) by the Utilitarian in proving his standard and applying it to the complicated problems of human conduct?

VI. While recognizing the general validity of a certain moral rule, A B. feels disposed to treat his own case as an exception and to violate the rule. How would his case be dealt with by the Intuitionist, the Utilitarian, and the Evolutionist respectively?

VII Compare Mr Spencer's "sphere of absolute morality" with Kant's "realm of ends"

VIII. What is meant by moral obligation? Compare Mr Spencer's account of the genesis and growth of this sentiment with that of Utilitarians and with the Intuitional theory How, according to Mr Spencer, will the feeling of obligation be affected by progressing evolution?

IX It has been said that the value of moral doctrines is proportional to the degree of moral power which they confer. Indicate the precise sense, if any, in which this is true Apply the test to Intuitionism and Utilitarianism, and point out whether in your opinion Evolution can enhance the moral power of the latter.

X. Can the knowledge of how man has been produced help us to know what he *is* and what he *ought* to be?

THURSDAY, 20TH JAN., 10 A.M TO 1 P.M

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, M A

I. It has been said that Political Economy regards man as simply 'a money-making animal.' How far is this true? and how does it bear on the validity of its doctrines?

II. State and criticize Mill's doctrine of the distinction between Productive and Unproductive Labourers.

Classify the following in these two categories and give reasons in each case :—the statesman, teacher, banker, barber, goldsmith, vakíl

III. State the main doctrines that depend on the supposition of the Transferability of Labour. Point out the differences in the circumstances of England and India as to this matter, and show how these differences affect the application of the doctrines.

IV Explain the part played in production by Capital, and also by the Capitalist. Examine the bearing of your statement on Socialistic doctrines.

V. How far can the free Transferability of Capital be taken for granted ? and what consequences depend on it ? Answer (1) generally, and (2) with special reference to India

VI Examine from the point of view of the Political Economist the consequences to India of the security of person and property bestowed by the British rule

VII. *(a)* Examine the circumstances which determine the difference of wages in different employments. *(b)* Expound the Wages-Fund Theory

VIII. *(a)* State the theory of Rent of Land.

(b) "Land which pays no rent, if it exists at all in England, is utterly disregarded by every landlord and tenant bargaining about rents. Secondly, multitudes of farms possessing the same degree of fertility exhibit endless differences of rent. The force, fertility, is controlled, and often entirely mastered, by other powers"

What are the chief circumstances which may overbear fertility ? Examine the bearing of these statements on the theory

IX. Examine the economical effects to India of *(a)* the spread of education ; and *(b)* the indifference of Government to caste.

THURSDAY, 20TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P M.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

D. DUNCAN, M A., D.Sc.

I Distinguish between Exchange Value and Price How is it that there may be a general rise or fall of prices, though there cannot be a general rise or fall of values ? How do you explain the greater variability of retail than of wholesale prices ?

That a thing may have an exchange value what conditions are necessary, and what is the limit of its value ?

Examine the doctrines (1) that things which have the greatest value in exchange may have little or no value in use, and (2) that value depends entirely upon utility

II. What are the constituents of Cost of Production, and how do Mill and Cairnes differ on this point ? Is the difference profound or superficial ?

Under what condition, according to Cairnes, does Cost of Production regulate value; and how are values regulated in those cases in which this condition is absent ?

What determines the value of agricultural produce ?

III What did Adam Smith mean by "Demand and Supply," and how have these notions been defined by Mill and Cairnes respectively ? What is meant by "the equation of Demand and Supply" ? Compare the views of Mill and Cairnes as to the manner in which Demand and Supply operate on market prices

IV. How do you explain the fact that a country will continue to import articles which she could herself produce at far less cost than they are produced at in the countries from which they are imported ?

V What is the relation subsisting between the rate of wages and the foreign trade of a country ? Examine the most widely prevalent misconception on this subject

VI Distinguish between an inconvertible and a convertible paper currency Is there any condition under which the former may be used without danger ? What is the effect on prices of an increase or a diminution in the issue of convertible paper ?

VII Trace the effect on the exchange between India and London of

(*a*) the increased productiveness of the American silver mines

(*b*) the successful working of the gold mines of Southern India

(*c*) the demonetization of silver and the adoption of a gold currency by Germany?

VIII. Examine the doctrines known as the Balance of Trade, Protection, Free Trade, and Reciprocity. What is meant by "protection to native industries"? "The only case," says Mill, "in which, on mere principles of political economy, protecting duties can be defensible, is when they are imposed temporarily in hopes of naturalizing a foreign industry, in itself perfectly suitable to the circumstances of the country." Would you regard this as a sufficient justification of the retention of duties on cotton goods imported into India?

IX Compare the system of "Permanent Settlement" with that of "Periodical Revision of the Land Tax", in their bearing on (1) revenue, (2) the economics of agriculture, and (3) the social condition of the agricultural population.

FRIDAY, 21ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHARACTER AND HISTORY OF GREEK COLONIZATION.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A.

I. Mention the main divisions of the Hellenic race, and their distribution throughout Greece. Note also the prevailing characteristics of each.

II. Give a summary view of the Greek colonies, noting generally whence they sprung, and the approximate time of their foundation.

III. Describe the relation of the colony to the mother-city, pointing out how far they were associated, and how far independent. Compare with modern English colonies.

IV Describe the position of the colony in the new country, its relation to the original inhabitants, and the effects it usually produced.

V. Explain the ideas and feelings which made Greater Hellas a unity; and the means by which this unity was expressed and maintained.

VI. Note the resemblances and differences between the political constitution and history of the Commonwealths in Greece proper and those of the colonies.

VII Trace the colonising activity of (1) Miletus ; (2) Corinth ; and (3) Phocæa.

VIII. Sketch the history of the Cyrenian Pentapolis.

FRIDAY, 21ST JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M

THE REVIVAL OF LETTERS.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A.

I. Sketch the outstanding features of the Middle Ages in connection with (1) the theory and constitution of the Holy Roman Empire ; (2) the Ecclesiastical System ; (3) the Scholastic System.

II. Point out from the relation of Italy to the Empire and to the Church, and from its political and other conditions thence resulting, how it was fitted to take the lead in the revival of learning. Account also for the difference in this respect between North and South Italy.

III. Divide the Renaissance in Italy into periods, distinguishing specially between the Latin and Greek Renaissance. What connection with the latter had the taking of Constantinople by the Turks ?

IV. Describe the chief characteristics of the Humanists, pointing out their excellences and defects, and illustrate by reference to Petrarch and any other distinguished man whom you regard as specially representative.

V. Sketch the character and influence of Lorenzo de Medici, and also the most prominent representative men of the group that he gathered round him.

VI. Describe the characters of Popes Pius II, Paul II, Leo X, Adrian VI, and of Savonarola ; and the relation of each to the Renaissance

VII Show how it was that notwithstanding the brilliance of her literary revival, Italy did not attain to political or religious freedom

VIII. Sketch the Revival of Letters in England in connection with the Oxford Reformers; and point out Henry the Eighth's attitude at different times towards the movement.

IX Point out the relations between the Revival of Letters and the Reformation · and illustrate by reference to Erasmus, Ulrich von Hutten, Ximenes and Budæus.

SATURDAY, 22ND JAN., 10 A M TO 1 P M

ESSAY.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, M.A

The Changes that passed on Europe in the age of the Revival of Letters:

or

The Influence of Greek civilization on the Roman Empire

SATURDAY, 22ND JAN., 2 TO 5 P M.

ESSAY.

D DUNCAN, M.A., D.Sc.,

The influence of Heredity in the formation of Moral Character.

B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1881.

MONDAY, 17TH JAN, 10 A.M TO 1 P M

LAW OF EVIDENCE

T RAMA RAU, B A., B L

I What are the functions of the Judge and Jury as to "probable cause," "reasonable time," "due diligence," and "bona-fides."

II Give a succinct account of the leading English cases regarding entries made by a deceased person in the course of business, and entries so made against such person's interest; and point out the differences, if any, between the principles laid down in those cases and the Indian Evidence Act.

(*a*) A Bazaar-man, who cannot himself write, employed a clerk to have his credit sales entered every evening. This clerk earns his livelihood by performing this duty for some dozen or more Bazaar-men, residing in the same place, and is seldom present when a sale is being made. The Bazaar-man tells him from memory the sales of the day and he enters them accordingly These entries are produced to prove the sales.

(*b*) A claims the right to the soil of a certain waste land. To prove this right, A produces entries made by his deceased Gumasta of monies received by him from different persons, in satisfaction of trespasses committed on the said waste land.

Is the foregoing evidence in (*a*) and (*b*) admissible? Give reasons for your answer.

III Compare the English Law of Evidence with the Indian Evidence Act on the following points:

(1) Professional confidence

(2) Privileged communications.

(3) Criminating questions.

(4) The evidence of husbands and wives for or against each other.

(*a*) A owes a certain sum of money to B, his solicitor, under a promissory note. In the suit by B against A on the said note, B tenders in evidence the private accounts of A, which contain an admission, and which were delivered to him (B) by A, to prepare a case for the counsel A objects to the production of the said accounts

(*b*) A solicitor was called to prove a deed executed by his client. In cross-examination the defendant's vakil asks him to state what passed between him and his client at the time. The plaintiff objects

(*c*) The plaintiff calls the defendant's solicitor to prove certain admissions made by the defendant in a conversation between plaintiff and defendant in his presence The defendant's solicitor objects.

Would you allow or disallow all or any of these objections? Give reasons

IV. When and in what cases can proof of admissions be given on behalf of the persons making the admissions? Illustrate your answer by examples. State the rules of the English and Indian law of evidence in respect of admissions in the following cases

(*a*) Admissions made by a cestui qui trust to defeat the claims of the trustee on record

(*b*) Admissions made by a guardian against an infant, who sues by his guardian

(*c*) Admissions made by the public at large as against the trustees acting for the benefit of the said public.

(*d*) Admissions made by a vakil on the record against the interest of his client.

V. What is the Indian law in regard to collateral and irrelevant evidence Is there any difference on this point between the English law and the Indian Evidence Act? Give examples

VI. Explain the maxim, "Affirmanti non neganti incumbit onus probandi," and state how far is this true.

State on whom does the onus probandi lie in the following cases, and give reasons for your answer.

(*a*) In an action against a solicitor for gross negligence letting judgment go by default, after the plaintiff has proved the default.

(*b*) In an action by the owner of a ship for putting combustibles on board without giving due notice thereof

(*c*) In a suit to recover possession of immoveable property, the plaintiff is met by the plea, that the property in question has been in the adverse possession of the defendant for more than twelve years.

VII. When is evidence of character relevant, (1) in civil cases; (2) in criminal proceedings? State what must be the nature of such evidence?

(*a*) In an action of seduction, evidence was produced for the defence to prove that the girl had previously a child by another man. The plaintiff's counsel tenders evidence respecting her general good character for chastity.

(*b*) In an action for slander, the cross-examination of the plaintiff's witnesses has been directed to impeach the character of the plaintiff, and the witnesses deny the imputation intended. The plaintiff's counsel then tenders evidence respecting his client's good character.

Is the foregoing evidence in (*a*) and (*b*) admissible? State reasons for your answer.

VIII. State the provisions of the Indian law as to the admissibility of extrinsic evidence to vary or explain written instruments

(*a*) A sues to eject B from a house. In the plaint, A alleged that he had purchased the house from B, that he had subsequently let it to B for annual rents, and that B had regularly paid him the rents. B admits the execution of the deed of sale, as also the payment by him of the amount mentioned in the plaint, but set up, (1) a contemporaneous oral agreement that the deed of sale was to be merely a security for the payment of a cer-

tain sum of money to him (A) and (2) that the payments made by him (B) were not on account of any rent, but for interest due on the mortgage amount. B offers oral evidence to prove his pleas 1 and 2

(*b*) In an action on a policy upon "ship, &c., boat and other furniture", evidence was offered that it was not the usage of under-writers to pay for boats slung on the davits on the larboard quarter

(*c*) For construing a will, a letter from a solicitor to the testator, written about the time of the execution of will is offered as evidence

(*d*) To prove or suggest the motives of a testator for his making a second codicil, evidence was tendered that he had in his possession his first codicil at the time he made his second.

(*e*) In an action against C on a written contract between plaintiff and B, oral evidence is tendered on behalf of the plaintiff to show that the contract was in fact, though not in form, made by B as agent of C. Discuss the admissibility or otherwise of the foregoing pieces of evidence.

IX The rule that leading questions may be asked in cross-examination is subject to certain restrictions. What are these restrictions? State the reasons for the same State also in what cases may a defendant's vakil prudently abstain himself from cross-examining the plaintiff's witnesses

(*a*) What does "evidence in reply" mean, and when is it allowable?

X. What are the provisions of the English law and the Indian Evidence Act regarding the proof of attested documents, which are required by any special legislation to be attested?

XI. State the provisions of the Indian Evidence Act regarding the admissibility of fresh evidence to contradict a witness. What are the corresponding rules of English law on the subject laid down in the case of "The Attorney General *v.* Hitchcock."

XII. Explain the doctrine of Res Gestæ.

(*a*) In an action of trover against the assignees of a bank-

rupt, the assignees tender evidence to show that the plaintiff at the recommendation of the bankrupt would call and give directions about them, as affording some evidence of a dealing with the goods.

(*b*) A sues B for falsely representing the solvency of C, in consequence of which A was induced to supply C with goods on credit. The plaintiff's pleader offers in evidence statements made by A at the time that he (A) trusted B.

Give your opinion as to the admissibility or otherwise of the aforesaid evidence.

XIII. State the relevant facts, which the plaintiff must prove in the following cases to recover a judgment in his favor:

(*a*) Where a plaintiff declaring in tort on a warranty alleged that the defendant well knew the goods sold, to be in a very unfit state for sale.

(*b*) In an action for damages, the plaintiff alleged in his plaint, that he was possessed of a pond, that the defendant was possessed of an adjoining close, *used as a private road*, and that the defendant wrongfully cut in his close, *used as a private road*, a certain large sewer, and thereby diverted the water from the pond.

(c) A sued to recover damages from B, a surgeon, for misfeasance. A averred in his plaint that he had employed B to cure her. B traversed the averment that *A had employed him.*

(*d*) A servant sues his master for a breach of contract of hiring. The servant alleges that he was dismissed *wrongfully and without reasonable or probable cause.* The master pleads in defence that he had not *wrongfully and without reasonable or probable cause dismissed him.*

MONDAY, 17TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONTRACTS.

R. B. MICHELL, M A

I In what cases, under the law of India, must a contract, in order to be valid, be in writing?

II. How does coercion, as defined in the Indian Contract Act, differ from the duress of English law, in regard to the question whether agreements are made with the free consent of the parties? Are there any, and, if so, what cases in which duress imposed on a third party is a good ground for avoiding a contract by the English law?

III. What provisions of the Contract Act relating to bailees are specially qualified in regard to their application to Railway Companies by provisions of the Indian Railways Act (IV of 1879), and what are the latter provisions?

IV. In what cases of breach of contract may the party aggrieved obtain a decree for specific performance as well as for damages?

V. What are the rights of a buyer of moveable property sold with a warranty when the warranty is broken, (1) where the property is a specific article, (2) where it consists of goods which are not ascertained or not in existence at the time of the contract?

VI What money is legal tender in British India?

VII. A executed a conveyance of a house to B, which was duly registered by B, but the purchase-money not being paid B never obtained possession. Shortly after the registration of the deed, B returned it to A with an endorsement to the effect that it was returned because B was unable to pay the purchase-money. The right title and interest of B in the house were subsequently sold in execution of a decree against B C became the purchaser at the Court's sale, and sued A for possession. On these facts what were the rights of A, B and C respectively in regard to the house?

VIII. Distinguish a factor from a broker.

What is a del credere agent?

IX If a vendor of goods take a bill of exchange as security for the price of the goods, and the bill is dishonored, does his lien on the goods revive on the dishonour of the bill?

X. A advances B Rs 100 on account of certain repairs to a house contracted to be executed by B for A. B executes a portion of the work and then, having an offer of more lucrative employment, leaves the work which he was doing for A unfinished, but retains the Rs. 100 What remedies do the Civil, and the Criminal, law in force in India afford to A?

XI. How does the Indian differ from the English law in regard to contracts of sale made by factors ?

XII. When is a transfer or conveyance of property preceded by a contract ; when does it take place simultaneously with the completion of a contract ; and when are such transfers made without being either preceded or accompanied by or in any manner connected with contract ?

Distinguish the parts of (1) a deed of lease, (2) a deed of mortgage, which are contractual and confer rights in personam from those which transfer rights in rem

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TUESDAY, 18TH JAN., 10 A.M TO 1 P M.

TORTS.

R B. MICHELL, M A.

I. Who are the persons entitled to recover damages, and what is the proper measure of damages, in suits by the representatives of a deceased person whose death has been caused by a wrongful act ?

II. What monopolies exist in British India; and what acts constitute violations of the rights respectively ?

III Under what circumstances will the following be good defences in suits for defamation : (1) that the statement in question was true ; (2) that it was made by the defendant when acting as counsel in a Court of Justice ; (3) that it was a comment on the public conduct of a public officer ; (4) that it was made in protection of the defendant's own private interests ?

IV. What defences may be made to a suit for false imprisonment ?

V. A is a proprietor of lands on the bank of a stream. In consequence of a failure of rains, and deficiency of water in the stream, A, being unable to irrigate his lands by means of his channels of irrigation in their existing state, deepens them, the result of which is that there is no water left in the stream for the irrigation of the lands of B, a lower riparian proprietor. Has A committed a tort against B, or does this depend on circumstances, and, if so, on what circumstances ?

VI. What is the difference between the liability of inn-keepers and that of lodging-house keepers for the loss of the goods of their guests and lodgers respectively?

VII. How may a master or owner of a ship become liable for damage to goods conveyed for freight in the ship?

VIII How may a landlord be guilty of trespass in distraining for arrears of rent due to him?

IX. What must the plaintiff prove in (1) a suit for damages, (2) a suit for an injunction, for infringement of his right to a trade-mark?

X. Through the negligence of the servants of the tenant of a house, the house is set fire to and burnt down. Is the tenant liable to the landlord for the damage done?

TUESDAY, 18TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M

CRIMINAL LAW

T RAMA RAU, B.A., B.L

I State under what circumstances are lunacy, accident, intoxication, consent of the person suffering harm, and compulsion, good and valid defences to a criminal charge

II. (1) Define abetment and state the punishments prescribed by the Code :—

(a) When the crime abetted is committed

(b) When one crime is abetted and a different crime is done.

(c) When no crime is committed

(2) What is the English law as to abetment of offences? Explain the difference, if any, between it and the Indian Penal Code.

(3) Are there any offences under English law to which there cannot be accessories after the fact

III. State what offences, if any, have been committed in the following cases. Give reasons for your answers

(a) A snake-charmer exhibited in public a venomous snake, whose fangs he knew had not been extracted, and to

show his own skill and dexterity placed the snake on the head of one of the spectators ; the spectator tried to put off the snake, was bitten, and died in consequence.

(b) A person secretly entered an Exhibition building, without having purchased a ticket and was there apprehended.

(c) A sentinel on Board a vessel received orders from his preceding sentinel to keep off all boats, unless they had officer's uniform in them, or unless the officers on board allowed them to approach ; and he further received a musket, three blank cartridges and three balls Boats pressed upon the ship and would not keep off, although repeatedly warned to do so, whereupon the said sentinel fired at the man in one which persisted in coming nearer and closer than the others and killed him.

(d) A son exposed his sick father to the air against his will by reason whereof he died.

(e) A and B having fallen out, A said he would not strike, but would give B a pot of ale to strike him ; upon which B did strike, and A thereupon killed him.

(f) An apprentice died from harsh treatment, and want of care upon the part of his master, whilst he was labouring under disease.

(g) A medical man had connexion with a girl fourteen years of age, under the pretence that he was thereby treating her medically for the complaint for which he was attending her, she making no resistance solely from a bonâ-fide belief that such was the case.

IV. A and B dined on a certain night at the house of a friend in Triplicane, and about midnight they sallied forth walking towards Mylapoor. They perceived a Jatka on the road, which they wished to hire, and presuming that it belonged to C, who was sleeping on a bench on the outer pial of a house close by, roused him and told him to let them have the Jatka. C explained that the Jatka did not belong to him and remarked at the same time that he was ill. Thereupon A, who was under the influence of drink, got irritated, pulled

the bench out, causing C to fall out of it, kicked him and struck him on the side with a stick Of the injuries thus received C died very soon after It appeared in evidence that the injuries caused to C were of a very serious nature rendering a fatal result inevitable

Have A and B committed any offence or offences under the Indian Penal Code?

V Explain and illustrate the differences, if any, between the English law and the Indian Penal Code in respect of the following offences, viz., perjury, cheating, and criminal misappropriation

VI. The Code specifies different degrees of the offences of giving false evidence, theft, and house trespass. Enumerate the same and explain the principles on which they are based.

VII A, who was well known to B, purchased a pony from B, and A in payment thereof, drew a cheque in the name of C in the presence of B upon a Bank, at which A had then no account and gave it to B as his own cheque. B received the cheque, which was subsequently dishonored On what charge or charges would you indict A for trial under English law and under the Indian Penal Code.

VIII. Draft a charge for the offence of rioting.

IX (1) Explain with reference to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code when a homicide becomes justifiable and when excusable.

(2) What is Lord Coke's definition of murder under the English law? Point out the difference, if any, between the said definition and the one given in the Indian Penal Code.

X What facts must necessarily be proved to obtain a conviction?

(*a*) For receiving stolen property

(*b*) For perjury.

(*c*) For defamation of character.

XI. A's property was stolen at Cuddalore. B, a native of Pondicherry, received it at Pondicherry, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen property. The District Magistrate of

South Arcot convicted C and sentenced him to imprisonment. Give reasons for upholding or reversing the said sentence, on the score of jurisdiction.

XII. It is a doctrine of English law that when an act which causes a civil injury is also a felony, the right of a civil action is suspended until criminal proceedings have been taken. What are the rules laid down in respect of the said doctrine in Wells *v.* Abraham ; and Osborn *v.* Gillett ? Has this doctrine any application in India ? State the leading Indian case on this point.

XIII. Discuss the legality or otherwise of the sentences passed in the following cases :

(*a*) A District Magistrate having convicted a person with extortion sentenced him for two years' rigorous imprisonment and adjudged that the rents and profits of all his moveable and immoveable estate during the said two years be forfeited to Government.

(*b*) On a certain day A met in Black Town C, a married girl aged about eleven years and living with her uncle. A told C that he would provide well for her, took her against her will, to the house of B, a Brahmin by caste. There, A alleging that C was a Brahmin, whereas she was in fact a Pariah, disposed of her to B, with a view to marriage for Rupees Forty. A and B were convicted under Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code, respectively, for disposing of and buying the said girl.

(*c*) Four persons were stationed at the entrance of a temple for the purpose of collecting fees. Three others wished to enter the same without any payment whatever of the fees demanded of them ; a quarrel ensued between these two parties, and all the seven were convicted of rioting.

(*d*) A batta peon on the establishment of a District Court arrested under a warrant duly issued a judgment debtor who had failed to pay the amount of his judgment debt and asked the latter to follow him. The judgment debtor promised to do so, went into his house, on the pretext of fetching a turband and ab-

sconded He was subsequently tried and convicted for disobeying an order of a public servant requiring his attendance.

(e) A man who had an idiot brother bed-ridden in his house, kept him in a dark room without sufficient warmth and clothing. He was convicted of the offence of wrongful confinement.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN, 10 A M TO 1 P M

PROCEDURE.

T. RAMA RAU, B A, B.L

I. Describe the cases where plaints may be returned or rejected, and where they shall be returned or rejected? State some instances in which a Court must refuse to permit parties to a suit to amend their pleadings

II. Is the suit maintainable in the following cases? Give reasons for your answer.

(a) A suit for restoration to caste and for damages

(b) A invited B, C, and D, his own caste people and relations, to a solemn feast and entertainment B, C, and D accepted the invitation and afterwards maliciously refused to attend

(c) A brings a suit against B for the specific performance of a contract made by B, to give his daughter in marriage to him, in consideration whereof A had paid 500 Rs to B.

(d) A and his ancestors had from time immemorial enjoyed the exclusive right of appointing public prostitutes at a Hindu temple, for which A and his ancestors received certain fees from the Pagoda. The trustees dismissed A, and appointed B to look after the business A brings an action against the trustees for the declaration of his aforesaid right and recover damages.

III The defendant who lived at Tanjore laid a claim to a house at Madras and caused it to be sold by auction The plaintiff then

sued the defendant and his purchaser and succeeded in his suit, whereupon the defendant signed an agreement at Tanjore, binding himself to pay the arrears of rent by instalments. The defendant failed. The plaintiff then sued the defendant on the said agreement in the Original side of the High Court. Has the Court jurisdiction?

IV. One of the several Mirassidars of a village files an action against a tenant for ejecting him from a common ground. Is the suit maintainable under any circumstances? Describe the procedure to be adopted in such cases.

V. A plaintiff brings a suit against the first three defendants as his tenants on Kanom and against the fourth defendant as representative of a rival Jenmi to obtain a declaration of title as Jenmi. The plaintiff had previously brought a suit against the first three defendants only, to establish the relation of Jenmi and Kanomkar, and to recover the land, but failed. State whether this suit is sustainable as one for a declaratory decree, and on the ground of res-judicata?

VI. Draw up a plaint and decree in an action for the foreclosure of a mortgage.

VII. The defendant pays the decree amount into the hands of the plaintiff on the 5th December and applies to the Court on the 28th idem, to call upon the plaintiff to certify the payment to the Court State whether or not this application is allowable, pointing out the difference, if any, on this subject between Acts VIII of 1859 X of 1877, and XII of 1879.

VIII. A decree of a Court has to be attached in execution of another decree of the same Court. How is the attachment to be made, and what steps should be taken towards the further execution of the decree on whose account the attachment was made?—supposing that the decree, which has to be attached is the decree of another Court, does the procedure differ?

IX. At whose instance and on what grounds can a sale in execution of a decree be set aside? State the points of difference on this subject between the old and new Civil Procedure Codes.

X. (1) What are the powers of the High Court in Criminal cases?

(*a*) As a Court of revision.

(*b*) As a Court of reference.

(2) The High Court has once acted in a certain case as a Court of Appeal. Can the High Court again interfere in the said case as a Court of revision?

XI. What is the procedure prescribed by the Code in the case of an accused person appearing at the trial to be a lunatic, or where the accused is a deaf and dumb man?

XII. What is the legal distinction between a summons and warrant? Point out the difference in the procedure prescribed by the Code, between the trial of warrant and summons cases.

XIII (a) Five persons were convicted of mischief. One of them appealed. The Appellate Court gave notice to all five, of whom only three attended and the Appellate Court enhanced the sentence on all. Is the Appellate Court correct?

(b) A, B and C are jointly charged with an offence before a Joint Magistrate, and his jurisdiction is ousted in the case of C. What is the proper course to be followed by the Magistrate?

XIV Define the term "Juvenile offender" What are the circumstances which a Judge must consider before determining whether an offender is juvenile or adult? What age would you fix as the dividing line between these two classes in India?

XV. Does an appeal lie in the following cases, and if so, to what Court?

(a) A District Magistrate orders a person to pay 20 Rs. per mensem to his wife on account of maintenance under Section 536 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(b) A Magistrate of the first class requires a person to give security for good behaviour.

(c) A Sessions Court on appeal remanded a case for additional evidence.

(d) An order sanctioning a prosecution.

(e) Sentence of imprisonment and of further imprisonment in default of payment of fine, both in the aggregate, not exceeding the term of one month.

(f) A was tried and convicted in three separate cases. In each case A was sentenced to 20 days' imprisonment, aggregating on the whole sixty days

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THURSDAY 20TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

EQUITY.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A

I. How does the law as to maintenance and champerty administered by the English Courts in exercise of equitable jurisdiction differ from the Indian law?

II. When will Courts of Equity grant relief, and when will they refuse it, in cases of forfeiture for the breach of covenants and conditions?

III. Can a general award of arbitrators be impeached in a Court of Equity on the ground of mistake of law or of fact, and, if so, when?

IV. How does the interpretation and execution of executory trust created under marriage articles by a Court of Equity differ from its interpretation and execution of those created by wills?

V When are post-nuptial settlements valid and when not?

VI. Show how the Courts of Equity apply the maxim non vidontur qui errant, consentire.

VII Distinguish between the cases where Courts of Equity will relieve and where they will not relieve, against contracts entered into under a mistake on the part of both parties to the contract Give illustrations of the principle.

VIII. A builds a house on land which he believes is his own B, the real owner, though aware of A's mistake, does not interfere but allows A to continue and complete the building. What are the rights of A and B in regard to the house?

IX. When does a Court of Equity interfere, and when not, in the case of unconscionable and extortionate bargains?

X. When does a Court of Equity grant a decree for delivery up of chattels by the defendant to the plaintiff?

THURSDAY, 20TH JAN, 2 TO 5 PM

HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAW

T RAMA RAU, B A, B L

I A and B, two brothers of the whole blood, having divided their estate, lived apart in the enjoyment of their respective shares. A was succeeded by his only son, who died without issue, leaving a sister of the half blood, her sons, a son of his uterine sister, grandson of the brother's son, and a grandson of the paternal uncle In this case which of the survivors is entitled to inherit ?

(a) According to the law of Mitakshara,
(b) According to the law of Daya Bhaga,
(c) According to the law of Western India.

II Distinguish between division per capita and division per stirpes and state the classes of persons to whom the said modes of division of are respectively applicable. Illustrate your answer by examples

III Write short notes pointing out the differences, if any, between the law in Southern India and the Bengal law in respect to —

(a) The doctrine of survivorship,
(b) The powers of a Hindu father to alienate by gift ancestral moveables and self-acquired land.
(c) The rights of sons to demand partition during the lifetime of their father,
(d) The succession of daughters

IV. A Hindu dies possessed of self-acquired properties, real and personal, leaving behind him, a widow, an unprovided daughter, son of a divided son, and an undivided younger brother's son In this case, which of the survivors is entitled to inherit ? Give reasons for your answer

V. State the rules of Hindu law as laid down in decided cases in respect of the competency of the kindred to authorize and the nature of the authority requisite to enable a Hindu widow in Southern India to adopt a boy on account of her deceased husband —

(a) When the deceased was an undivided member,
(b) When he was divided

What are the leading cases on this point? State the facts and points decided in each.

VI Discuss fully the validity or otherwise of the following kinds of adoption under Hindu law :—

(*a*) An adoption by a bachelor,

(*b*) An adoption was made by a minor under the Court of Wards, without the consent of that Court,

(*c*) A Hindu died leaving his wife pregnant and authorized her to adopt in case the son to be born should die, and she had a daughter. She then adopted a boy under the said authority.

(*d*) A Hindu dies having given authority to his wife to adopt a son along with a living son The latter died unmarried. The widow then adopts a boy under the said authority.

(*e*) A dancing girl having a son adopts a daughter

VII. What is a Kritrima adoption? What are its requisites, and where does it prevail in modern times? State the characteristic differences between it and the generally recognized modes of adoption.

VIII. A Muhammadan dies leaving as his heirs, two widows, a mother, a daughter, three brothers, and a sister. How will his property be divided? Supposing that the daughter is insane and blind, will this fact make any difference in your answer?

IX. The Muhammadan law classifies all women, with whom it is either unlawful to marry, or with whom marriage is prohibited under nine heads Enumerate these classes and state the principles upon which the illegality or prohibition in each case is based

X. What is the distinction made by Aboo Yoosuf and Muhammad between invalid and void marriages? and state the effects of an invalid marriage.

XI. State what are and what are not fit subjects of dower under Muhammadan law.

XII. A Muhammadan has both parents and a minor son He is competent to maintain only one of them. Who has the most preferential right to be maintained in the first instance, and who afterwards in order?

XIII. What are the rules applicable to the "Increase" and "Return" among the Schias?

FRIDAY, 21ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

GENERAL JURISPRUDENCE.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I Analyse the meaning of the term Law as applied to jurisprudence, and distinguish that from the other applications of the term.

II. What are the duties of directors of a Corporation?

III. What were infamia juris and infamia facti, and how was the former sub-divided, in Roman law?

IV. What are the rules usually observed where there is a collision of laws of equal authority?

V. State and define the classes of unpermitted transactions.

VI. Distinguish privilegia from general laws. How far do the rules concerning repeal of laws applying to the former differ from those applying to the latter?

VII. Give examples of the merger of one right in another.

VIII. Explain, and give examples of, absolute duties. Why cannot the State be correctly said to have rights as against its subjects?

IX. What are the leading principles to be observed in the construction of Statutes?

X. What is the effect of a person's ignorance (*a*) of the law, (*b*) of the facts, in regard to his liability or non-liability for non-observance of the law?

XI. How are the liabilities consequent on delay cured (mora purgatur)?

M L. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1881

MONDAY, 17TH JAN, 10 A M TO 1 P M

LAW OF EVIDENCE

T RAMA RAU, B A, B L

I Explain the facts and points decided in Doe *v.* Turnford, and Chambers *v* Bernasconi, and state the corresponding rules of law in the Indian Evidence Act

II Define a "Public document"

(*a*) In a suit at Madras for ascertaining the next of kin of an intestate, the principal question was as to the identity of A, the father of the intestate, with a person of that name who was born at Pondicherry. In support of such identity, the plaintiff tendered in evidence a photograph copy of a report of a public department of the Pondicherry Government, which had been directed to report, whether it was expedient to appoint A a diplomatic agent of Government The report certified his fitness to the office and also certified that he was born at Pondicherry and was forty five years of age Is this evidence admissible? Give reasons for your answer.

(*b*) In a boundary dispute between two Zameendars, the defendant in support of his case, produced a survey map of his Zameendary, voluntarily prepared by a deceased Government official, whilst he was employed in the said Zameendary as a Receiver under a decree of a District Court The Judge admitted the map as a public document Is he correct?

III Explain the recognized propositions of law as to estoppels in pais and illustrate the same by examples

State whether or not the doctrine of estoppel has any application in the following cases

(*a*) An executor de son tort verbally agreed with the landlord of the intestate, to deliver up the premises demised and afterwards took out letters of administration He then brings

an action of ejectment against landlord, who had actually obtained possession under the agreement.

(*b*) A, a Hindu, conveyed to B, under a deed duly executed and registered during the life-time of his father, a certain house, which formed the self-acquisition of the latter and which remained in his (father's) sole and absolute possession and enjoyment. The father dies and B gets possession of the property conveyed. A brings an action against B to recover the house on the ground, that he had no interest therein at the time of the execution of the said conveyance.

IV. Explain the doctrine of "lis mota" and state the rules of law laid down in respect thereof in Butler *v.* Lord Mountgarret.

Discuss the applicability of this doctrine in the cases of legal professional advisers and their clients and point out the differences, if any, between the English law and the Civil law on the subject.

(*a*) A, an Englishman, married C, while his first wife B was alive, A died subsequently. The question at issue is, whether B was legally married to A. The statements made by A after his marriage with C were offered in evidence. Is this evidence admissible? Give reasons.

V. What must be the nature of the evidence necessary to establish a particular custom good and valid in law and also state the principles laid down by the Privy Council in Jogi Mohun Gose *v.* Manick Chand and Koisri Chand as to a mercantile usage.

VI. Explain the changes introduced into the Indian Evidence Act and the effect of those changes upon the English law, as to presumptions of law and fact. Illustrate your answer by examples.

What are the presumptions in the following cases and state whether they are rebutable or conclusive. If rebutable, to what extent and in what manner?

(*a*) A debt was created under a registered bond payable on demand. It has not been recognized within six years as a subsisting obligation.

(*b*) A debtor on the eve of bankruptcy, and without any demand, makes a payment to one of his creditors, out of a fund which would otherwise be distributable among the creditors generally.

(*c*) A merchant executes a deed, which has the effect of delaying his creditors, or hands over on the eve of his bankruptcy

to a bonâ fide creditor, assets which ought to be rateably distributed among all his creditors

(*d*) A bill of lading in the hands of a consignee or indorsee for valuable consideration, representing goods to have been shipped on board a vessel

(*e*) A proved that he lent B a cheque on his bankers for 1,000 Rs and produced the cheque crossed with the name of B's bankers and showed that 1,000 Rs had been paid to the account of B the day after the cheque became due, but it appeared that the papers of B, after he became bankrupt, fell into the hands of S

(*f*) Payment of a small unvaried rent for a long series of years by a tenant to his landlord

(*g*) Long continued payment of a certain fixed sum by one landlord to another, whose lands lie contiguous to those of the former

VII State the substance of Sir Barnes Peacock's and Mr Justice Holloway's exposition of the origin and nature of judgments in rem in the following cases

(*a*) Yerakalamma *v* Annakala Naramma
(*b*) Kanhyalal *v* Radhachurn
(*c*) Jogendro Deb Roy Kut *v*. Funindro Deb Roy Kut

Where are the chief instances of such judgments to be found in modern times?

VIII Is the proposed evidence in all or any of the following cases receivable? Give reasons

(*a*) A, one of the makers of a Promissory note, brings an action for contribution against B, a co surety In order to establish the suretyship A offers to produce a receipt indorsed on the note by the deceased payee acknowledging a part-payment of 2,000 Rs. of the principal sum of 3,000 Rs and adding "the 3,000 Rs having originally been advanced to B"

(*b*) The entries made by a deceased collector of taxes of monies received by him, made in a book, which he kept for his own private convenience, are offered in evidence in the action brought against his surety

(*c*) In an action upon a bill of exchange drawn and indorsed in India, and payable abroad at a certain rate of exchange,

parol evidence of a certain usage in India, viz, (that on non-payment by the acceptor, the holder is entitled at his election to recover from the drawer either the re-exchange or the amount which he had paid for the bill) was tendered

(*d*) In an action for the delivery of goods under a written agreement for sale, which is silent as to the time of delivery, plaintiff tenders oral evidence of a contemporaneous agreement to take the goods away immediately after the sale.

(*e*) A bill of exchange was accepted in blank for the purpose of being negotiated. It was afterwards filled in, with the name and signature of a person as drawer and indorser. In an action upon the bill by the indorsees, the acceptor offers evidence to show that either the drawing or indorsement is a forgery

IX "When the terms of any such contract, grant, or other disposition of property, or any matter required by law to be reduced to the form of a document, have been proved according to the last section, no evidence of any oral agreement or statement shall be admitted as between the parties to any such instrument, or their representatives in interest, for the purpose of contradicting, varying, adding to, or substracting from its terms"

Section 92, Evidence Act.

Is the language of this section open to any legal objection? If so, amend the same.

X. What are the provisions of the English Law on the following points?

State the differences if any between it and the Indian Evidence Act

(*a*) Proof of hand-writing by comparison

(*b*) The extent to which a party may confirm his own witness.

(*c*) The extent to which a witness may be allowed to refresh his memory by any written instrument or memorandum.

Can a person in a witness box be allowed to refresh his own memory?

(*a*) By certain extracts from his books of accounts, made by himself.

(*b*) By a reference to a printed copy of a report made by himself to his employers and compiled from his rough notes

(*c*) By a deposition made and signed by him, shortly after the fact to be proved, on examination before another Court

XI Explain the origin of the term "corpus delicti" In what sense was the term used by the jurists of the middle ages? Is the "corpus delicti' established in the following case?

(a) A person is charged with theft of some paddy. The facts found are, that the prisoner was found in possession of rice not thrashed in the usual way, that the prisoner has no paddy lands and that he cannot account satisfactorily for the possession of the rice.

XII. What facts must be proved by a payee or an indorsee of a bill of exchange to recover a judgment in his favor, when the said payee or indorsee sues the acceptor upon the said bill and when the acceptance itself is put in issue.

XIII. The plaintiff claimed 1,500 Rs., the price of three horses alleged to have been sold by him to the defendant. In his statement the defendant denied that the horses were sold to him and alleged that the prices were excessive and that the horses were ordered by his wife without any authority to pledge his credit for them. Reply;—that the horses were necessaries suitable to the estate and dignity of the wife. The following interrogatories were administered by the defendant to the plaintiff.

i. State the date when you purchased each of the horses alleged by you to have been sold to defendant on, &c.

ii. State, if you did in fact purchase each or any of the said horses, and were in fact the owner of the same, when, as you allege, you sold the same to the defendant.

iii. Give the exact amount you paid or had contracted to pay for each of the said horses.

iv. If you were not the owner of the said horses, or any of them at the date when, as you allege, you sold them to the defendant, state specifically and in detail how and under what circumstances you had each and every of the said horses in your custody, possession or control.

v. State specifically and in detail the date or dates on which you received the said horses into your control.

Would you disallow any of these interrogatories? Give reasons for your answer.

MONDAY, 17TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M

CONTRACTS.

R. B. MICHELL, M A.

I What special provisions regarding agreements entered into by Railway Companies purporting to limit their liability are contained in the Indian Railways Act (IV of 1879)?

Does the Indian Carriers Act, or any part of it, apply to Railway Companies?

II. State the Indian law regarding contracts by way of wager.

A, the agent of one party to a wager, sues his principal for money paid by A to B, the other party to the wager, in respect of the loss of the wager, and for fees and brokerage due to him as such agent. Is A entitled to recover the whole or any part of what he sues for?

III. In contracts of sale how do differences in the nature of the property agreed to be transferred affect the question whether, in case of breach of contract, the vendee is entitled to specific performance of the contract, or only to damages?

IV. A, an European British subject, and B, his wife, also an European British subject, reside in India. Before her marriage with A, B has contracted debts, which neither she nor anybody else has ever yet discharged. Is A, or B, liable to pay these debts or any of them, or does this depend on circumstances, and, if so, on what circumstances?

V. How far, if at all, can agents legally do acts in respect of the subject matter of their agency besides the acts which are the immediate object of their agency? Illustrate your answer by reference to particular cases of agency.

VI. What is the measure of damages (1) where goods inferior in quality to those contracted for are delivered; (2) for non-performance of a contract to deliver goods, which specifies no time for delivery?

VII. How does the Indian differ from the English law (1) respecting contracts in restraint of trade; (2) respecting champertous agreements?

VIII Under what circumstances, if any, is it possible for an acceptor of a bill of exchange who has refused payment of the bill on demand duly made, to annul notice of dishonour which has been duly given by the holder?

IX. When may an indorsee of a bill of exchange or a promissory note be entitled to recover on the bill or note against the acceptor or maker, though the payee was not so entitled?

X Distinguish implied contracts from quasi-contracts.

TUESDAY, 18TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

TORTS AND CRIMINAL LAW.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

1. A speaks in the presence of others in defamatory language concerning B, falsely and maliciously. What laws, civil and criminal, has

A violated (1st) where he makes the statement not in any special capacity, (2ndly) where he makes it in the capacity of a witness in a Court of justice ?

II. What extra judicial remedies for torts exist by law, and under what circumstances may they respectively be exercised ?

III A, not having received from any person permission or an assignment of the right to do so, prints and publishes an article which has been previously published by B in B's periodical, and for composing which for him B paid C. On what circumstances does it depend, whether A by so doing has infringed a copyright, and whose copyright (if anybody's) he has infringed ?

IV What is the criterion by which to decide whether masters are liable or not for torts committed by their servants ?

V A is sued by B for trespass on B s land What defences is it possible for the defendant to make to such a suit ?

VI (*a*) When, or how far, may a suit for damages for a tort be barred by the fact of the defendant having been convicted and sentenced in respect of the transaction which constituted the tort ?

(*b*) Is a suit ever barred because criminal proceedings have not been previously had, and, if so, when ?

VII In what offences under the Indian Penal Code is intention not an ingredient ?

VIII To what extent is waste, commissive or permissive, tortious and to what extent allowable in the following cases respectively (1) by tenants for life, (2) by mortgagees in possession, (3) by lessees for terms of years, (4) by tenants from year to year, (5) by tenants at will ?

IX When may the following defences respectively be successfully pleaded to a criminal charge (1) drunkenness, (2) ignorance of fact, (3) that the end justified the means, (4) compulsion by threats ?

X (*a*) How far are judicial officers protected by Act XVIII of 1850 ?

(*b*) How far are they privileged under Section 499, Indian Penal Code ? Does their privilege thereunder differ from that of Judges under the English Criminal Law, and, if so, how ?

XI Is there any, and, if so, what, essential difference between wrongs which are, and wrongs which are not, criminal ? What has determined the question whether this or that wrong should also be a criminal offence ?

TUESDAY, 18TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN LAW.

T. RAMA RAU, B.A., B.L.

I. State the principles upon which the Sapinda relationship is constituted and the grounds of its classification according to the laws of Mitakshara and Daya Bhaga, pointing out the characteristic differences between these two schools.

II. What was the ancient law of India as to the re-marriage of widows or women after divorce, as contained in Smruties and Sutras? State the apparent contradictions in the texts of Menu on this subject; and the gloss of Kulluka Bhutta thereon.

III. Discuss fully the validity or otherwise of the following kinds of adoptions under Hindu law, quoting in support of your answer the original texts on Hindu law or decisions of Courts, if any, on the point.

(*a*) A Hindu adopts a son during the life-time of his natural-born son, with the consent of the latter.

(*b*) A widow while being in concubinage adopts a son, under an authority given by her husband.

(*c*) An adoption was made by a Brahmin widow, whilst the corpse of her husband remained in the house.

(*d*) A, just before his death called his three wives and told them that they must adopt a boy to perform his funeral. Each of these widows separately and simultaneously made an adoption.

(*e*) A, having given authority to his wife to adopt, died, not knowing that she was then pregnant. The widow being well-aware of her pregnancy adopts a son.

If the adoptions in all or any of the aforesaid cases be invalid, state how that would affect the rights of the adopted son in those cases?

IV. Yajnavalkya states: "Even a son begotten by a Çudra on a female slave may take a share by the father's choice. * * *" Who are the slaves contemplated by this text? State the provisions of the Mitakshara and Daya Bhaga regarding their rights of inheritance and partition.

(*a*) A man of the Çudra caste has a daughter, a separated nephew and a grandson, who is son of his illegitimate son. Which of these is the heir?

V. In what sense is the term "Gotraja," used in Yajnavalkya, interpreted by Devanna Bhutt? State the arguments for and against the general exclusion of females, with the exception of some, within the meaning of the said term.

What is the law of Western India on the subject? Explain the principles upon which it is based.

VI. What class of persons may enter into a re-union under Hindu law? Quote the leading text on the subject, and state how the interpretation put upon this text by the authorities in Southern India differs from that of the Mithila school.

VII. Explain the nature of the following kinds of Stridhanum under Hindu law.

(*a*) Adhyagni ; (*b*) Adhivedanikam ; (*c*) Adhyavahanikam, (*d*) Çulkam, and (*e*) Anvadheyam.

Write out a table showing the mode of succession to the property of a female dying unmarried.

VIII. Give a short summary of all the cases decided regarding the testamentary powers possessed by a Hindu father under the Mitakshara and Daya Bhaga laws, in respect of ancestral and self-acquired properties both moveable and immoveable.

IX. Explain the doctrine of "Tashbib" under Muhammadan law, clearly specifying those who have equals in degree and those who have not.

X. When are the following persons, mere sharers, when sharers and residuaries, when mere residuaries, and when no heirs under Mohummudan law?

(*a*) True grandfather, (*b*) Full sister, (*c*) Half-sister by same father, and (*d*) Half-sister by same mother.

XI. A person dies, leaving his wife A, three sons B, C and D and three daughters E, F, (by his wife A) and G by another wife. After his death, and before the property is distributed, his widow A, two of his sons B and C, and one of his daughters G, successively die. The surviving heirs therefore are, D, E and F. In what manner, and in what proportions, will the property of the original proprietor be distributed among them?

XII. State the principles upon which the doctrine of "Perfect exclusion" is based and also mention the individuals in respect of whom "Imperfect exclusion" may take place.

XIII. Explain the nature and effect of the following species of divorce under Muhammadan law and illustrate the same by examples.

(*a*) Ashun, (*b*) Hussun, and (*c*) Ghuleez.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I. Are the principles of the Statute of Mortmain embodied in any enactment of the Indian Legislature? If so, what are the provisions of that enactment?

II. How does the English law against perpetuities differ from the Indian?

III. Distinguish Servitude, Easement, and Profit à prendre.

IV. What are the changes which have taken place in the law of entails in England? What are the rights and powers of tenants in tail, as such, now? Compare any tenure in India analogous to the English tenancy in tail with the latter.

V. Compare and contrast the English with the Indian law in regard to the cases in which a purchaser of property acquires a good title, though his vendor had no title.

VI. How is the title of purchasers of land affected by the pendency of a suit respecting the land (1) by the English law, (2) by the law of India?

VII. To what extent have tenants for life of lands in England power to lease their lands for periods extending beyond the period of their own interest therein?

VIII. What (1) is the English law, (2) the Indian, as to the right to emblements, where a tenant for life dies between sowing and harvest time? Where the land is held and cultivated by a lessee of the tenant for life, does the fact that the former is a tenant at rack rent make any, and, if so, what difference, in regard to the question of right to emblements?

IX. Point out the difference between the English and the Indian law, in regard to the devolution of the immoveable and moveable property of a person dying intestate.

X. What words of limitation must be used in an English conveyance, in order to transfer (1) an estate in fee simple, (2) an estate tail, (3) an estate for life?

In a settlement (governed by the English law) on A, the settlor grants property "to A." Does the interest conveyed by these words differ according as the property is real or personal, and, if so, how?

Is there any, and, if so, what difference in the effect of words of limitation, or their absence, in the case of wills and in the case of transfers inter vivos?

XI. How can a Trustee divest himself of his trusteeship?

XII. State what are the general powers of (1) Trustees, (2) Mortgagees as to insurance; and those of Executors as to paying debts barred by Limitation.

XIII. How may a person named as Trustee (1) exonerate himself from undertaking the trust; (2) accept it?

XIV. A bequeaths an annuity to B for B's life, directing that "the said annuity shall not on any account be alienated for the whole or any part of the term of B's life, and if it shall be so alienated, it shall immediately thereupon cease and determine." B receives the annuity for several years and then becomes bankrupt. Does the annuity cease on his becoming bankrupt, or are his assignees entitled to it?

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PROCEDURE.

T. RAMA RAU, B.A., B.L.

I. K had, under a written arrangement between himself and W &c. M, made large advances to them in respect of certain speculations in gold. W &c. M fell into difficulties. K brought an action against them to recover a debt and obtained judgment. This judgment remained unsatisfied. W &c. M, who reside in Scotland, became bankrupt there, and K put in his claim and received a small dividend. K then discovered that H had been associated as a partner in the speculations in gold, and brought an action against him as having been jointly liable with W &c. M in respect of the advances. Is this action barred on the ground of res-judicata? Give reasons.

II. In a District Munsiff's Court, A sues to redeem 20 acres of land paying a land revenue of Rs. 50 per annum, and 15 acres of shrotriem land with a quit-rent of 10 Rs., yielding a yearly profit of 200 Rs., under a deed of mortgage executed by him to B for Rs. 2,500. Has the Court jurisdiction to entertain the suit? State reasons with authority.

III. The statement of claim set forth, that the plaintiff and defendant A his cousin, agreed with the defendant B to join him in an adventure or trading partnership on the lands of B, and that on 15th January 1880, certain agreements were executed by the three parties.

Plaintiff claimed a declaration that he was induced to execute the agreements and to give certain monies by the misrepresentations of the defendants and in ignorance of the true effect of the agreements, and asked to have the agreements delivered up to be cancelled, or in the alternative to have the partnership between himself and the defendants under the first agreement to be dissolved. The defendant B denied that the plaintiff was induced to execute the agreements by any misrepresentation on his part, or in ignorance of their true effect and claimed damages against the plaintiff and his co-defendant A in respect of their several breaches of one of the agreements. The defendant A presented a written statement denying that he was guilty of any of the breaches referred to by B; and that B was entitled to recover damages as against him. A further claimed to have one of the agreements set aside as between himself and B, and alternately, in the event of the agreement not being set aside, damages for the breach of the same by B Settle all the necessary issues to be tried in this case.

IV. B wrote and sent a letter to a Superintendent of Police, charging A with murder and requested A's arrest. A wants to sue B for injury done to his credit and reputation. Draw up a plaint for A.

V What are the rules laid down in Act X of 1877 as to the defendant's right to plead set off against the plaintiff's demand? State the difference, if any, on this subject, between the Indian Civil Procedure Code and the English law under the Judicature Act.

Is the right of set off claimed by the defendant in the following cases good and valid in law? State reasons for your answer.

(*a*) A purchased a debt due from the defendant to R, and the defendant had a decree against R for a certain sum arising out of the same transaction. In the suit by A against the defendant for the debt so purchased, the defendant sets off the amount of his decree.

(*b*) A having obtained a decree against B in a French Court at Pondicherry sues B upon that judgment in a British Court at Cuddalore. B sets off against A, a decree passed against him in the latter tribunal in favor of C, which he alleged was really passed in his favor, but nominally in C's name.

(*c*) The plaintiff sues for the recovery of produce unlawfully carried away by the defendant, and the latter produces a bond executed to him by the plaintiff and sets off its amount against the claim.

VI One of the parties to the suit is summoned as a witness by the other party, but fails to appear Describe the procedure laid down in

such cases under Act X of 1877, pointing out the difference between it and Act VIII of 1859.

VII. A purchaser in a Court sale is obstructed in obtaining possession and complains of the obstruction, and a person dispossessed by the purchaser applies for restoration. Describe the procedure to be followed and the difference, if any, between Act X of 1877 and Act XII of 1879.

VIII. What is the period of limitation prescribed for a purchaser in Court sale to apply for possession of the property purchased? From what date in such cases must the calculation begin? Cite the most recent leading case on this point.

(*a*) How long after sale should its confirmation take place?

IX. Explain the difference between withdrawing a charge and compounding. What are the restrictions, if any, imposed by the Code upon a public prosecutor when he wishes to withdraw a charge?

What is the effect of such withdrawal,

(*a*) When the case is under enquiry.

(*b*) When the case is under trial.

X. Draw up a charge with five independent heads for simple theft, and theft preparation having been made for causing death, hurt, restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint in order to retire after committing theft.

XI. Explain the nature of the pleas "autrefois acquit" and "autrefois convict" and state whether the said pleas would form a good defence to all or any of the accused individuals in the following cases.

(*a*) K, P, M, N and O had previously been tried by a Deputy Magistrate on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. K, P and M were then acquitted, while N and O were convicted. N. and O appealed to the Court of Session, and that Court, considering that the evidence on the record showed that they had been guilty of an attempt at murder, forwarded the record to the High Court, which Court quashed the conviction and ordered a new trial. The order referred expressly to N and O, but proceedings were commenced denovo against all the five persons, and they were committed to the Court of Session for trial, on a charge of attempt at murder, on the same facts on which the former charge of grievous hurt was based.

(*b*) A was convicted upon a charge preferred by the Police for striking a horse ridden by H and causing hurt and damage

to H, then being and passing on the highway ; subsequently H preferred against A a complaint for an assault in respect of the same matter.

XII Before what Courts should the accused individuals in the following cases be tried for each and every of the offences, with which they respectively stand charged ? Give reasons.

(*a*) A woman in Madura sold her daughter to a prostitute, who took the girl away to Tanjore. The prostitute stands charged for buying a minor for the purposes of prostitution.

(*b*) A, by means of a false pretence contained in a letter addressed to B at Madras, and written by himself A in Tanjore, received money at Tanjore, which was sent to him (A) by B in a registered letter posted by him at Madras The letter containing the false pretence was however received by B at Cuddapah, whither he had gone for trade. B preferred against A a complaint for cheating.

(*c*) A and B, two cartmen and British subjects, on their way with their carts from Tindivanam to Cuddalore, stopped for a night at Pondicherry. A had in his jacket a pair of silver " kapus," and he going away for a few minutes, left his jacket with " kapus" in it in his cart. On A's return he missed the jacket, and on asking B for the same, the latter denied all knowledge. A and B then proceeded on their way. On the arrival of the carts at the Toll-gate near Cuddalore, A preferred a complaint of theft and of retention of stolen property against B, to the District Magistrate of Cuddalore.

XIII The Code of Criminal Procedure contains some special directions as to the admissibility of certain presumptions and evidence against the accused individual. What are these ? Give reasons.

XIV. Explain the process of certiori. How does it differ from a right of appeal ? State the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code on this subject.

THURSDAY, 20TH JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.

R. B MICHELL, A M.

I. Show how the principles on which a Court of Equity grants relief in cases of mistake are carried out in the case of compromises.

II. What are the principal cases in which bills for perpetuating testimony are brought in the English Courts exercising equitable jurisdiction? Have the Indian Courts any jurisdiction to entertain such suits? What are the advantages and the disadvantages of admitting relief of this kind?

III. What relief does an English Court in the exercise of equitable jurisdiction give against penalties and forfeitures, and on what grounds?

IV. What relief have creditors against fraudulent conveyances made by their debtors?

V. State substantially the provisions of the Indian Specific Relief Act regarding rectification of instruments.

VI. Explain the doctrine of marshalling securities. In what cases do English Courts in the exercise of equitable jurisdiction marshall securities?

VII. How are the interests of wards of Chancery in regard to their marriage or intended marriage protected by the Court?

VIII. How far are marriage settlements made after marriage good against creditors?

IX. Summarize the rights and duties of Receivers

THURSDAY, 20TH JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

MERCANTILE AND MARITIME LAW

T. RAMA RAU, B.A., B.L.

I. State under what circumstances can a trader, in contemplation of an act of bankruptcy, give preference to a bonâ-fide creditor? Illustrate your answer by reference to decided cases.

(*a*) An execution warrant was issued against A on 14th February 1880. This was not proceeded with; but on the 15th of March, A executed an assignment of his effects in trust for creditors, under which, they were to have only 15 annas in the rupee. Between that time and July 1880, B had lent A upwards of 2,000 Rs. On the 13th of July, two bills due from A were dishonored and he was obliged to ask for time, but on the 15th without any demand on the part of B, A sent in cash and bills to the amount of 2,050 Rs. On the 23rd July, a second warrant issued, under which A was

declared a bankrupt. Is the payment by A to B on the 15th July impeachable on the ground of fraudulent preference?

(*b*) A trustee with the consent of his cestui qui trust, pledged for the benefit of a firm, of which he was partner, Madras Government notes, held by him in trust. The notes were afterwards redeemed and delivered to the firm. Subsequently the firm, without the consent of the cestui qui trust, pledged them for a similar purpose. The firm being insolvent and bankruptcy imminent, the trustee redeemed the notes with the partnership assets, indorsed them to himself personally and replaced them in his private chest. The firm became bankrupt. Is the conduct of the trustee in this case impeachable on the ground of fraudulent preference? Give reasons for your answers to (*a*) and (*b*).

II. State the grounds on which Courts of Common Law and Equity have respectively interposed in cases of the violation of trade marks. What is the leading case on the subject?

III What are the rules of law regarding the appropriation of payments when neither the debtor nor the creditor makes any direction? State the difference, if any, on this point between the English law and the Roman law.

(*a*) Interest was not paid on a sum of money, part of which interest is barred by the statute of limitations and a sum is paid on account of interest generally, without any appropriation either by the debtor or the creditor at the time of the payment. How would you appropriate this payment?

IV. Give a short history of the introduction of the principle of stoppage of goods in transitu into the law of England and state whether the vendor in the following case can exercise his right of stoppage in transitu? Give reasons for your answer.

(*a*) A contract was entered into for the sale of some China clay to be delivered free on board at a specified port, and to be paid for by an acceptance of the purchaser. The latter afterwards chartered a ship and gave notice to the vendors, who then delivered the clay on board the specified ship at the port agreed upon. The destination of the clay had not been communicated to the vendors. Before the ship left the harbour, the vendors heard of the insolvency of the purchaser and gave notice to the master of the ship to stop

the clay in transitu. No bill of lading had been signed, nor had the purchaser given any acceptance for price of the clay.

V. Write short notes on the following points.

(*a*) Under what circumstances is a notice of dishonor not necessary to the drawer?

(*b*) When is it necessary to present a bill of exchange to charge the acceptor?

(*c*) What is the effect of crossing a cheque generally and specially?

VI. Distinguish between a ship-builder's lien and a maritime lien and state under what circumstances can the former be lost?

VII. Explain the nature of the following maritime contracts (*a*) Locatio navis—(*b*) Locatio operis vehendarum mercium, and (*c*) Locatio navis et operarum magistri.

VIII A, the owner of a ship, who lived at Madras, authorized the master at Pondicherry where the ships was lying to accept freight to China, and to take up as much money upon bottomry, as would fit out the ship and provide a stock for port-charges. The master thereupon borrowed 2,000 Rs. upon bottomry, of the charterer of the ship, for wages and the ship's outfit, and also obtained a letter of credit from him to his correspondents in China, for whatever money he might further want, for repairs, provisions, or seamen's wages. At China, the master, by virtue of this letter, took up money to the amount of 8,000 Rs.; and on her return voyage the ship was lost. The owner is sued by the charterer for the recovery of the said 8,000 Rs. Is the charterer entitled to recover? Give reasons for your answer.

IX. State, with reference to decided cases, the circumstances under which the master has power;

(1) to bind the ship, freight and cargo.
(2) to sell a part of the cargo.
(3) to tranship the cargo.

(*a*) A ship with a valuable cargo on board, consisting in part of bullion, had touched at a point in the Straits of Magellan, and was there forcibly seized by the inhabitants of a penal colony, who murdered the master; she was recovered with her cargo from their hands by a ship of Her Majesty's Navy, the captain of which appointed a master in the Royal Navy to carry the vessel to England in the capacity of master, and in the course of the voyage he sold her, under alleged

necessity, at Fayal. The mate had survived and was on board. Is the sale valid? Give reasons for your answer.

X. Mention some of the most important particulars in which a contract of bottomry differs from that of respondentia and ordinary loans; and state the principles on which the Court of Chancery interferes to give relief upon bottomry bonds. What is the leading case on the point?

XI. What articles are liable to contribute to general average loss?

(*a*) A ship sailed from Bombay to Calcutta and encountered a severe weather, in consequence of which a general average sacrifice became necessary and was made by cutting away the foretop mast, the fall of which caused further damage to the vessel, which was thereby compelled to put into Madras for repair. In order to effect the repairs and to enable the ship to proceed on her voyage, it was necessary to discharge a portion of the cargo and expenses were incurred in landing, warehousing and re-shipping it. Further expenses were also incurred at Madras for pilotage and other charges in respect of the ship leaving Madras and proceeding on her voyage. The vessel completed her voyage and discharged her cargo at Calcutta. In an action by the owners of the vessel against the defendants as owners and consignees of certain goods on board the said vessel, the plaintiffs contend that the whole of the above-mentioned expenses should be brought into general average.

Are all or is any, and if so, which, of such expenses could be brought into general average? Give reasons for your answer.

XII. A fishing-smack fell in near the Long Sand buoy with a foreign steamship The steamship had been on the sands near the Kentish Knock lightship, but had got off with some damage to her rudder, and had a signal for a pilot hoisted. The master of the smack boarded the steamship and piloted her to the entrance of Harwich harbour. Are the owners, master and crew of the fishing-smack entitled to recover any salvage remuneration, or are they entitled only to pilotage? Give reasons for your answer.

FRIDAY, 21ST JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

1. What limitations to the power of the Crown existed in the English Constitution at the accession of Henry VII?

II. Give a short account of the constitution of the Star Chamber, its jurisdiction, and its action as an instrument for aggrandizing the royal power.

When was it abolished ?

III. Contrast the administration of justice in England in the time of Queen Elizabeth with that at the present time.

IV. What were the tenets of Whigs and Tories respectively? Give instances in which each party more or less abandoned its tenets under the influence of circumstances.

V. What privileges, and powers of inflicting punishment for breaches of such privileges, are possessed by the House of Parliament?

VI. What important principles of the English Constitution were established during the reign of Edward III? Estimate the importance of each.

VII. State briefly the causes to which Hallam ascribes the acquisition and preservation of their political liberty by the English nation.

VIII. State, and criticize, the proceedings of the Convention of 1688.

IX. By what measures has Parliament guarded the British nation against the dangers to the Constitution presented by a standing army?

X. What are the principal provisions of the Habeas Corpus Act? What led to its enactment? How far, if at all, did it add to the protection against imprisonment before afforded by the law?

XI. State what you consider to be the merits and the defects of the system by which Acts are passed by the British Legislature.

FRIDAY, 21ST JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

T. RAMA RAU, B.A., B.L.

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1. State the circumstances under which a community revolting against its parent State can claim to be recognized by a foreign State as belligerent. Comment with reference to the principles of international law on the subject, on the action of Great Britain regarding her recognition of the belligerent character of the Confederate States in America in 1861.

II. Can a foreign State, having once recognized insurgent communities as belligerents, revoke the recognition, during the existence of the circumstances under which the recognition is made

(a) As between the parties interse.

(b) As between the grantor and third parties.

III. It is a general rule of international law that a State has entire freedom of external and internal actions. What are the exceptions to this rule? Cite instances for the same from the histories of Europe and America and state upon what principles are those exceptions based?

IV. State the arguments for and against the Positive International law recognizing the duty of extradition. What are the opinions of Sir R. Phillimore and Calve on the subject? Mention some of the most general rules adopted by the European states in their negotiations for the extradition of criminals.

V. Write short notes as to the rights, duties and obligations of a new State

(a) In respect of rights created and obligations contracted by the old State, from which it has been separated.

(b) In respect of property belonging in common, before the occurrence of the separation.

(c) 'In respect of the subjects of the original State, in virtue of their status as such, when some of them after separation become subjects of the new State.

VI. Write a short history on the gradual development of the principle of international law, that for commercial purposes the sea as a general rule cannot be subjected to appropriation; setting forth the practice and course of opinions of Jurists, that prevailed in Europe from the sixteenth century down to the present age.

VII. Explain the nature and extent of the immunities possessed by a diplomatic agent from the civil and criminal jurisdiction of a State to which he is accredited, and criticise the conduct of England on this subject towards the Swedish Ambassador Count Gyllenborg in 1717 and of France, towards the Spanish Ambassador, Prince of Cellamare in 1818.

State whether the said immunities extend also to the following individuals. If so under what limits and restrictions?

(a) The suite of a diplomatic agent consisting of secretaries and attachés not personally accredited but living with him.

(b) His domestic servants.

VIII. Explain the nature of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850. What was the demand made upon England by the United States under the terms of the said treaty and what was the reply made by Lord Clarendon?

IX. What are the modes employed in modern times for assuring the execution of treaties and illustrate your answer by examples.

X. Criticise with reference to the principles of international law the grounds set forth by the Russian Government on the occasion of the Franco-German war in 1870 to free herself from the treaty of Paris which terminated the Crimean war of 1856.

XI. Explain the effect of a collective guarantee by different States under international law, and what are their obligations under it.

What was the doctrine put forward by Lord Derby as to the nature of the obligations undertaken by the English Government in signing the Luxemburg Convention of 1867. Give your opinion on the subject

XII. Explain the terms "Retorsion" and "Reprisal". State under what circumstances can they be employed? Illustrate your answer by the proceedings taken by England against the two Sicilies in 1869.

XIII. Explain the right of Postliminium. In what respects does it resemble the Jus Postliminii of the Roman Law?

XIV. What are the essential elements of Piracy?

(*a*) What is the status of persons taking letters of marque from one of two belligerents, their own State being at peace with the other belligerent.

(*b*) Was the conduct of Admiral de Horsey, who was in command of the English squadron in the Pacific, toward the acts of the Huscar in 1877 justifiable? Give reasons.

XV. Distinguish the following cases from one another and state the points of law therein decided.

(*a*) The Fortuna, Tadsen; and

(*b*) The Bremen Flugge.

SATURDAY, 22ND JAN., 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

T. RAMA RAU, B.A., B.L.

I Recently there were certain circumstances in Europe and America which greatly modified several of the old doctrines of International law. What are these circumstances and how did they operate to bring about the change?

II. Explain the origin of these two old maxims of International law and the changes they have undergone since of late.

(*a*) "Mobilia personam sequunter."

(*b*) "Mobilia ossibis inhœrent."

III. Sir R. Phillimore defines a domicile as "a residence at a particular place accompanied with positive or presumptive proof of an intention to remain there for an unlimited time."

The definition given by Vattel is "a fixed residence in any place, with an intention of always staying there."

Discuss the accuracy of these definitions and quote Savigny's definition of a domicile.

IV. State the domicile of the following persons:

(*a*) An Irishman enlists himself in a regiment the head quarters of which, are in England.

(*b*) S, whose domicile of origin was in England, was appointed in 1856 as the Chief Justice of Madras and he resided here with his family in the exercise of his official duties until his death in 1865. He left a library and other effects in England and he invested large sums of money on mortgages at Ootacamund.

(*c*) A Scotchman by birth lived in China for 24 years preceding his demise. He took occasional excursions to his native place in Scotland and elsewhere. Two of his children died in France and he caused their remains to be disintered and buried in Paris. It was proved that he contemplated being buried there himself. He had been in India in early life in the military service of the late East India Company. He visited Scotland a short time before his death.

V. State the rules of law laid down in Anderson *v.* Anderson, and Holyoke *v.* Huskins in respect of the domicile of lunatics and write short notes on the domicile of the following persons, pointing out the differences, if any, between the laws of England and France, in the cases of *a* and *b*, and between the laws of Europe and of the United States in the case of *c*.

(*a*) Children born of the subjects of one power within the territory of another.

(*b*) Illegitimate children born of a foreign mother.

(*c*) Foreign women, who have married a subject of the State.

(*d*) Foundlings.

(*e*) Exiles.

VI. What are the present and past laws of England as to the domicile of emigrants? and state briefly the views of Lords Palmerston and Clarendon on this subject.

VII. A, a Frenchman, married B, an Englishwoman, at Gibraltar. A, as a Consul for France, resided for several years in England. B

presented a petition to an English Court for divorce against A on the ground of adultery committed in England and desertion. Has the English Court any jurisdiction to entertain this petition? Give reasons for your answer.

VIII. (*a*) A, a Hindu but domiciled in England, married in England B, a Hindu girl, domiciled in India. A and B stand in such a degree of relationship that a marriage between them would be illegal under the Hindu law. B applies to an English Divorce Court to declare her marriage with A null and void. What is the law to be applied in this case?

What is the latest leading case on this point? and state the facts, and points decided, therein.

(*b*) A and B, two English subjects domiciled in England, married in England in 1862. In 1868 A the husband, being in difficulties left England to avoid his creditors and went to Paris and took up his residence there. In 1873 at Paris, A procured a divorce from his wife B, on the ground of her desertion and went through a ceremony of marriage with C, a French lady. B, in an English Divorce Court seeks the dissolution of her marriage with A on the grounds of his desertion, bigamy and adultery. What is the law to be applied in this case?

IX. A, a domiciled Scotchman, married in 1861 in England an Englishwoman B; after the marriage they resided in Scotland until 1863, when B obtained a decree from a Scotch Court for dissolution of the marriage by reason of his (A's) adultery. In 1865 A again married C in England, his former wife B being still alive.

Will an English Court of Divorce treat the second marriage of A with C good and valid in law? Give reasons.

X. A assigns to B under a deed duly executed and registered in India his interest in a certain debt bond, dated 1st January 1869, which is assignable under the Indian law but not according to English law. B sues upon the said debt bond in his name in England in 1876. Defence (*a*) B's suit is not maintainable, (*b*) B's right if any to recover on the said bond is barred by limitation. How would you decide this case? Would it make any difference, if the bond were not registered and dated 1st January 1877 and the suit were brought in March 1880? Give reasons for your answer.

XI. State the policy of the English Courts and the principles of law adopted by them in enforcing foreign judgments. What is the most recent English case on the subject?

The defendant, a Swiss subject, entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs, French subjects residing in France, when he was in France

on a temporary visit; he being then domiciled in Switzerland, but residing in England. The plaintiffs afterwards obtained judgment against him in a French Court for the breach of the agreement. He was not in France at the commencement of or at any time during the action. Will an English Court enforce this foreign judgment against the defendant?

(a) When he (defendant) had been served with a notice of the proceedings of the French tribunal, (b) when he had not been so served.

XII. A Frenchman, who was upon a French ship, inflicts a blow upon an Englishman, who was upon an English ship, both being on the high seas. The Englishman subsequently died of the wound and the Frenchman was arrested and kept in custody within the limits of an English Court. Has the latter any jurisdiction to try the offender? Give reasons.

SATURDAY, 22ND JAN., 2 TO 5 P.M.

ROMAN CIVIL LAW

R. B. MICHELL, M.A.

I. What was the Roman law of property in regard to islands naturally formed in the sea, and in rivers, respectively? Does the English law in regard thereto differ from the Roman, and, if so, how?

II. What were emphyteusis; superficies; sui heredes; condictio; interdictum unde vi; quæstiones perpetuæ?

III. Compare and contrast the Roman law of Prescription as it existed at different periods with the English law on the same topic.

IV. What Trusts existed in the Roman law? Write a short note on them.

V. Explain the nature of obligationes quasi ex contractu. What instances of them are given in the Institutes?

VI. Under what circumstances was a person incapable of making a will by Roman law?

VII. How did the Roman law of Legitimacy differ from the English?

VIII. What were the respective positions and rights of cives, Latini, and peregrini?

IX. Describe curtly the procedure in a criminal trial before the Prætor.

X. What was the period which may be called the golden age of Roman jurisprudence? Who were the principal jurists of that period, and what are the principal of the law treatises written during that period which have survived to our own time?

XI. Give a short account of the legal works carried out under the orders of Justinian, and of his legislation.

FIRST L. M. S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1880.

MONDAY, 5TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CHEMISTRY.

W. MACRAE, A.M, M.B.

1. With the Barometer at 760, and the air composed of 21 parts oxygen to 79 Nitrogen by volume ; find the pressure due to oxygen.

2. Construct diagrams showing the use of concave glasses in Myopia [short-sight], and convex glasses in Hypermetropia. Explain the diagrams.

3. Why have chlorine Bromine and Iodine been grouped together ? Whence and how is Iodine obtained ? With what metals does it give characteristic precipitates ?

4. Describe some of the methods of making steel.

5. How is Ether made ? What are the chemical changes involved in the process ?

6. Write down the equations expressing the actions of Potassium on water, Quicklime on water, Nitric acid and heat on solution of Ferrous sulphate, Arseniuretted Hydrogen on solution of Nitrate of silver, calomel on Lime water, and sulphuretted Hydrogen on an acidified solution of Arsenic.

TUESDAY, 6TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1P.M.

ANATOMY.

A. PORTER, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.

1. State fully the characters peculiar to the cervical and lumbar vertebrae respectively.

2. Describe the ankle joint, and the radio-ulnar articulation.

3. Give the orgin, insertion, and relations of the following muscles :— Flexor degitorum profundus, supinator brevis, abductor pollicis, triangularis sterni and pyriformis.

4. Describe the fasciae of the perinæum, and pevis.

5. Give a brief description of the several coats of the stomach.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY

C. SIBTHORPE, M.C.P.I.

I. How is the hydrochlorate of morphia ordered to be prepared in the British Pharmacopœia, what are its preparations and give the dose of each?

II. What drugs in the Pharmacopœia are, obtained from the following Natural Families and give the active principle of each?

Atropaceæ
Cinchonaceæ
Papaveraceæ
Cupulifuræ.

III. In what diseases has Bael fruit been prescribed, what is the best preparation of it and what is its dose?

VI. Write prescriptions in full for a sedative cough mixture, a saline purgative.

V. Name the different ways medicinal substances are usually introduced into the system giving the advantages and disadvantages of each

THURSDAY, 8TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M. M.B.

1. What are the physical and electrical properties of muscle? What physical, electrical and chemical changes occur during muscular contraction? Mention points of resemblance and points of difference between a muscle contracted in the ordinary way, and one in a state of cadaveric rigidity.

2. Describe the influences brought to bear on the food when it reaches the stomach.

3. Describe the structure and circulation of the kidney.

4. Describe the nervous supply of the submaxillary gland, and experiments made on the dog to show the action of the different nerves on secretion and circulation in the gland.

5. What changes physical and physiological take place in the child as soon as it is born?

SECOND L.M.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1880.

MONDAY, 12TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MEDICINE

A. PORTER, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A

1. Give the symptoms, etiology, and treatment of Cardia valvular disease

2. Give the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of the different forms of Dysentery.

3. Give the symptoms and differential diagnosis of cancer of the Liver.

4. What are the symptoms, treatment and usual complications of Diabetes.

5. Give the symptoms, complications and treatment of Measles.

6. Mention the symptoms peculiar to the different varieties of Neuralgia, with the treatment of the disease.

TUESDAY, 13TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SURGERY AND OPHTHALMOLOGY.

C. SIBTHORPE, M.C.P.I.

I. What are the symptoms of concussion of the brain and how would your treatment be guided by them.

II. What symptoms would induce you to cut down on an irreducible hernia with the view of relieving a constriction.

III. What injuries generally follow a fall from a height upon the palm of the hand.

IV What are the symptoms of acute iritis and how would you treat it

V. Give the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of senile cataract

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY, 10 A M TO 1 P M

MIDWIFERY, DISEASES OF WOMEN AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

C SIBTHORPE, M C.P I

I What are the different stages of natural labour and what takes place in each

II Enumerate in the order they appear the signs and symptoms of pregnancy.

III What are the causes of amenorrhœa, what symptoms generally co-exist and how would your treatment be guided.

IV What are the drugs most commonly used in India for the purposes of poisoning, and what are the prominent symptoms excited by each

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THURSDAY, 15TH, JULY, 2 P M TO 4 P M.

HYGIENE

W. MACRAE, A.M., M B

1 State the changes in the surrounding air produced by
   a Living animals
   b Dead animals
   c Living plants
   d Dead plants

2. How would you find out the quantity of chlorine present in a water? State the strengths of the solutions you would use in your analyses, and write down the equations expressing the chemical equations involved. What circumstances would you inquire into to enable you to ascertain the probable origin of the chlorine, and consequent safety as otherwise of the water for drinking purposes?

3 What changes, if any, are effected by boiling —
   a vegetables, *b* rice, *c* milk, *d* meat?

4 What do we mean when we talk about the climate of a place?

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION 1880.

MONDAY, 12TH JULY, 10 A M. TO 1 P. M

CHEMISTRY.

W MACRAE, A M., M.B

1. State the relations existing between the weights and measures of the Metric System. Compare them with the English Standards.

2. A vessel contains 100 cubic inches of oxygen at 60° Fh. and 760 mms. Barometric pressure, the gas weighing 34·2 grains ; 23½ grains of carbonic acid gas are passed into the vessel ; what is the resulting pressure, the temperature remaining constant ?

3. What is a solenoid ? What are the properties common to magnets and solenoids ?

4. What are the conditions favorable to the developement of Nitric acid from organic matters on a large scale, and the chemical changes that are believed to take place ? How is it extracted from the mass ? What are its properties physical and chemical ? How may it be converted into ammonia ?

5. How is gold separated from the rocks with which it is mixed in nature ? What are its properties ? How would you prepare pure gold from a gold coin ?

6. What is the chemical composition of cane sugar ? Whence is it obtained ? How is it extracted and purified ? Given a powder suppose to consist of this sugar what tests would you apply in order to find out whether cane sugar was present, and whether it was adulterated with grape sugar ?

TUESDAY, 13TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P M

BOTANY.

A PORTER, M D., F.R.C.S.I., M R.I A

1. Describe the structure and mode of growth of the exogenous stem.

2. Define the following terms :—
Ternate, tetramerous, thecaphore, stipule, spathe, septifragal, scabrous, perigynous, moniliform, ligulate.

3. Describe the formation and structure of the Pollen

4 What are the botanical characters of the following fruit:—Almond, mango, cocoa-nut, strawberry, maize, pine-apple.

5. Describe the accompanying plants and refer them to their Natural Order.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY 10½ A.M. TO 1½ P.M.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M B

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1. The powder marked *a* contains two inorganic salts. what are they?

2 *b* and *c* are two solutions each containing one salt.

3. There is a metallic poison in the organic mixture marked *d*, what is the metal?

4 Find out by means of the blowpipe, charcoal, and reducing agents the metal contained in the powded marked *e*

N.B Describe everything you do in writing.

FIRST M. B. AND C. M. DEGREE EXAMINATION. 1880.

MONDAY, 26TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

ANATOMY.

A. PORTER, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A.

1. Describe the under surface of the occapital bone.

2. Describe the articulation of the ribs with the vertebrae, and of the 1st with the second row of tarsal bones.

3. Give the origin, insertion, and action of the following muscles:—Gracilis, adductor lorgus, biceps femoris, tibialis anticus, and brachialis anticus.

4. Give the formation, branches, and general distribution of the lumbar plexus of nerves.

5. Give a brief description of the several costs of the small intestine.

TUESDAY, 27TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

PHYSIOLOGY.

W. MACRAE, A.M., M.B.

1. Describe the general anatomical arrangements of the sympathetic system of nerves, and its functions so far as known.

2. Describe the structure of the Pancreas, the chemical composition of its secretion, and the effects of this secretion on the different constituents of food.

3. What nerves supply the Iris? State their action. Under what influences does the Iris contract? What causes it to dilate?

4. Describe the origins, modes of development, and uses of the Umbilical sac, amnion, and allantois.

5. Describe the electrical currents normally existing in muscles and nerves. How are those of the former affected, (*a*) by induced currants, (*b*) by constant currents.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY, 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

MATERIA MEDICA.

C. SIBTHORPE, M.C.P.I

From what plant is opium derived, what are its physiological effects, what are its principal therapeutic uses, what preperations in the B. P contain it and give the doses of each.

2. What are the preparations of mercury in the B.P. Give the doses and mode of application of each.

3. What official drugs are supplied by the following Natural Families, and what is the active principle of each; Umbelliferræ, Leguminosæ and Cucurbitaceæ

4. Write in full the following prescriptions—

One for a saline dieuretic

One containing arsenic and a bitter infusion as an alterative in chronic skin diseases.

5 What are the principal therapectic uses of the alkaloids of cinchona bark and what is the relative value of each

THURSDAY, 29TH JULY, 10 A.M, TO 1 P.M

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

A. PORTER, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A

Answer any three of the following questions:—

1 Compare the Respiratory system in Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles.

2. Describe the air bladder in Fishes What are its uses and to what is it homologus?

3. Define Homologous, analogous, cloaca, chiton, imago, somiti and echmococus.

4 State the Darwinian theory of the origin of species and the objections to it

5. Describe the teguments in Batrachia.

B. C. E. DEGREE EXAMINATION, 1881.

MONDAY, 17TH JAN. 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

F. B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

I. The length of a base line measured on the ground is 1 mile 693 feet, and its length on a plan is 22⅛ inches. What is the scale of the plan, and its representative fraction? Illustrate the use of the vernier by drawing a corresponding scale of sachen.

A Russian verst =500 *sachen* =3,500 *English feet.*

II. Two straight lines intersecting at an angle of 115° are to be joined by a curve of 1,000 feet radius. How may the curve be laid on with a theodolite if the instrument cannot be set up at either springing? Make all the necessary calculations for marking out the curve by pegs placed 100 feet apart.

III. Prove the rule for the calculation of offsets from unequal chords; and derive the equations:—

i. Length of curve $= \frac{R\,(180° - A)}{57{\cdot}3}$

ii. $\theta = \frac{1719\ C}{R}$

Where R = radius of curve; A = angle of intersection in degrees

θ = angle at circumference in minutes which is subtended by the chord C.

IV. Prepare a traverse table, and plot the polygon ABCDEF by method of rectangular coordinates, to a scale of 70 feet to an inch, from the following data. Lengths of sides beginning with AB are:—352·5, 401·3, 371·1, 283·2, 266·7, 234·8 feet; interior angles beginning with ABC are:—87° 48', 145°2,' 69° 44', 120° 37', 226° 55', 69° 54'. Line from F to A runs due west.

V. Explain the principles upon which the action of the planimeter depends. What would be the difference in area corresponding to a given reading, if the fixed point of the instrument were placed first without, and then within, the boundary of the surface under measurement?

VI. Let l be the horizontal distance between two fixed points on a road section, and d the difference between their heights above the datum line. If gradients of 1 *in* m and 1 *in* n starting from these meet at an intermediate point, shew that the horizontal length x of the gradient 1 *in* m will be

$$x = \frac{m(l \mp nd)}{m \pm n}$$

the minus sign being used when the meeting point is above one end and below the other.

VII. Until a few years ago "Gravatt's method" was commonly used for the adjustment of levels, but it has now become obsolete. Why is this?

VIII. When levelling for the G. T. S. what precautions are taken to guard against errors arising from:—Staff not being properly held: mistakes in reading; instrument being out of adjustment; instrument not being exactly level; and against cumulative errors?

MONDAY, 17TH JAN. 2 TO 5 P.M.

SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

F. B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

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1. Plot the survey of which the field book is given in diagram A to a scale of 200 feet to an inch, and find the area of the tank corresponding to that depth of the water.

II. Plot the section, and make a plan of the course of the river from the field book given in diagram B.

Scales, 500 feet to an inch horizontal.
10 „ „ „ vertical.

III. To illustrate the use of contour lines draw the longitudinal section of a hill from the figures given below, each inch representing 1000 feet horizontal, and 100 feet vertical. Assuming the main section to run from south to north, and the slope of the hill on the west to be 1 in 5, and on the east 1 in 8, draw a corresponding plan with contour lines at every 50 feet. Measurements in feet.

Lengths.	Heights.	Lengths.	Heights.
0	30	3800	50.
1000	55	4200	135
1500	140	4900	140
2220	150	5500	280
3100	32	6500	40

The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to a practical examination on the use of surveying and levelling instruments

DIAGRAM. A.

		2316	⊙ C.
Water line ends		2220	
Bottom 23 top 10		2110	10 Bank top, 18 bottom Water line ends
	" ...	678	" "
	Crosses	658	Abutment of bridge.
		500	Water reaches slope of bank.
Bottom 42 top 10		75	10 Bank top, 32 bottom
		⊙ A	
Line No 5	From ⊙ A	to ⊙ C.	Along Railway bank
		1638	⊙ A
		1120	40 "
		590	135 "
		50	40 edge of water
		⊙ D	
Line No 4	From ⊙ D	to ⊙ A.	Turns to right
		1337	⊙ D.
		960	40 "
		790	160 "
		540	25 "
		320	12 edge of water
		⊙ C.	
Line No 3.	From ⊙ C	to ⊙ D.	Turns to right
		2130	⊙ C
		1850	20 "
		1465	90 edge of water
	"	1320	" "
	crosses	1280	edge of stream.
		1225	85 "
		920	150 "
		720	20 "
		350	50 "
		180	80 edge of water
		80	12 end of calingula
		⊙ B.	
Line No. 2	From ⊙ B	to ⊙ C.	Turns to right
		2056	⊙ B
		2012	14 end of calingula
		2000	10 " " 16 "
		210	10 edge of bund top 18 at water level
	"	180	" "
	crosses ..	80	end of calingula Water 10 inches below crest
		⊙ A	
Line No 1	Along tank bund	From ⊙	A to ⊙ B Bearing 32° west of north
	Survey of Tank		Measurements in feet

DIAGRAM. B.

Field Book of River Section.

Back sight.	Intermediate.	Foresight.	Rise.	Fall.	Reduced level.	Distance in ft.	Station.	Bearing of next station.	Offset to Bank in feet Left.	Right	Remarks
5 37					7·17	0	A	21° E	150	180	Offsets perpendicular to forward line
	4·43					550	B	30° E	200	130	
5·12		4·53				1012	—	"			
	4·62					1262	C	30° W	200	150	
5 33		4·08				1442	D	15° W	120	150	
	4·47					1814	E	1° E	120	200	
6·09		4·26				2244	F	32° W	160	160	
	4·79					2639	G	28° W	135	155	
5·40		3·82				3244	H	5° E	210	130	
	4·87					3980	—	"			
5·67		4·39				4725	—	"			
	4·79					5434	I	2° W	110	110	
		2·04				6077	K	——	100	105	

TUESDAY. 18TH JAN. 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

F. B. HANNA, M.A. M.E.

Graphic Solutions will be received if the construction of the diagrams is clearly explained.

I. A triangular cantilever ADG, 9 feet long, and 8 feet deep at the fixed end, is made up of a horizontal top flange ABCD divided into three equal bays; bottom flange DEFG; three vertical bars AG, BF, CE; and two diagonals AF and BE. Find the stress on each part under a uniform load of one ton per foot on the top flange in addition to a concentrated load of two tons at C.

II. A girder 80 feet long is divided into eight equal bays by a single system of equilateral bracing, the ends of the bottom flange being the length of half a bay from the abutment. Find the maximum stress that would be caused in each bay of the flanges by a dead load of 10 cwts. per foot and a moving load of 20 cwts. per foot.

III The roof of the slaughter houses of the Calcutta market is a brickwork arch 5 inches thick, tied at the springing; span 25 feet;

rise 5 feet. What is the stress on the tie rods if they are placed 6 feet apart ?

IV. Determine the moment of resistance to crossbreaking of a wrought iron rafter of ⊤ section, head placed uppermost, when the head is 3" × ½", the shank 5" × ½", and the unit stress of the outside fibres is not to exceed 4 tons per square inch.

V. Assuming the relation "Modulus of rupture = that 18 p" shew the common empirical formula for the breaking weight of a rectangular beam under a transverse strain is identical in form with the equation obtained from the bending moment and moment of resistance.

VI. The weight of a cast iron water tank is uniformly distributed over six rolled iron girders of 12 feet span ; find the maximum stress per square inch in the girders under the following conditions. Tank 12 feet square inside ; 5 feet deep ; metal ¾ inch thick ; tank full Girders symmetrical ; of I section ; uniform throughout ; depth 7 inches ; thickness of web ½ inch ; width of flanges 6 inches, thickness of flanges at outside edges ¼ inch, at web ¾ inch.

VII Give a simple construction for converting the cross section of a rectangular retaining wall into a section of smaller area but offering an equal resistance against overturning ; the earth in each case being level with the top and pressing against the vertical back of the wall. As an example alter the cross section of a wall 8 feet high and 2 feet thick into one having a batter on the face of 2 inches in a foot

A cubic foot of brickwork weighs	112	*lbs*
„ *cast iron* „	450	„
„ *wrought iron* „	480	„

TUESDAY, 18TH JAN. 2 TO 5 P.M.

CONSTRUCTIVE ENGINEERING.

F. B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

I. What are the essential qualities of good brick earth ? Sketch one of the native kilns commonly used in Madras, and describe how it is packed and burnt.

II. Describe the construction of a first class terraced roof mentioning the chief points which require attention in the preparation of the materials, the execution of the various kinds of work, and the rate of progress.

III. Sketch the joints at the upper and lower ends of the king post of a wooden truss. Also the joints at the ends of the king rod of an iron truss when the rafters and struts are of ⊤ iron.

IV. When counterforts are built to retaining walls what are the empirical rules for finding their weight, distance apart, height, breadth thickness at top, and thickness at bottom? Apply the rules to the case of a brickwork retaining wall 25 feet high, 6 feet thick at bottom, 2½ feet thick at top. State your opinion regarding the practical value of counterforts added to retaining walls.

V What are the conditions of stability in high dams of earth, and of masonry, and what have been the chief causes of failure?

VI. Describe the best ways of excavating the earth when wells have to be sunk for a bridge foundation. Which method would be the most suitable according as the material to be excavated is sand, soft clay, stiff clay, and according as it is dry, or under water?

VII Make a sketch of the cross section of the Godavery anicut sufficient to shew the general design of the work, and give the chief dimensions

The remainder of the afternoon will be devoted to viva voce examination.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN 10 A.M TO 1 P M

HYDRAULICS

F B HANNA, M A, M E.

I When a canal is dammed up and the discharge takes place through a sluice shew that

$$h = 2\,8\,\frac{D^2}{a^2}$$

where h = head in inches
a = sectional area of sluice in square inches
D = discharge in cubic feet per minute

II If the discharge takes place through a triangular notch in a waste board placed on the dam, the two sides of the notch being equally inclined and meeting at a right angle, find the coefficient when

$$D = \frac{\sqrt{h^5}}{3}$$

where h = height in inches of still water above bottom of notch
D = discharge in cubic feet per minute.

III A rectangular wrought iron tank 7 feet deep is divided into two parts by a thin vertical partition The larger part, which is full of water, has a horizontal area of 213 square feet; the other part, which is empty, an area of 27 square feet If a rectangular orifice 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with its bottom 2 feet above the bottom of the

tank be opened in the partition, how many seconds will elapse before the water stands at the same level in both parts?

IV. How may the velocity of a river during flood be approximately ascertained from levels taken after the flood has subsided? Enumerate the various circumstances which tend to vitiate the result thus obtained in the cases of rivers having sandy beds and low banks.

V. Deduce the formula which gives the additional height to which the level of the water in a river will be raised when the piers of a new bridge curtail the sectional area between the banks.

VI. If the discharge from a channel, having a fall of 1 in 1200 and slopes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, be 44906 cubic feet per minute when the water is 4 feet deep, what is the bottom width?

VII. A pipe 2 feet in diameter has a fall of 1 in 1000 for half a mile after which it falls at the rate of 1 in 250 for a quarter of a mile. If the level of the water in the supply cistern stands at 5·13 feet above the centre of the pipe at the upper end what will be the discharge per minute?

VIII. What is the fall in feet per mile of an irrigation channel, 20 feet wide at bottom with slopes of 1 to 1, which discharges 11600 cubic feet per minute when the water is 3 feet deep? And what width and fall per mile should be given to the channel lower down so that the discharge may be 6000 cubic feet per minute the depth, slopes, and velocity remaining as before?

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JAN. 2 TO 5 P.M.

ESTIMATING.

F. B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

I. What rates would you allow for :—

Earthwork in embankments	. cubic yard.
Concree in foundations	... „ „
First class stock bricks	. . thousand.
Small country bricks	. „
Teak timber in logs	... ton.
Shell chunam unslaked .	.. parah.

II. What is the size of the standard parah? How much sand and chunam would you provide for 100 c. yds. of first class brickwork? How is timber in the log measured, and how many cubic feet make a ton?

III. Find the number of cubic yards of brickwork in the small arched bridge shewn in the accompanying drawing.

THURSDAY, 20TH JAN. 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

EUCLID AND ALGEBRA.

F. S. EVANS, M.A.

I. Prove that the complements of the parallelograms, which are about the diameter of any parallelogram, are equal to one another.

(*a*) If K be the common angular point of these parallelograms, and BD the other diameter prove that the difference of the parallelograms is equal to twice the triangle BKD.

II. Describe a square which shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

III. If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn one of which cuts the circle, and the other touches it; prove that the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle, and the part of it without the circle, is .equal to the square on the line which touches it.

(*a*) If from a given point A without a given circle *any* two straight lines APQ, ARS, be drawn, making equal angles with the diameter which passes through A, and cutting the circle in P, Q, and R, S, respectively; prove that PS and QR cut one another in a fixed point.

IV. Prove that the sides about the equal angles of equiangular triangles are proppртionals: and those which are opposite to the equal angles are homologous sides, that is, are the antecedents or consequents of the ratios.

(*a*) ABC is the diameter of a circle whose centre is C; and DEF is a chord parallel to ACB, of which E is the middle point. The straight lines AE, CF produced meet in G. and GK is drawn .perpendicular to CE produced. Prove that GK is equal to GF.

V. Prove that similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

VI. If a solid angle be contained by *any* number of plane angles, prove that the sum of the plane angles is less than four right angles

VII. When are three quantities said to be in Harmonical Progression?

(*a*) Prove that their reciprocals are in Arithmetical Progression.

(*b*) If a, b, c be in Harmonical Progression,

prove that $a^n + c^n > 2\ b^n$.

VIII. Find a formula for the number of Permutations of n things all together, of which p are alike a, q alike b, and so on.

(*a*) Find the sum of all the different numbers which can be formed with 4 ones, 3 twos and 2 threes.

IX. Of n things how many must be taken together that the number of Combinations so formed may be the greatest possible ?

X. If $p_r = \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \ldots\ldots (2r+1)}{2^r \lfloor r}$, and $q_r = \frac{5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 \ldots\ldots 2r+3}{2^r \lfloor r}$,

prove that

$$p_r + p_{r-1} q_1 + p_{r-2} q_2 + \ldots\ldots + q_r = \frac{1}{6}(r+1)(r+2)(r+3).$$

XI. Find the Present Value of an Annuity to commence in p years and to continue for q years.

(*a*) An Annuity for 4 years at Compound Interest is left between A and B in the proportion of their ages 25 and 16. A keeps it for the first two years, and B for the other two years. Find the rate of interest allowed.

THURSDAY, 20TH JAN. 2 TO 5 P.M.

MENSURATION.

F. S. EVANS, M.A.

[In the following questions π may be taken as $\frac{22}{7}$.]

1. The span of a bridge in the form of an arc of a circle is 80 feet, and the height 10 feet. Find the radius of the circle.

2. A field containing 15 acres is laid down on a plan to a scale of 1 inch to 30 feet. Find how much paper it will cover.

3. A rectangular tank of length 200 feet and breadth 50 feet is dug to a depth of 6 feet throughout, and the earth removed is used to form the bund of the tank along each side of its length, the slope of the bund on each of its sides being the same. If the breadth of the bund at the bottom be 18 feet, and the vertical height of the bund be 10 feet, find the breadth of the top of the bund.

4. Find the volume of a wedge, of which the edge is 8 feet 6 inches, the perpendicular height 16 feet, and the length and breadth of the base 11 feet 6 inches, and 4 feet 6 inches respectively.

5. A frustum of a right cone is 10 feet high, the radii of its ends being 3 feet and 2 feet respectively. Find the volumes of the two parts into which it is divided by a plane parallel to the ends, and bisecting the height.

6. A volume of 30,492 cubic inches of iron is made into a chain consisting of a certain number of solid cylindrical rings of equal size, the

outer radius of each ring being 5 inches, and the inner 2 inches. Find the number of rings in the chain.

PLANE TRIGONOMETRY.

1. In any triangle, prove the following formulæ:

$$(1)\ \cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc};$$

$$(2)\ \tan\frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{s(s-a)}}.$$

2. If $A + B + C + D = 360°$, prove that

$$\sin A + \sin B + \sin C + \sin D = 4 \sin\frac{A+B}{2} \sin\frac{B+C}{2} \sin\frac{C+A}{2}$$

3. Find a general formula for all angles which have the same cosecant.

4. Find a *general* value for x from the following equation:

$$8 \sin x \sin^3\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 8 \cos x \cos^3\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) - 6 \sin 2\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sqrt{3}$$

5. Prove that $\sin x < x > x - \frac{1}{4}x^3$.
What practical use is made of these two formulæ?

6. Given $a = 22{\cdot}5966$, $b = 26{\cdot}9674$, $c = 25{\cdot}2712$, in any triangle, find all the angles by logarithms.

7. Give a *Geometrical* explanation of the ambiguous case in the solution of plane triangles.

(*a*) If $a = 96$, $b = 128$, $A = 30°$, find, by logarithms, the *two* values of the third side.

8. Find the area of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle in terms of its sides

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FRIDAY, 21ST JAN. 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING

F. B. HANNA, M.A., M.E.

Draw the elevation, plan, and sections of—

1. A bridge to carry a road across a railway: road on ground level; railway in 18 feet cutting; cutting 20 feet wide at bottom; slopes 1½ to 1; clear distance between abutments 16 feet; headway at centre of span not less than 16 feet; width of road between parapets 18 feet; cutting in stiff clay forming a good foundation.

Or of—

ii. A bungalow containing a sitting room 20 feet by 16 feet, two bed rooms, two bath rooms, and a store room. Two main rooms to be terraced, the others and the verandahs to have tiled roofs or slope terrace; floor to be 3 feet above ground; scantling of timber work in roof to be marked in figures; foundations in stiff clay.

Scale—8 feet to an inch.

FRIDAY, 21ST JAN 2 TO 5 P.M.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING.

F. B. HANDA, M.A., M.E.

The accompanying plan is drawn on a scale of 12 inches to a mile; copy it on a scale of 300 feet to an inch.

SATURDAY, 22ND JAN. 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

F. S. EVANS, M.A.

I. If three forces acting at a point are in equilibrium, prove that each force is proportional to the sine of the angle contained between the directions of the remaining two.

(a) A smooth parabolic tube is placed with its axis vertical, and curve upwards. A heavy particle is placed in the tube, and a repulsive force acts along the ordinate upon the particle. If the particle will remain at rest in *any* position, prove that the repulsive force varies as the ordinate.

II. Find the Centre of Gravity of a solid pyramid on a triangular base.

(a) If from any pyramid of altitude a, a pyramid of altitude b be cut off by a plane, parallel to the base, shew that the distance from the base of the Centre of Gravity of the frustum is $\frac{(a-b)}{4}\frac{(a^2 + 2ab + 3b^2)}{(a^2 + ab + b^2)}$.

III. A weight W is supported on a rough inclined plane by a force P making an angle θ with the inclined plane, and is on the point of moving up the plane. Find when P is the least possible force.

IV. Find the ratio of P to W in the first system of pullies, taking into account the weights of the pullies.

(a) If w be the weight of the heaviest pully, prove that there is mechanical advantage if W is greater than w.

V Enunciate the principle of Virtual Velocities.

(*a*) Prove the truth of the principle of Virtual Velocities in the case of the wheel and axle.

VI. Four equal and uniform heavy rods are connected by hinges. The system is suspended by a string attached to one hinge, and the lowest hinge rests on a smooth horizontal plane. Find the tension of the string and the pressure on the plane.

VII. Define acceleration, and explain how it is measured.

(*a*) A body falls through a feet, and acquires a velocity b under the action of a uniform force f in t seconds. Find the units of time and space.

VIII. Enunciate the Third Law of Motion, and explain how it enables us to measure either force or mass.

(*a*) Two particles, each of mass m, are at rest side by side, when one is struck by an impulse P in a given direction, while a constant force F begins at the same instant to act upon the other in the same direction. If, after traversing a space s in time t, they are again side by side, prove that $2P = Ft$, and $2P^2 = mFs$.

IX. Two weights are connected by a string passing over a smooth fixed pully. Find the tension of the string and the acceleration of the system.

(*a*) If the sum of the weights be constant, prove that as the acceleration decreases the tension increases.

X. A particle is projected at an inclination β to an inclined plane. Find the range on the plane, and the time of flight.

XI. Find the time in which a particle will fall to the lowest point of a cycloid down any arc of the curve, the axis being vertical, and vertex downwards.

(*a*) Prove that the vertical velocity of the particle is greatest when it has completed half its vertical descent.

SATURDAY, 22ND JAN. 2 TO 5 P.M.

HYDROSTATICS AND PNEUMATICS.

F. S. EVANS, M.A.

I. What is meant by the equal transmission of pressure by fluids?

(*a*) Three liquids of equal volume fill a cubical vessel whose base is horizontal and sides vertical. If ρ, 2ρ, 3ρ be the densities of the liquids, compare the whole pressure on a vertical side with the whole pressure on the base.

II. If a body float in equilibrium in a fluid, determine the conditions of equilibrium.

(a) A square lamina of density ρ floats in a fluid of density σ with one angle in the surface of the fluid and two below the surface; prove that $\frac{\rho}{\sigma} = \frac{1}{3}$.

III. Shew how to compare the specific gravities of two liquids by Nicholson's Hydrometer.

(a) Given two weights W_1, W_2 which cause the Hydrometer to sink to a certain depth in two liquids, find the weight which will make it sink to the same depth in a mixture containing volumes V_1, V_2 of the two liquids.

IV. Prove the formula $p = k\rho$ for condensed air.

(a) If the temperature vary, find the relation between the pressure, density and temperature.

(b) A given quantity of air under the pressure of m pounds to the square inch, occupies n cubic inches when the temperature is t. Find how many cubic inches it will occupy under the pressure of m_1 pounds to the square inch when the temperature is t_1.

V. Shew that the equilibrium of a floating body is stable, unstable, or neutral, according as the metacentre is above, below, or coincident with the centre of gravity of the body.

(a) Determine the nature of the equilibrium of a floating segment of a sphere.

VI. Describe Smeaton's Air-Pump, and find the density of the air in the receiver after n strokes.

(a) If instead of the receiver we use a cylindrical vessel of ten times the capacity of the barrel, and cover the upper extremity with a diaphragm capable of sustaining only half the pressure of the atmosphere, find after how many ascents of the piston the diaphragm will burst, having given log. 2 = ·3010300, log. 11 = 1·0413927.

VII. Explain the construction and mode of action of the Fire Engine.

(a) If A be the area of the section of each pump of a Fire-Engine, l the length of the stroke, n the number of strokes per minute, B the area of a section of the discharge pipe, find the mean velocity with which the water rushes out.

VIII. Explain the construction and mode of action of the Single-acting Steam-Engine, shewing clearly what force makes the piston ascend and what force makes it descend.

(a) How does the Double-acting Steam Engine differ from the Single-acting.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1880.

Thursday, December, 16th, 10 A. M. *to* P. M.

URIAH—POETRY, GRAMMAR, &c.

BABU B. C. CHATTERJEA.

I. ପ୍ରଥମଭାଗ ପଦ୍ୟପାଠରେ କେଉଁ ଛନ୍ଦ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୋଇଅଛୁ ? ଉଦାହରଣ ସହିତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକର ଲକ୍ଷଣ ଲେଖ ।

II. ନମ୍ବୋଦ୍ଧୃତ କବତାମାନଙ୍କୁ ସରଲ ଗଦ୍ୟରେ ଲେଖ ।

(କ) ପୂବଦଗ ଧରଅଛୁ ଚମତ୍କାର ଶୋଭା,
ଉଚ୍ଚଶତପନକାନ୍ତି ଜନମନଲୋଭା,
ଉଚ୍ଚଶିରପଶିଚୟ ସୁବର୍ଣ୍ଣବରଣ,
ରଙ୍ଗେ ନୃତ୍ୟ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ସହ ସମୀରଣ ।
ସରସୀରେ ହାସ୍ୟମୁଖୀ ନଲ୍ମା ଯନ୍ତ୍ରୀ,
ଶୋଭା ପାଏ ମାହାର-ମୁକୁତାହାର ଧରି ।

(ଖ) ହରତ ଧାନ୍ୟର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର, ଦୃଷ୍ଟିମାତ୍ରେ ସୁଖୀ କେତ୍ର,
ଚଷାମାନେ ହୋନ୍ତି ପୁଲକିତ ।
ଅପ୍ରାର୍ଥିତ ସୁଖସେବ୍ୟ, ବଳାସସାଧନ ଦ୍ରବ୍ୟ,
ଶସ୍ୟଧନେ ହୋଇଣ ତୋଷିତ ।

III. ନମ୍ବଲିଖିତ କବତାମାନଙ୍କୁ ବଶଦଭାବରେ ବୁଝାଇ ଦଅ । ବୁଝାଇବା କାଳେ ଅଲଙ୍କାରର ପ୍ରତି ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ରଖିବ ।

(କ) ସକଳର ଦୋଷ ଯେପ୍ରକ୍ଷେ ସହ୍ୟକ୍ଷେ ପ୍ରକଟ ;
ଗୁଣ ତଥା ନୋହେ ଷ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ହେଲେହେଁ ଉହ୍ଲଟ ;
ଯେସନେ ବଧୂମଣ୍ଡଳ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଉଜ୍ଜ୍ୱଳ,
ତଥାପି କଲଙ୍କ ଦଶେ ଅଧିକ ନର୍ମ୍ମଳ ।

(ଖ) କଣ୍ଟାର ସଦୃଶ ଦୁଃଖ, ଅର୍ଗଳ ଦୁଆର,
ତହିଁରେ ନରଧ୍ଦ ଥାଏ ସୁଖାଗାରଦ୍ୱାର ।
ଶ୍ରମ ଯତ୍ନ କର ସଦା ଉଦ୍ୟମ ସହିତ,
ପାଇବ ସେ ସୁଖ ତେବେ ହୋଇ ଦୁଃଖନିତ ।

(ଗ) ଖେଳୁଛୁ ବଉର୍କ ପକ୍ଷୀ ହୋଇ ହରଷିତ,
ଉପୁଡ଼ି ପଡୁଛୁ ଧର୍ମ୍ମଉରୁ ଖୀରସ୍ତିତ ।
ଦୁସ୍ତର ହେଉଛୁ ନଦୀ ମୋହ-ଆବର୍ତ୍ତରେ,
ଭଗ୍ନପାତ୍ର ଚିନ୍ତାଉଛ ହେଉଛୁ ବେଗରେ ।

(ଘ) କ, ଖ, ଓ ଗ ଚିହ୍ନିତ କବତାମାନଙ୍କରେ ଯେଉଁ ସବୁ ଅଛୁ ତାହା ବଚ୍ଛେଦ କର ଓ ଯେଉଁ ସମାସ ଅଛୁ ତାହାର ବାକ୍ୟର ସହିତ ନାମ ନର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ କର ॥

(ଙ) ରେଖାଚିହ୍ନିତ ପଦମାନଙ୍କର ପଦାନ୍ୱୟ (parsing) କର ।

IV. ନମ୍ନୋକ୍ତ କବତାମାନ ପୁସ୍ତକର କେଉଁ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧରେ ପଢ଼ିଅଛୁ ଏବ କେଉଁ ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ ହୋଇଅଛୁ ତାହା ବୁଝାଇ ଲେଖ ।

(କ) କଲରେ ଚଲୁଛୁ ଗାଡ଼ୀ, ନାମ ବାସ୍ପରଥ,
ଛୁ ଦଣ୍ଡରେ ଚଲଇ ସେ ଛୁ ଦନର ପଥ ।

(ଖ) ସତ୍ୟ ତୁମ୍ଭେ କର ତାଙ୍କୁ ବେତନ ପ୍ରଦାନ,
ସବଦା କରବ ତୁମ୍ଭେ ତାହାଙ୍କ ସମ୍ମାନ ।

(ଗ) ପିତୃସତ୍ୟ ଆମ୍ଭେ ଯଡ଼ ନ କରଁ ପାଳନ,
ବୃଥା ରାଜ୍ୟ ସୁଖ ଭୋଗ ବୃଥା ଏ ଜୀବନ ।

(ଘ) ଗଲା ପୁଣି ପୁଣିବଧୂ କୁଆଡ଼େ ଆମ୍ଭର,
କେ ହରଲା ଦ୍ୱିଜଣଙ୍କୁ ଆଧାର ସ୍ନେହର ।

V. ସରଳ ଭାଷାରେ ସୀତାଙ୍କ ବନବାସର ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ ବିବରଣ ଲେଖ ।

VI. ନମ୍ନସ୍ଥ କବତାମାନଙ୍କରେ ଯେଉଁ ୨ ଭାବ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହୋଇଅଛୁ ତାହା ନଜ ଭାଷାରେ ବସ୍ତୁତ କର ଲେଖ ।

(କ) ବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କର ଆଭ୍ୟନ୍ତରୀଣ ସୁଖର ଦର୍ଶନ ।

(ଖ) ଯତ୍ନ କରିଲେ ଲାଭ ହୋଇବ ରତ୍ନ ।

(ଗ) ଆସନ୍ନ ସୁସମୟରେ ସତ୍ୟ ବନ୍ଧୁଗଣ,
ଅସମୟେ କେହ ନୋହେ ଆତ୍ମୀୟ ସ୍ୱଜନ ।

(ଘ) ପଡ଼ ବନ୍ଧୁ ରମଣୀର କ ଗଡ଼ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣରେ ।

VII. ପରିଚର୍ଯ୍ୟା ଓ ଶୁଶ୍ରୂଷା ; ସେବକ ଓ ଭୃତ୍ୟ ; ଲେଖକ ଓ କବ ; ଏବଂ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ଓ ଅବଷ୍କାର ଏମାନଙ୍କର ପ୍ରଭେଦ ବୁଝାଇ ଲେଖ । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକର ଗୋଟିଏ କର ଉଦାହରଣସ୍ୱରୂପ ବାକ୍ୟ ରଚନା କର ।

VIII. ନମ୍ନସ୍ଥ ପଂକ୍ତିମାନଙ୍କୁ ଇଂରାଜ ଭାଷାରେ ଅନୁବାଦ କର ।

ଜନମୁଖେ ସ୍ତମ ତୁମ୍ଭ ଅକୀର୍ତ୍ତି ଶୁଣି ।
ତେଜିଲେ ଏବେ ତୁମ୍ଭଙ୍କ କୋଦଣ୍ଡପାଣି ।
ଶୁଣିଣ ଜାନକୀ ମୂର୍ଚ୍ଛା ଯାଁଇ ପଡ଼ିଲେ ।
କେତେବେଁକ ବେଳେ ତହିଁ ଜ୍ଞାନ ପାଇଲେ ।

ବୋଲନ୍ତୁ ମୋହର ଏତେ ମନ୍ଦ କରମ ।
ବଧାଢା ଦୁଃଖ ଦେବାକୁ ଦେଲ ଜନମ ।
ପ୍ରାଣ ଛଡ଼ନ୍ତୁ କୁଳକୁ କଲଙ୍କ ହେବ ।
ପ୍ରାଣପଣଙ୍କି ମୋହର ଦୋଷ ଲାଗିବ ।
ପଶ୍ଚିରବେ ଯୁବତୀମାନେ ଯେ ଆମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ ।
ପ୍ରାଣନାଥ କଦୋଷେ ଛଡ଼ିଲେ ତୁମ୍ଭଙ୍କୁ ।
କ ବୋଲବେ ମୋତେ ସେହ୍ନ ନ ଦଶେ ବୁଦ୍ଧି ।
ବନା ଦୋଷେ ତ୍ୟାଗ କରେ କିଁଓ ନାଥ ।

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1880.

Thursday, December, 16th, 2 to 5 P. M.

URIAH—PROSE, TRANSLATION, &c.

BABU B. C. CHATTERJEA.

N. B —This paper includes another on Translation and Composition separately printed.

I. ରଘୁବଂଶର ନାମର ସାର୍ଥକତା କଅଣ ? ଏହାର ରଚୟିତା କେ ? ତାହାଙ୍କ ବିଷୟ ଯାହା ଜାଣ ଲେଖ ।

II. ଅଳ୍ପବଲାଘରେ କବି ଯେଉଁ ଭାବ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି ତାହା ବଙ୍ଗ ଭାଷାରେ ଲେଖ ।

III. ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ସଂସ୍କୃତମାନଙ୍କର ବଶଦଉପେ ଅର୍ଥ କର ।

(କ) ଉନ୍ମାଦ ସାରସଗଣ ଶ୍ରେଣୀବଦ୍ଧ ହୋଇ ନଭସ୍ତଳସ୍ଥ ପୁଷ୍ପମାଳାପରି ଗଗଣମାର୍ଗରେ ଉଡ୍ଡୀନ ହେଉଅଛନ୍ତି ।

(ଖ) ସୁରଭି କଲ୍ପତରୁଛାୟାରେ ଶୟନ କରି ଥିଲେ, ତୁମେ ଅନୁଚ୍ଛଙ୍ଘନୀୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟାନୁରୋଧରେ କ୍ୟଗ୍ରଚିତ୍ତ ହୋଇ ତାହାଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଦକ୍ଷିଣାଦ୍ୱାରା ସତ୍କାର ନ କର ଚଲି ଆସି ଥିଲ ।

(ଗ) ପରଶେଷରେ ସେ ବାନପ୍ରସ୍ଥଧର୍ମ୍ମାବଲମ୍ବନ ପୂର୍ବକ ସସ୍ତ୍ରୀକ ହୋଇ ତପୋବନକୁ ଯାଇ ଜୀବନର ଶେଷଭାଗ ଯାପନ କଲେ ।

(ଘ) ତହିଁରେ ସେହି ଅସାମାନ୍ୟରୂପଲାବଣ୍ୟବତୀ ଯୁବତୀଙ୍କର

ଲୋଭଣୀୟ ଯୌବନମାଧୁରୀ ସନ୍ଦର୍ଶନ କରି ସ୍ୱୟଂବରସ୍ଥ ସମସ୍ତ ଭୂପତ୍ତିଗଣ ବସ୍ତ୍ରଯୁଗ୍ମାଦିରେ ଅଳଙ୍କୃତ, ନମ୍ରମସ୍ତକ, ଏକ-ତାନମନରେ ସ୍ତମ୍ଭିତ, ଚିତ୍ରାର୍ପିତ କମ୍ବା ଉତ୍କୀର୍ଣ୍ଣର ପୁତ୍ତଳି ପରି ରହିଲେ ।

(୫) ରେଖାଚିହ୍ନିତ ପଦମାନଙ୍କର ବିଶେଷ ଟୀକା କର ।

(୬) ଉପରେ ଉଲ୍ଲିଖିତ ପଂକ୍ତିମାନଙ୍କରେ ଯେଉଁ ସମାସ ଅଛି ତାହା ବାକ୍ୟସହିତ ଲେଖ ।

IV. ନିମ୍ନସ୍ଥ ପଂକ୍ତିମାନଙ୍କୁ ଇଂରାଜୀରେ ଅନୁବାଦ କର ।

ମଗଧରାଜଦୁହିତା ସୁଦକ୍ଷିଣା ଦଲୀପଙ୍କର ପ୍ରଧାନ ମହିଷୀ ଥିଲେ । ରାଜା କଲତ୍ରକୁଳାମ୍ବର ପଛ ହୋଇ ସୁଦକ୍ଷିଣାଙ୍କ-ଠାରେ ସବଶେଷ ଅଙ୍କୁରକୁ ଥିଲେଁ । ଗର୍ଭାଙ୍କର ବସ୍ଥଃକ୍ରମ କ୍ରମେ ପରଣତ ହୋଇ ଉଠିଲା । ସେ ସୁଦକ୍ଷିଣାଙ୍କ ଗର୍ଭରେ ବଂଶଧର କୁମାର ହେବ ବୋଲି ମନେ ନଢାନ୍ତୁ ଆଶା କର ଥିଲେ ; କନ୍ତୁ ମନୋରଥସିଦ୍ଧିର ଅପୂକତର ବଳମ୍ବ ଦେଖିବାରୁ ହତାଶ ହୋଇ ଜନକୁ ଜନ ସବଂ ବଷ-ୟରେ ନଢାନ୍ତୁ ନରୁତ୍ସାହ ହୋଇ ଉଠିଲେ । ଅନନ୍ତର ନରପତ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ଅମାତ୍ୟହସ୍ତରେ ରାଜ୍ୟଭର ସମର୍ପଣ କର ମହିଷୀଙ୍କୁ ସଙ୍ଗେ କେଇ ବଦ୍ୟଶାନ୍ତ ମାନସରେ କୁଳଗରୁ ବଶିଷ୍ଠ ଋଷିଙ୍କ ପୁଣ୍ୟାଶ୍ରମକୁ ଗମନ କରବା ନମନ୍ତେ ନଶ୍ଚୟ କଲେ । ଅଳ୍ପକ ସୈନ୍ୟ ସାମନ୍ତ ସମଭବ୍ୟାହାରରେ ଜେଲେ ଆଶ୍ରମପୀଡ଼ା ହେବାର ବଲକ୍ଷଣ ସମ୍ଭାବନା ଏହି ହେତୁରୁ ଅଳ୍ପସଂଖ୍ୟକ ଆନୁଯାୟିକ ସଙ୍ଗରେ ଗଲେ ।